

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. III

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1885.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH

J. L. NEWKIRK, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, 30 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.

RAILROAD CARDS.

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table. MICH. AIR LINE DIVISION.

STATIONS.	WEST BOUND TRAINS.		
	No. 6. Mixed.	No. 4. Pass.	No. 3. Pass.
RIDGEWAY	8:55 a. m.	8:55 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Armadale	10:20	9:15	8:00
Homeo	10:50	9:45	8:30
Rochester	11:32	10:10	8:58
Pontiac	12:45 p. m.	11:25	10:15
Wilson	1:15	10:40	10:40
South Lyon	2:00	11:30	11:30
Hamburg	4:05	11:50	11:50
PINCKNEY	4:40	12:00	12:00
Mount Pleasant	5:15	12:30	12:30
Stockbridge	5:35	12:50	12:50
Henrietta	6:05	1:20	1:20
JACKSON	6:45 p. m.	12:50 p. m.	

STATIONS.	EAST BOUND TRAINS.		
	No. 5. Mixed.	No. 7. Mixed.	No. 3. Pass.
JACKSON	8:15 a. m.	8:15 a. m.	4:30
Henrietta	7:00	7:00	4:40
Stockbridge	7:30	7:30	5:05
PINCKNEY	8:30	8:30	5:15
Hamburg	9:00	9:00	5:55
South Lyon	9:35	9:35	6:20
Wilson	10:15	10:15	
Pontiac	11:30 p. m.	11:30	
Rochester	1:00	8:25	
Homeo	1:40	9:05	
Armadale	2:05	9:35	
RIDGEWAY	3:30	10:50	

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. HOAG, M. D.,
(HOMOEOPATHIC).
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at residence first door south of Monitor House.

D. M. GREENE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
PLAINFIELD, MICHIGAN.
Office at residence. Special attention given to surgery and diseases of the throat and lungs.

JAMES MARKET,
NOTARY PUBLIC
And Insurance Agent. Legal papers made on short notice. Reasonable terms. Office on Main St., near Postoffice Pinckney, Mich.

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

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

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

PINCKNEY EXCHANGE BANK

G. W. TEEPLE,
BANKER.

Does a General Banking Business.

Money Loaned on Approved Notes.

Deposits received.
Certificates issued on time deposits,
And payable on demand.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

PINCKNEY PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected WEEKLY BY
JAN. 4, 1885. TOMPKINS & ISMON

Wheat, No. 1 white,	80
" No. 2 white,	75
" No. 3 white,	70
" No. 1 red,	75
" No. 2 red,	70
" No. 3 red,	65
Oats,	35
Corn,	30
Barley,	1 00
Beans,	80
Dried Apples,	10 00
Potatoes,	30
Butter,	15
Eggs,	20
Dressed Chickens,	25 00
Clover Seed,	25 00
Dressed Pork,	4 00

WANTED—Dressed Hogs.
Tompkins & Ismon.

LOCAL NOTICES.

\$10 REWARD.—On the night of the 10th of January, 1885, some malicious fiend broke some panes of glass belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Co. in their station at Pinckney. I hereby offer a reward of \$10 to any one giving such information as will lead to a conviction of the miscreant which will be further supplemented by the G. T. R'y Co., and I shall give \$5 for any private information.

E. McGAIRGLE,
Agent for G. T. R'y M. A. L.
Pinckney, Jan. 12, 1885.

I am now prepared to pay the highest market price for wheat, barley, beans, clover seed, dressed hogs, and general farm produce, delivered at the new station in West Putnam. Farmers can rely on finding me or my agent always at the station during business hours. JAS. T. EAMAN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
We are obliged to ask all customers that have not settled their book account for 1884 to do so at once and oblige.
Teepie & Cadwell.
Pinckney, Dec. 1st, 1884.

Farm of 160 acres in the town of Hamburg for sale cheap. Will exchange for small farm. Apply to G. W. TEEPLE.

WANTED.
Wheat, Beans and Clover Seed, highest prices paid.
Tompkins & Ismon.

WOOD FOR SALE.
I have about 400 cords of seasoned wood for sale in quantities to suit purchaser—will deliver it or sell it on the ground.
T. Birkett.
Birkett, Oct. 30th, 1884.

NOTICE.
All persons having unsettled accounts with us are respectively requested to call and settle the same and oblige.
Grimes & Johnson.

All persons owing us on account are requested to call and settle at once.
Respectfully, Hoff & Hoff.

CARD OF THANKS.
Dr. Chas. Maclean Dentist, desires to thank the residents of Pinckney and vicinity for their liberal patronage during his visits there. He would intimate his intention of discontinuing those visits till spring. Office over postoffice, Howell, Mich.

Bush's Beehives and Section Boxes, at Bush's Planing Mill, Plainfield.

NOTICE.
All persons owing Birkett & Cowin for lumber are requested to call at the office and settle before Dec. 15th, without fail.
A. L. Hoyt, Manager,
Pinckney, Mich.

FOR SALE.
The M. E. Parsonage, a very desirable property. For terms inquire of C. E. Hollister, W. D. Lakin, F. L. Brown, Dan Jackson, W. P. Wilcox, Trustees.

To any anybody who has disease of throat or lungs, we will send proof that Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured the same complaints in other cases.
Address,
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Rev. L. S. Coulton, of Circleville, Kansas, says: Dr. Warner. Your White Wine of Tar Syrup has been in my family and found to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is a speedy cure for all Throat and Lung diseases.

Stick a Pin in This.
The Allan Line of Steamers, swift, safe and reliable. Parties intending to send for their relatives or friends to the "Old Country" or any part of Europe, this spring, would do well while the rates are low to apply at once for passage tickets, which will be good to the end of June or July. These rates may and will probably advance, therefore no time should be lost in procuring them now. Full information on application by letter or otherwise, to E. McGAIRGLE, agent for this district for the Allan Line of Steamers.

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 at any other first class hotel in the city.

It is said to be a fact that a Manchester girl threw her shoe after a newly married couple, just for luck. The result was fatal. She hit the carriage with the heel, completely demolishing it, while the toes swung around, killing the driver and one of the horses, and the groom was maimed for life.—Ann Arbor Courier.

HOME NEWS.

Miss Ella Darwin is visiting at Detroit.

A goodly amount of snow fell last night.

Trot out your cutters and sleighs again.

Circuit court is in progress at Howell this week.

A. J. Beebe, of Fowlerville, was in town this week.

Dance last night at Wm. Cobb's, near Portage Lake.

Mrs. A. J. Davis is visiting friends in Marion, for a few days.

A band stand has been put in the north end of the skating rink.

Supplement this week—annual report of the Board of Supervisors.

Miss Satie Mastic, of Charlotte, is the guest of her uncle, C. H. LaRue.

John Jackson and wife visited Unadilla friends the latter part of last week.

Read what Lakin & Sykes have to say in their advertising space this week.

L. H. Beebe, who has been very sick for the past three weeks, is on the gain.

The Ann Arbor Courier is 24 years of age—only 22 years older than the DISPATCH.

Miss Lizzie Bliss at the rink tonight. See her in her wonderful feats on wheels.

Mr. H. O. Barnard and daughter, Millie visited Brighton friends a few days this week.

F. L. Tompkins, of the firm of Tompkins & Ismon, is buying wheat at Hamburg village.

Reno, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Tiplady, died Sunday, Jan. 11th, of lung disease.

Song and praise service at Cong. church on Sunday evening next. The children will take part.

Congregational social at F. A. Sigler's to-morrow evening. Everybody invited, and a good time expected.

The familiar face of John Sherman was in town on Monday.—Leslie Local. Wonder where John was all that time.

Mr. Geo. Reynolds and wife, of Hollenburgh, Kansas, are visiting their many friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Change of advertisement for Birkett & Cowen, proprietors of Pinckney lumber yard. They offer lumber cheap for cash.

A social dance is to be held at the residence of Mr. Millman, near the Eaman school house, on Friday evening, Jan. 25, 1885.

We are now snugly situated in our new quarters and will thankfully receive your dollars, halves and quarters—if we can get them.

A social will be held at the residence of Mr. Norman Burgess on Friday evening, Jan. 16, for the benefit of Rev. H. Cartledge. All are invited.

Mr. E. McGairgle, station agent at this place, is also agent in this district for the Allan line of steamers, plying between America and Europe. See his card elsewhere.

Livingston Tent, No. 285. Knights of Maccabees will hold their second ball at the residence of Mrs. George Reeves, it is thought some time next week, the exact date of which is not yet fixed.

As will be seen by our Plainfield correspondence, Mrs. Dr. D. M. Greene died at that place on Friday last. They formerly resided in this village and had many friends here who will sorrow for her early death and sympathize with the bereaved family.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Union City Herald, published by A. Riley Crittenden, and all we have to say about the worthless sheet is that we hope the publisher hereafter will spare us the agony of looking upon a newspaper so unworthy the name.

Patrick Cleary, of this city, wants to hear from his brother, James Cleary, whom he has not heard from since he left his native place in county Donegal, Ireland, for America, some eight years ago. Our contemporaries will do us a favor by "passing the word."—Escanaba Iron Port.

Mr. A. J. McNeal, of Okemos, has purchased the store of C. E. Hollister, in this village, but what kind of a stock he will put in it we were unable to learn. Mr. Hollister will close out his stock of groceries and will remove his drugs to some other place, the exact location of which he has not yet decided.

A CARD OF THANKS.—We extend our heart-felt thanks to the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the long and painful illness and death of our loved one, Mrs. Greene; and to Mrs. Elmer Braley, Mrs. Martin Smith, Mrs. Thomas Lawson and others for the beautiful cross and other flowers.

D. M. GREENE.
LESLIE JOHNSON.

Some miscreant was abroad on Saturday evening last, as three lights of glass were broken from the depot window and also some from the blacksmith shop of Christopher Brown and the cooper shop. It was all done for pure meanness, as nothing was taken from the buildings, and we would very much like to see the perpetrators of such deeds brought to justice. The station agent, Mr. McGairgle, offers a reward of \$10 for information leading to the conviction of the guilty party.

Otis McKender, who lives in Hamburg, went to his home on Saturday evening last considerably under the influence of liquor and maltreated his wife to a fearful extent, pulling out handfuls of hair and beating and pounding her. Tuesday he was brought before Justice Teepie, of this place, to answer to the charge of assault and battery, to which he pleaded guilty, with tears in his eyes, paid the fine of \$5 and costs and went home promising to be a better man in the future.

Fred Brown came very near meeting with a fatal accident one day last week, the circumstances of which are as follows: He was cutting down a tree on his place and when it was ready to fall he started to run away from it, but did not get far enough, and miraculous as it may seem it dropped so that the crotch of the tree just reached him, the limbs on either side coming down with terrible force and scratching his face and tearing his clothing almost from his body. A foot either to the right or left might have caused his death.

The expense to the county for the trial just closed in the circuit court is about as follows: The expense in obtaining a jury was about \$2,000. The twelve good men and true cost about \$40 per day, or a total for the 66 days of the trial of \$2,640; Gov. Blair and Mr. Gibson each received \$1,000; Mr. Barkworth got \$10 per day and was in the case forty days; the room expenses, including fires and deputies, are about \$900. The stenographers' get about \$900 and the witness fees are about \$1,000; making a total cost of \$9,840. The expenses of the corner's inquest and the examination proceeding the trial were about \$10,000, and the aggregate expense to the county is about \$20,000.—Jackson Patriot.

Being interviewed recently on the subject of advertising C. R. Mabley said that printer's ink had been a great factor in the growth of his mammoth business, and after extended eulogy of its importance to men seeking

trade wound up with this significant remark: "When the firm of Mabley & Company stop advertising, my business has decided to go to the west. We believe in it thoroughly, and our business has grown to what it is simply because we have always used a liberal supply of printer's ink and kept faith with the people. The merchant who buys his goods at a bargain and then lets the people know what he has to offer them, is bound to win. The man who never advertises is the dullest in the line of commercial industry."

The public installation of officers of the Knights of Macabees at the Congregational church on Friday evening last drew out a large crowd, and the ceremonies were conducted in good shape, considering the circumstances. Mr. S. Boynton, G. R. K., who was expected, did not arrive, and the installation proceedings therefore fell upon Sir Knight, F. Sigler, who performed the same very creditably. The choir, for some reason, also failed to put in an appearance and the members of the organization were compelled to do the whole of the singing of the ode, which caused some embarrassment, for they were not prepared for it. The cornet band furnished some excellent music. The following are the officers as installed:

S. K. C.—Jerome Winchell.
S. K. L. C.—W. A. Carr.
Priate—E. Pearson.
R. K.—Wm. Keusch.
F. K.—C. A. Wheeler.
Sargent—R. W. Lake.
Master-at-arms—S. Gilchrist.
1st Master of Guards—Chas. Ellis.
2d Master of Guards—L. C. Coste.
Sentinel—G. W. Brown.
Picket—W. H. Burgess.
P. S. K. C.—F. A. Sigler.

On Saturday, Jan. 3, Mr. Joseph Dibble, of Ocoila, and Mrs. Sarah Walker, of Salem, were matrimonially united, and a few nights after a chivari party awaited upon the happy couple and gave them some "music," and also threatened to come again. Mr. Dibble warned them that it would be better for their health not to repeat the "serenade." This warning, however, only served to arouse the boys to another seige, and Tuesday night last found a goodly company around the Dibble mansion—about three miles north of Howell—with all the necessary implements of warfare, such as cowbells, horns, tin pans, etc., etc. But they had not proceed far in their melee when Mr. Dibble appeared upon the scene and spoke twice to the multitude, in a voice that carried with it death and destruction—through the aid of a shot gun loaded with buck shot. One of the company by the name of Mann, who lived near there and had a family, was shot down dead, and four or five others were wounded but not fatally. This is another sorrowful ending of that which might have been avoided by staying away from the place, although perhaps all of them joined in the fracas "only for fun."

There has been a steadily increasing interest in the meetings of the week of the M. E. Church. God has been pleased to manifest his presence, and as a consequence souls are enquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward, and I am sure there are many more whose desires are going out after him who is "the way, the truth and the life." Let all the friends of Christ wait with desire upon God, in private and in public, and in every possible way strive to influence the unconverted for their eternal benefit, then in answer to earnest prayer and persistent labor God will bless our efforts beyond our highest expectations. Let there be a grand rally of all to the standard of the cross on Sunday evening. Pray friends. The effectual fervent prayers of righteous men avail much. Hymns will be sung, which will be a great help to this week and as long as it may indicate the importance of men seeking

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A Satisfactory Report.

The report of the state salt inspector for the month of December shows the number of barrels of salt inspected, as follows:

County	Barrels
Bay	113,876
Benzie	98,023
Charlevoix	16,026
Huron	9,459
St. Clair	7,587
Midland	7,400
Iosco	6,806

Total.....268,450
There was a very brisk demand for salt during the last three months. In December the salt association shipped 3,000 car loads from the Saginaw Valley by rail.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

The loss by the recent flood in Grand Rapids is estimated at \$300,000.

There is talk of removing the county seat of Charlevoix county to East Jordan.

There were 3,586 tons of copper taken from the mines of the Keweenaw peninsula in December.

James Barnes, a Michigan man, has been promoted to an \$1,500 clerkship in the general land office in Washington.

Y. B. Church of Grand Rapids has sold his patent bed to R. C. Rinehart for a royalty amounting to \$145,000.

Eaton county farmers will hold a meeting in Charlotte Jan. 15 for the purpose of organizing a sheep-shearing festival.

"Jabe" Knight, a Bay City tough, crushed in the skull of Lou Hull, a woman of the town, with a fistful of the other morning.

Waldo Carpenter of Orion, raised 3,000 bushels of potatoes on his farm the past season and says the crop pays him better than wheat.

S. H. Carmer, a prominent Greenbacker, and the only representative of that party in the state legislature in 1880, died in Lansing, December 30.

Michael Arbogast, the owner of the finest farm in Montcalm county, was accidentally killed recently by being thrown from his wagon. He leaves a large family.

The three desperadoes who committed the outrage on Mrs. Hogle, on the Truett plank road, near Bay City, have had their examination, and were held to the circuit court.

The December output of copper from the Calumet and Hecla mine was 2,355 tons; Quincy, 260 tons; Franklin, 227; Alcona, 268; Huron, 120; Hanscock, 41; Alcona, 150; Peninsula, 70.

Horace H. Goodnow, general agent for the Mutual insurance company of Grand Rapids yesterday confessed to the misappropriation of \$3,000 belonging to the company. His character has been good.

Alpena county mills this year have turned out 177,377,569 feet of lumber, 42,338,450 lath and 49,272,500 shingles. This beats the record of 1883 slightly, except in shingles, where there is a falling off.

Gottlieb Able, aged 40, living alone on a farm two miles north of Buchanan, was found dead in his house the other afternoon lying on the floor face downward. It is thought he had been dead two or three days.

David E. Swan was arrested at Sutton's Bay on the 6th, for embezzling \$51,000 from the Northern Pacific some time ago. He was living under the assumed name of D. T. Edgington and was elected prosecuting attorney last fall.

At a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Coldwater national bank Geo. Star was elected president, in place of H. C. Lewis, deceased. This is the first change of presidents in 20 years. D. B. Dennis was chosen vice-president.

At Blanchard, Isabella county, John McLeod, employed by A. Long & Son in the erection of a shingle shed, was instantly killed recently by a falling rafter which struck him on the head. He lived at Merrill, and leaves a wife and one child.

Joseph L. Jacks of Edwardsburg, Cass county, aged 82 years, was buried recently with Masonic honors. He was the first clerk of Cass county, being appointed by Gen. Cass, then governor of the territory, in 1831, and was afterwards an officer in the Black Hawk war.

Joseph L. Jacks, of Edwardsburg, in Cass county, aged 82 years, was buried Jan. 9 with Masonic honors. He was the first clerk of Cass county, being appointed by Gen. Cass, then governor of the territory, in 1831, and was afterwards an officer in the Black Hawk war.

Larson, who with his wife, were arrested about a year and a half ago in Muskegon, charged with murdering an old man named John Gudd by poison, has been acquitted. Mrs. Larson was tried first and convicted. She is now serving out a life sentence at the Detroit house of correction. Ole Larson, who is now a free man, has been in jail for over 15 months.

The Central Michigan poultry show at Battle Creek has been a grand success, and the next meeting will be held in Battle Creek, the claims of Grand Rapids and Jackson being set to one side. The following officers were elected: President—D. R. Griswold, Battle Creek; Vice-President—C. B. Pierce, Grand Rapids; Secretary—W. J. Miller, Battle Creek; Treasurer—G. W. Marsh, Battle Creek.

A verdict of manslaughter was rendered in the case of Russell C. Ciment, charged with the murder of Joshua Loomis at Camo via, Kent county, in July last. Ciment pleaded self-defense. He was floor manager that night at a dance where Loomis was. Loomis wanted to dance on another man's number. Ciment objected and a row ensued, during which Ciment fatally stabbed Loomis seven times, then kicked him in the face.

Peter Bonis, who murdered his wife at Pruitport, Muskegon county, last August, has been acquitted on account of insanity. He is still insane, and will be examined by physicians and sent to the asylum. His insanity was caused partly by religious excitement. He imagined Christ lived in Michigan, and told him he must kill his wife. After killing her he started for Grand Haven, stating that he was going to the old country. He was a hard working farmer.

The Flint and Pere Marquette steamer No. 1, while attempting to enter the mouth of the river at Ludington, was driven by the wind to the north of the pier and blown ashore on the beach. The steam pipe connected with boiler burst and Joseph Slice, engineer, was scalded so that he died. Two crew members also badly hurt, but it is thought they will recover. A portion of the boiler has been washed overboard, and the engine and boiler also are gone. It is thought that the damage may be repaired.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Formally Opened and Work Promptly Commenced.

The Proceedings.

LANSING, Jan. 7.—At a caucus held last evening the following officers of the Senate were placed in nomination:

President pro tem.—Senator J. W. Bakken, of Montcalm.

Secretary—Lewis M. Miller, of Macomb.

Assistant Secretary—John D. Sumner, of Kalamazoo.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Frank Howe, of Chicago.

Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Mrs. I. R. Jamieson, of Ingham.

Sergeant at Arms—P. Q. Stoner, of Macomb.

First Assistant Sergeant at Arms—W. W. Williams, of Eaton.

Second Assistant Sergeant at Arms—D. G. Crotty, of Muskegon.

The Senate candidate for postmistress in Mrs. Josephine Robinson of Marine City, and for assistant G. A. Smith of Grand Rapids.

The Senate met at noon and was called to order by E. S. Hoskian, secretary of the last session. The Senate was sworn in by President Butler. When the roll was called all responded promptly to their names.

The officers nominated at the caucus were elected, with the exception of postmaster. Mrs. Robinson's nomination was withdrawn, but will come up later in connection with assistant and a messenger.

Hoskian—Daniel L. Crossman called the House to order at noon. After Dr. Jamieson of Lansing had offered prayer, Mr. Crossman called the roll, and the members were then sworn. Several protests against members of contested districts taking seats were entered, and the House adjourned until 2:30 p. m. When the House reassembled at that hour the rules that governed the previous session were adopted. The election of Speaker was next in order, and resulted in the choice of Newcomb of Bay County.

Mr. Clark took the chair and made the usual speech of acceptance. Daniel L. Crossman of Williamson was unanimously chosen clerk; Will W. Hannan of Detroit enrolling clerk; W. H. Dunn, of Oceana, Sergeant at Arms; Chas. A. Lee, Hamtramck, janitor, and W. Tomlinson, Macomb, keeper of clock room. Samuel F. Cook, a Lansing journalist, was appointed journal clerk.

JANUARY 7.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from the Oklahoma settlers protesting against the cruelty of their removal, and claim that wealthy cattle owners are at the bottom of the ousting movement. House joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 to relieve destitute Indians in Montana was passed. Mr. Morrill of Vermont spoke at length on his resolution declaring that reciprocity treaties with nations of inferior population and resources should be regarded with disfavor. He said we could not afford to demoralize the accepted theory of Republican government by sanctioning the nullification of revenue bills by the executive. Mr. Bayard of Delaware moved that consideration of the inter-state bill be postponed until the House had reached a result on a similar measure pending before it. Mr. Ingalls of Kansas opposed this motion, but without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

House.—Letters from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting an estimate of \$15,600 for completing the lighthouse at the mouth of the Detroit River, and an estimate from the Secretary of the Navy appropriating \$2,500,000 for the erection of a gun foundry, was referred. The inter-state commerce bill came up, the opening motion being that of Mr. O'Neil of Pennsylvania to strike out the section prohibiting railroads to charge more for a short than a long haul. The motion was lost. At this point the Senator and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, calling for \$1,190,855, was reported and referred. Resuming the inter-state commerce discussion, Mr. Keegan of Texas defended the measure from the attack of Mr. Phelps (Rep., N. J.), stating the latter gentleman had threatened, if the bill became a law, the railroads would either block the wheels of justice or look up their locomotives in the round houses. Mr. Phelps explained that it was not a threat but a prophecy. He claimed to have sunk \$600,000 in assisting other capitalists to build a railroad in Texas. Mr. Hewitt of New York spoke in opposition to the bill, saying he favored a commission. An amendment by Mr. Hopkins of Pennsylvania was adopted, giving United States courts power to issue writs compelling railroad companies to forward freight. An amendment was agreed to providing that no case brought under this act in any State court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any United States Court. Adjourned.

JAN. 8.—SENATE.

After the usual routine of opening, Senator Hawley of Detroit gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill for the abolition of the Wayne county board of auditors, for the abolishment of the commissioner of immigration, and to establish the terms of office of officers appointed by the governor. Senator Edwards gave notice that he would introduce a bill amending the law relative to the liquor traffic; Senator Manwaring will introduce a bill to amend the law relative to dissection, and Senator Habbell will seek to have the law relative to aliens amended.

HOUSE.

The session of the House was chiefly taken up with the consideration of trivial business, as determining the number of messengers and appointment of janitors. During the morning session a concurrent resolution to adjourn until Wednesday morning, Jan. 14 at 9 a. m. was adopted and sent to the Senate after adjournment of the joint session the house waited till the senators could go to their chambers and concur in the resolution. Upon receiving notice that the Senate had concurred the House adjourned not to meet again until Wednesday, as the Senate had already done. During the intervening time the presiding officers of the two houses will be busily occupied in making the standing committees, a matter that will require considerable time and care owing to the large number of new members.

A JOINT SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the legislature met in joint session for the reception of the retiring and incoming governors. The rolls of the two houses were called by the respective recording officers, and a quartet of each being present, Lieut-Gov. Barkman announced that the joint session had commenced. The senators and representatives, he had said, had met to listen to the recommendations of the Hon. Josiah W. Begole, the retiring governor, and of the Hon. Russell A. Alger, the incoming governor. After the reading of

the messages Gov. Alger held a public reception in the executive chamber. Ex-Gov. Begole was with the governor and for nearly an hour a stream of people poured in and out intent upon paying their respects to the new executive officer of the state of Michigan.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Louisiana has a \$100,000 law suit on hand. Tarrytown, N. Y., was shaken by an earthquake on the 5th.

The Spanish royal family have given \$10,000 for the earthquake sufferers.

Salvationists are causing trouble at Dover, N. H., by their noisy street parades.

Fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated for destitute Montana Indians.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada for 1884, amounted to \$112,000,000.

Thirty-five years ago Minneapolis, Minn., was not. To-day it has a population of 125,000.

A German bark was wrecked near Petrolia, Cal., a few days ago, and five of the crew drowned.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the celebrated litigant, died at New Orleans on the 9th, aged 80 years.

The public debt increased during December \$641,384; the total debt Jan. 1, was \$1,839,571,415.

Thus far the New Orleans exposition receipts have averaged \$4,000 per day, and the expenses \$5,000.

Over 10,000 iron workers in Pennsylvania were made happy on the 5th inst., by the resumption of work.

A Chinese judge has decided that Chinese children born in this country must be allowed to attend public schools.

The remains of 14 men who lost their lives in the terrible blizzard in Nebraska a few weeks ago have been found.

Pittsburg glass manufacturers are planning to close down the factories this year two or three months earlier than usual.

The Tichborne claimant is said to be in possession of new facts which will materially change his case. He is making an effort to secure a new trial.

Prince Albert Victor of England attained his majority on the 8th inst. The event was made the occasion of appropriate festivities throughout Great Britain.

The secretary of war recommends the purchase by the government of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior ship canal. About \$80,000 he thinks will buy the ditch.

"Becky" Jones, in jail at New York because she would not testify in court to the secrets of the Hammersley family, still remains firm, after 33 weeks of confinement.

Cleveland had in the iron and steel trade in 1884 157 establishments, 14,037 men employed, capital invested \$21,547,000. The total value of the year's product was \$25,202,509.

A train wrecker was the means of the death of the engineer and fireman of a train at Setauge Junction, Long Island. A discharged employe is thought to be responsible for the crime.

The office of O'Donovan Rossa in New York city was the scene of a bloody encounter the other day, when Capt. Thomas Phelan of Kansas city was stabbed, probably fatally, by one Barker.

The late lynching at Clayton, N. C. of two Negroes who were shot and thrown into the river receives sensational interest by the alleged reappearance of one of the Negroes, Henry Davis, in a neighboring county.

One hundred and twenty-six Chinese, who claim prior residence, but who, nevertheless, are being held for trial, were, under a late decision of the United States Supreme Court, granted by Judge Hoffman of the United States District Court, permission to land.

GENERAL NEWS.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It is understood that the fact has been clearly disclosed that a number of armed companies of socialists are regularly drilling in Chicago, and that they number about 700 men. They are equipped with breech-loading rifles and drill according to Prussian tactics. The entire practice is contrary to the state law. In view of this fact, and owing to recent threats by some socialist leaders, volunteer guards have been placed in one of the armories of the national guard.

TERSELY STATED.

The following is the resignation of Gov. Cleveland:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1885.

To the Legislature:
I hereby resign the office of governor of the state of New York.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

A DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

Dr. John Maxwell of Springfield, Ohio, hung himself in the county jail on the 3d inst with a towel. He was found dead when his breakfast was brought to him. November 27 last Maxwell murdered his three children by poisoning, and attempted suicide. He recovered and was lodged in jail. From his actions since his arrest it is believed that he is insane. Mrs. Maxwell is prostrated by the awful shock.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

The following letter from Gen. Grant will be of interest to the public:

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq.
My DEAR SIR: Through the press and otherwise I learn you, with a few other friends, are engaged in raising a subscription for my benefit. I appreciate both the motive and friendship which dictated the course on your part, but on mature reflection regard it as due to myself and family to decline the proffered generosity. I regret that I did not make this known earlier.

Very truly yours,

G. S. GRANT.

STARVATION AND SUFFERING.

Owing to the closing of the silk mill, in consequence of the failure and death of both members of the firm, there is great destitution among the inhabitants of Wortendyke, N. J. Many families are so poor that they cannot take care of their children, and they are being cared for in turn by other families not quite so destitute. A depot for supplies for the sufferers has been started at Patterson, N. J., and large wagon loads of provision, are taken to Wortendyke daily.

A BOY AND HIS CIGAR.

At Porter, Washington county, Ark., while the clerks in Porter's general merchandise store were weighing out powder to a party of hunters, a boy smoking a cigar allowed his way through the crowd to see what was going on. A spark from the clear lighted powder. The explosion which followed badly wounded three of the men and burned the others. A portion of the building was blown to atoms.

ACQUITTED.

The Jury in the Case of Dan Holcomb Say "Not Guilty."

The Closing Day.

The time of the court for the last few days in the Holcomb case has been taken up with the arguments of the counsel for the defense and prosecution, and in settling legal questions bearing upon the case.

The arguments made on both sides are said to have been very able, and well prepared, making a deep impression upon the jury, that made by Gov. Blair being particularly powerful, and pronounced by many to be the strongest ever heard in any court in Michigan.

It was about 2 o'clock on the 10th inst. that the court began his charge to the jury. He began by referring to the charge of conspiracy, and said that it made no difference that Holcomb's brother Henry was declared as one of the conspirators. Circumstantial evidence must bind the defendant to the case in a way that leaves no doubt.

If the jury were satisfied that Dan Holcomb wore the rubber boots which made the tracks under the window it does not matter whether they were Goodyear or Boston boots. Was Holcomb's conduct natural when informed of the murder and his coming to the city and not hurrying back? Was it the conduct of innocence? Yes, must consider this question. The jury must consider the facts as to whether there was bloody clothing there beyond reasonable doubt.

The judge concluded his charge to the jury at 4:45.

Deputy Evans took the jury to their room at 4:50. From that time until 6 the vast crowd remained in their seats in the half darkened, dingy room. Mr. Montgomery and his aide was satisfied with the charge, and the prosecution said it was better for them than they had anticipated.

At 6 Judge Gridley said the court would adjourn until 9, leaving orders that he was sent to be sent for if the jury agreed before that hour. The Holcomb party went to supper at their hotel. Dan seemed quiet and reserved. Judd laughed and joked with the ladies and had less concern than any person in the room.

At 7:10 Deputy Evans poked his head into the room and said the jury had agreed, and went after the judge. Holcomb's friends and relatives with the attorneys came in. Byron came close to Dan's side as he took his regular chair, where he has sat for ten weeks while the trial was going on. At 7:45 the judge came in and ordered the jury brought in if they had agreed. The jury came and were polled by Clerk Snow.

Clerk—"Have you agreed upon your verdict, gentlemen?"

Foreman Kress—"We have."

"Guiltily or not guiltily?"

"Not guiltily."

The court thanked the jury, the foreman returned the jury's thanks to the court and counsel and the court then discharged them.

An affecting scene here followed. Dan, his daughter and their friends crowded up and shook hands with each juror, while their tears flowed freely. The jury stood near for acquittal and three for conviction. Four ballots were taken, one man changing on the second ball. Others stood out to the fourth, when all voted not guilty, and the curtain was rung down upon the final act of the People vs. Dan Holcomb for the murder of Jacob D. Cronch.

IN CONGRESS.

JANUARY 5.

SENATE.—The report of the Secretary of War relating to the Portage Lake Ship Canal showing the interest of the state of Michigan therein, was laid before the Senate and referred. Mr. Beck of Kentucky introduced a bill for the formation of a commission to examine and report the changes necessary in the existing tariff and internal revenue laws. A bill was passed authorizing the payment of \$3,100 to Pearson C. Montgomery of Memphis, Tenn., for property used by the United States during the late war. Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate on the inter-state commerce bill. He said the practices of railroad companies by which the abnormal growth of some localities was secured at the expense of others should be made to cease. Mr. Sewell of New Jersey opposed the amendment to prohibit pooling, and the provision to prevent railroads charging more for a short than a long haul. Railroad charges were low in the United States than anywhere else in the world. A report was received from the Secretary of the interior recommending the disarming of the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and other Indians, in the interest of civilization. The Indians to be compensated for the armaments. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Swope of Pennsylvania, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Duncan, Nineteenth district, took the oath of office. Mr. Herbert of Alabama introduced a resolution requesting the president to inform the House why agents were sent to represent the government at the International African conference at Berlin, the resolution asserting that such action was a departure from the traditional policy of the United States. Mr. Cox of New York introduced a bill authorizing the Bartholdi statue to be used for a light-house. By Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas, a bill providing for the creation of a river and harbor department to be under charge of a commission of rivers and harbors, the duties and powers to be the same as now exercised by the chief of engineers in regard to rivers and harbors. Mr. King of Louisiana, introduced a bill appropriating \$7,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, in accordance with the estimates of the commission.

JANUARY 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Hawley of Connecticut introduced a bill to establish international copyright. The Oregon Central Land Forfeiture bill was taken up. Mr. Morgan of Alabama moved an amendment providing a method of judicial procedure for ascertaining the rights of persons under the act. He said bonds which were a lien on the road were in the hands of innocent parties, whose rights a court could best decide. Mr. Slater of Oregon opposed Mr. Morgan's amendment, which was rejected, 23 to 15. The bill was read a third time and passed without division. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$50,000 for the support of destitute Indians in Montana. The Pension bill, appropriating \$59,976,000, came up. Mr. Warner of Ohio said compared with the abuses which existed under the present pension law the piracy of the middle ages was honest. He had prepared an amendment to limit the fees of claim agents to \$10, payable only on the allowance of the claim. Mr. J. D. Taylor of Ohio said the Committee on Pensions, Bounty and Bank Pay was the

graveyard of all pension legislation. Mr. Kiefer of Ohio opposed the reduction of pension agents from \$18 to \$12. A amendment that all applicants for a pension shall be presumed to have had no disability at the time of enactment was adopted; also an amendment that all fees shall be paid by agents and shall be \$10, except in cases of special written contract between applicant and claim agent residing in same State. The committee rose and the bill passed.

JANUARY 8.

SENATE.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Allison of Iowa relating to the fees of pension claims agents and attorneys. He said he did not wish to be responsible for its provisions, but they were the identical provisions found in the pension bill recently passed by the House. It was general legislation, and repealed all legislative provisions contained in the pension appropriation bill last year. There was now great complaint that legislation last year was hasty and unjust to the soldiers of the country. Discussed at length. Mr. Hawley of Connecticut offered a resolution, which lies over one day, requesting the president, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate a historical statement concerning the public policy of the executive department of the Confederate states during the late war, reported to have been lately filed in the war department by Gen. Sherman. Mr. Morrill of Vermont in moving to refer to the finance committee a resolution offered by himself relating to reciprocity treaties, took occasion to say he supposed the committee on finance would soon be rendered unnecessary, by reason of the action of the state department, secretary of the treasury and committee on foreign relations. Reference was postponed till to-morrow. Executive session. Adjourned.

House.—Randall of Pennsylvania offered a bill appropriating \$6,120,155 for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. General amendments to the inter-state commerce bill were rejected and the bill finally passed, yeas 148, nays 75. "This," said Mr. Reagan, when the result was announced, "is a fitting celebration for the 8th day of January." The Michigan members voted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Eldridge, Houseman, Maybury, Winnie, Yapple, News—Messrs. Breitung, Cushman, Hurtt, Lacy. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Alabama contested election case of Craig vs. Selly. The resolutions, which unseat Selly, Democrat, and declare Craig, Republican, to have been elected were adopted without debate or division. Mr. Craig took the oath of office.

JANUARY 9.

SENATE.—A bill was passed providing for the transfer of the Greely expedition vessels to Alaska to be used as a revenue cutter. Mr. Morgan of Alabama withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Oregon Central land grant forfeiture bill passed. Mr. Dolph of Oregon reported favorably from the Committee on Public Lands a bill to amend the revised statutes relating to the entry of coal lands, by reducing the price of such lands from \$16 to \$5 per acre where the lands are more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad, and from \$20 to \$10 where the lands are within fifteen miles of a completed railroad. The inter-state Commerce bill came up and was discussed until the Senate went into executive session, at the close of which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House.—By a vote of 67 to 40 the House refused to postpone private business in order to take up the naval bill. A resolution was adopted, calling for information from the Executive relative to the arrest of T. R. Moynihan, an American citizen, by the government of Mexico, after the passage of a number of private bills, the recess was taken till 3 p. m. Pension bills were considered at the evening session, twenty-one of which were passed, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

House.—Immediately after opening a motion was made that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of bills for public buildings. The motion was lost and committees were called for reports. The commerce committee reported a bill to authorize experiments as to the practicability of lighting the navigable waters of the United States by electricity; calendared. The foreign committee reported a bill relating to the jurisdiction conferred on the United States in places out of their territory and jurisdiction. The library committee reported a bill introduced by Mr. Cox of Pennsylvania, appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of a pedestal for the Bartholdi statue at New York; ordered printed and recommended. The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill for the last six months of the current year ending June 30 1885.

DETROIT MARKETS.

at length. Mr. Hawley of Connecticut offered a resolution, which lies over one day, requesting the president, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate a historical statement concerning the public policy of the executive department of the confederate states during the late war, reported to have been lately filed in the war department by Gen. Sherman. Mr. Morrill of Vermont is moving to refer to the finance committee a memorial offered by

THE GUTTER HERO.

BY WM. LYLE.

Into the gutter he waded,
To splash in the muddy rain;
Scant was his raiment and covered
With many a greasy stain;
But God made the little hero,
And under his ragged vest
He carried a soul of honor
Pure as humanity's best.

Into the gutter he waded,
And tossed with wet bare feet
A pocket-book stored with riches
Clear into the rain washed street.
"Mogey!" cried he as he clutched it,
And thought of his hunger pain—
A moment he paused—but he conquered,
And breathed a hero again.

All nimbly he sought the owner,
And gave up the untouched gold.
The thrill in his heart repeating—
"Happier a thousand fold."
"What! honest in the gutter?
Thank you, my little man!"
Only his heart glow paid him
As off the little feet ran.

Yes, honesty in the gutter,
Think you it's never been!
Must crime and silk ensnare it?
Can grandeur improve its mien?
Must the poor wail in life's desert,
Hungry and cold though he be,
Have no bright spot on his record
Because of his pedigree?

Honor is bound to no station,
Honesty stays by no creed,
And many a noble spirit
Is hid by the garb of need.
The man of the world may marvel,
But poverty's paths are trod
By many a royal hero,
Heart-warmed by the breath of God.

Reliance Roxbury's Protegee.

CHAPTER II.

"Mamma is it morning?" and the child turned restlessly on the straw pallet in a corner of the small, hot room.

"No, Dot, go to sleep."
It was after midnight and in the summer, but there was a fire in the stove, for the woman at the pine table was ironing by the light of a glimmering tallow candle. There was no breeze, but in at the one window came stifling, poisonous odors.

Pale and faint, the mother bent over her work, and smoothed the dark calico dress as carefully as if it were the finest muslin and lace. She had worked from early dawn until dark at her daily task, button holes at four cents a dozen. A cup of tea and crust of bread had been her sustenance. For Dot there was a bun and an orange.

The dress was finished and hung on the only chair in the room, with several other small articles. A hat of coarse white straw, with a blue ribbon twisted around it, a pair of bright stockings, a tiny handkerchief, a bit of color in its border. All were pitifully cheap in texture, but dear in patient toil and loving sacrifice. Dot was going to the country for two long, blissful weeks, and the mother could cover the expense of the meagre outfit by some extra deprivation during the child's absence. She turned toward the pallet. Dot's violet eyes opened. Her golden curls were tangled by the tossing of the little head on the pillow. Her thin, pinched features were flushed with feverish excitement.

"Mamma, is it morning?"

"No, darling."

The woman blew out the light and threw herself on the pallet. Tiny fingers crept eagerly into her palm.

"Mamma, tell me some more about it," pleaded Dot.

"Darling, it is years and years since mamma saw the country, but it was just as I have told you. Wide, clean streets, with big trees and blue sky and lovely flowers."

"Oh, oh!" murmured Dot. "Does you s'pose they'll give me one f'ower mamma? I found one on the street once—a little white f'ower. A lady dropped it."

"Yes, dear, you'll have all the flowers you want. Don't talk any more to-night."

The sky was already white with the dawn. The mother did not sleep. As the light of another day of misery crept into the room, she raised herself on one elbow and looked long at her child, restraining an impulse to snatch it to her heart, then softly rose, and after bathing her face and hands and kneeling in prayer for endurance, took to her work and sat down by the narrow window. A few hours later she stood amid the bustle of the Grand Central Depot with Dot clinging to her dress. A crowd of wondering, expectant children were being marshalled into line to take their place on the eastward bound train.

"Come!" said the kind gentleman, in charge of Dot.

Dot kissed her mother "good-by," and laughed even while the tears ran down her face, as she entered the ranks of the odd procession.

"Oh, sir," said the mother as she turned away, "take good care of my baby. I've nothing else in the world."

There was an unusual stir in the village of Lynford. The railway station was thronged with people and surrounded by vehicles awaiting the afternoon train.

Rev Joseph Alder and the ministers of sister churches conversed together on the platform.

"A glorious charity!" said the Baptist minister, raising his hat to wipe the perspiration from his brow.

"I expect these poor children will be a great blessing to our people," said the Methodist minister, "in broadening the sympathies and warming the hearts of some who have been oblivious to all interests save their own."

"Yes," said Rev. Mr. Alder, "I have a practical illustration of that, not a stone's throw from where I am standing."

The "practical illustration" consisted of the Roxbury rockaway drawn

up amid the other conveyances, with Miss Reliance on a back seat in a state of mind in which newly fledged philanthropy struggled with a terror of ragamuffins. She had come to the conclusion that her visit to the personage had been made during an attack of mental aberration; but the word of a Roxbury was as immovable as the historic granite on which Jephaniah Roxbury stepped from the Mayflower in 1620, and the last representative of the race would not falter now, although seized with dire apprehension whenever her eyes rested on the verbera bed.

It was with a grim determination to brave the worst that she awaited the train that afternoon, but when the locomotive appeared on the bridge below the village, the thought of the dreadful boy who was coming to invade her peaceful domain nearly overcame her, and her impulse was to order the hired man to drive home as quickly as possible. She could appreciate the emotions of a Roman dame at the approach of the Vandals.

As the train stopped at the station the people crowded forward to welcome their guests. Miss Roxbury peered anxiously from the rockaway. It was not a very appalling sight. A group of pale little children, tired, dusty and bewildered. Many eyes overflowed as the train moved on and left these wistful faces pinched by want and misfortune, in the midst of the kindly villagers.

Here Miss Roxbury is a wee lamb for you," said Mr. Alder.

Miss Roxbury had not observed his approach in the crowd, and gave a start of surprise as he stood before her. As she looked there was a curious sensation under the left side of her crape shawl, and her cold gray eyes grew misty.

The "dreadful boy" had changed into a tiny girl of six years, as frail as a snowdrop, whose course attire could not mar the loveliness of her eyes and hair of tangled sunbeams. The little creature stretched out her arms to Miss Roxbury, who reached forward and took her into the rockaway, the ancient springs of which creaked with astonishment.

"What is your name?" said Miss Roxbury, feeling strangely awkward, as they drove along.

"Dot," said the child. "You hasn't kissed me yet, has you?"

Miss Roxbury bent and kissed the child. The rockaway creaked louder than before. The touch of the child's mouth thrilled the nerves of the woman with a sensation inexpressibly delightful.

Miss Roxbury had imagined her life to be a happy one. She now discovered that she had mistaken selfish isolation for happiness. She was beginning to be happy for the first time in fifty years. Dot was too tired to be very talkative, but she leaned against Miss Roxbury with a look of quiet wonder and content in her eyes.

"If I going to stay here?" she asked as the rockaway stopped at the Roxbury gate, and she surveyed the old stone house with the woodbine clambering over its gray walls.

"Yes, child."

Dot's face grew luminous. A bath, a bountiful supper of bread and milk and a walk in the garden kept her joyful until twilight, but with bedtime came the longing for her mother.

"I want my mamma—my own mamma," she said.

Then Miss Roxbury gave vent to the instinct that can never be utterly destroyed in a woman. Taking the child in her lap she caressed the white face and sunny curls in a restful, soothing way, and talked so cheerfully that the shadows fell from the violet eyes, and Dot, nestling close, said,—

"I love you."

Miss Roxbury had not only begun to be happy; she had begun to live. With the coming of this sweet child Heaven was changing the dull prose of her existence into celestial rhythm. Her cold loveless nature in the presence of this tiny girl was already becoming Christlike in its tender ministry.

Dot offered her evening prayer and was put in Miss Roxbury's own stately bed.

"Good-night, dear," said Miss Roxbury, with a kiss.

"Good-night," said Dot, burying her her face in the great bunch of lovely white roses she had brought to bed with her. "I feel as if I'd died and gone to Heaven."

Miss Roxbury passed a wakeful night but not a restless one. Her mind was filled with plans, and then it was such a pleasure to lie and listen to the soft breathing at her side, and occasionally to touch the little hand on the counterpane, still holding the treasured roses.

The next day Dot ran nearly wild with delight. She revelled among the daisies in the deep, soft grass, and it was pitiful to see how small an object could charm her hungry mind. God's commonest gifts were unknown to her in their bounty and purity. Sunshine, sweet air, flowers and bird songs were enough to make her happy, and when she found the brook that danced across the meadow her delight was unbounded.

(To be continued.)

There are only 40,000 of the Alaska Indians. They are indolent and squalid. Their number is constantly decreasing. They live half of their days in canoes made of solid logs, burned out. In the miserable huts are bearded old sinners and half-clad women who will sell whatever they happen to possess, even their child daughters, provided they get their price, and every family has a dog or two as ugly and dirty as their owners.

THE STRAY BLOSSOM.

Under a ruined abbey wall,
Whose fallen stones, with moss o'ergrown,
About the smooth fresh turf were strown,
And piled around the roots, and tall,
Green-tried trunks, and branching arms
Of beeches, sheltering from the storms,
Within its empty, roofless hall,
There, in a broken sill, I spied
A little blossom, purple-eyed.

It took it thence, and carried far
The plant into a greenhouse, where
I tended it with blossoms rare,
Until it brightened, like a star,
Delivered from a passing cloud,
That hides its loveliness to mar;
Yet falls its loveliness to mar;
Until it ceases to be a wild
And common thing—and then I smiled.

It grew, and thrived; new buds put forth,
And more, and more, and still became
More fruitful, till no more the same
Meek, lowly child of the far north,
It reared its lordly stem on high,
Climbing towards the distant sky,
As though it deemed its greater worth
Deserved a higher place, and kept
Still reaching onward—the I wept.

I wept, because I thought the weed
Showed strange ingratitude to me;
And had forgot how lovingly
I nourished it when in its need.
And then the flower bent down its head,
Touched me caressingly, and said:
"Think not that I forget thy deed,
The tender care and constant thought
That in my life this change has wrought."

Now to the far-off skies I climb,
Because I fain would show thee, there
Is something higher than care
Of a mere plant, to fill the time
God giveth thee. How then, my love
For thee more truly can I prove
Than by thus pointing to a clime
Where Hope's fulfillment thou shalt find,
And earthly love to heaven's blind?

So, from a tiny seedling, grows
Sweet friendship's root from year to year,
Nourished alike by smile and tear,
By sun and storm, and winter snows
Of jealousy and blind mistrust;
Through which the deathless plant shall
Thrive.
Its growing flower, until it blows
At last within the land on high,
Where virtues bloom eternally.
—Chambers' Journal.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

A TRUE STORY.

Condensed from Christian Register.

A Swedish colony had been founded in an almost unbroken wilderness of Northern Maine, and in memory of the dear fatherland named New Sweden. Among the first to cast in his fortunes with this little colony was Carl Olsson, accompanied by his wife and four children.

The log houses of Swedish colonists had been built near together, both for greater security and for companionship; and one bright, midsummer morning Olsson stood waiting before the door of his home for the noon-day lunch he was to carry with him to his day's work of felling trees, two miles away. Within the single room this humble home afforded was Christine, a girl twelve years of age, removing from the table the remains of the frugal breakfast.

"Christine," called her father, "if the mother is willing, you may come with me to the 'chopping' to-day. The hours won't seem so long when there's a little lass fitting about."

Christine looked up eagerly at her mother.

"Oh, can't I go? Father wants me, and I shall be happy in the woods all day."

"Yes, you may go," said the mother, adding, as she spoke, a thin rye cake to the luncheon; "but don't get lost in the woods."

Christine laughed at her mother's needless fears, and hastened to overtake her father, who had already started on his way.

A fair type of the Swedish immigrant was the father, with his broad shoulders, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, and light hair; and a quaint figure was the child who kept pace with him along the rough road.

In stature, she was small for her years; but the fashioning of her dress, spun and woven by her mother with true house-wifely skill, gave her the appearance of a little old woman, as it hung in heavy, straight folds below the tops of the strong, coarse shoes.

Over her head was tied a dingy cotton handkerchief, which afforded no protection from sun and wind; and the face beneath, never pretty, was now sunburned and freckled. But the features were regular, the teeth white and even, the blue eyes clear and truthful, and the flaxen hair long and fine; the two smooth braids hung far below the fluttering corner of the handkerchief.

As her father struck off into a narrow path down over a hill, Christine was obliged to drop behind; and she followed after the broad footprints of his wooden shoe in the soft leaf-mold, catching, as she passed, at the great mosswood leaves on either hand, that broke so easily at her touch.

A few minutes more, and they reached the "chopping," a small opening in the woods where a few trees had been already felled; and, placing his dinner-pail and boat at the foot of a tree and directing Christine to a place of safety so as to be out of range of the trees as he fell, Carl Olsson commenced his work.

Far and near sounded the ringing strokes of his axe, and Christine watched the great chips as they fell in every direction. When the last severing blow was given and the tottering tree fell with a crash that awoke the echoes of the forest, Christine shut her eyes until her father's hearty laugh reassured her. "Ho! ho! that's the way they come down, Christine. What a fine farm we'll have one of these days!"

Wearied, at last of watching her father at work, Christine obtained permission to search for flowers and berries.

"Don't go out of sight," said her father; and promising that she would not, she strolled along the edge of the woods, lost in delight with everything around her.

In happy unconsciousness of impending danger, she spent the hours of the long summer forenoon, until her father called, "Christine! Christine!" and, gathering up her woodland treasures, she approached to within easy speaking distance.

"What do you want, papa?" she answered.

"It is nearly noon; and, when I finish 'his tree, we'll have dinner. Take the pail and go down that path until you come to a spring. Fill the pail with water, and hurry back."

Following the direction indicated by her father, Christine took the pail, and was soon lost to sight in the narrow, sinuous path.

Carl Olsson resumed his labor, and when the tree at length lay across its fallen fellows, stood watching to obtain a glimpse of Christine's coming.

"What can keep Christine so long?" he said aloud. "It is not like the child to loiter so."

The spring was some quarter of a mile distant, but the path was direct, and there was no occasion for any straying from it or this unusual delay; and after waiting several minutes longer, with a half impatient frown, her father started after her.

Not meeting her at a turn in the path as he fully expected, he quickened his step; and when he neared the spring and still saw no sign of her coming, an anxious fear aroused him, and he shouted: "Christine! Christine!" But no answering voice responded.

With rapid strides he reached the spring, and found that she was not there. He saw her footprints in the moist earth around the water, but could trace no marks of a return.

Thoroughly alarmed, he began to search the woods in every direction, calling in frantic tones his daughter's name.

"O God, care for and protect my child!" he cried in his helpless agony, as, with such a feeling of desolation and sorrow as comes to those who turn from the grave of a beloved one, he left the forest, knowing that his child, if she had not been already devoured by some wild beast, was suffering and helpless in its dark depths.

How weary seemed the homeward way, as he thought of the sorrowful news he was carrying to the watching other.

"Ah, there comes Carl," she said, as she saw her husband appearing in the distance. "How tired he is, for his step is so slow! But I do not see Christine. The poor child has grown weary and fallen behind."

As Carl Olsson drew near, something in his troubled face and despondent air caused the shadow of a great fear to fall upon the mother's heart. "What has happened, where is Christine?" she called out sharply.

In broken, half-choked words, he told the story. She had at noon gone to the spring for water; she did not come back and he went to look for her; she was gone—lost in the woods—and he knew not where to find her.

"On Christine, my child, my child! O, why did I let her go?" was the agonized cry that came from the mother's pallid lips.

"God rules," was the almost stern and reverent reply of Carl Olsson. "But our neighbors and friends must be told, and we will search for her in the morning."

Hurriedly drinking a cup of the strong coffee—the lunch had gone untasted—Carl Olsson set forth to arouse the colony.

Messengers were sent quickly in every direction and the news spread rapidly from cabin to cabin. "Christine Olsson is lost in the woods! Search must be made for her in the morning. Meet at Olsson's house at sunrise."

But what had caused this sudden and mysterious disappearance of Christine?

Following the narrow path, crushing with a light step the leaves that strewed the way, without any thought of impending danger, she reached the spring that gushed out, sparkling and bright from the little hillside, and, as she stooped by the side of its cool green margins to fill her pail with water, she bestowed a coquettish glance upon the flushed cheeks and bright eyes reflected upon its surface.

As she turned to retrace her steps, a low deep growl sounded near her; and she beheld in great affright an enormous bear with a cub beside her directly in the path and not but a few feet away.

Again the bear uttered her low, angry growl, and her small eyes snapped viciously as she looked at Christine.

who, with a frightened scream, turned and fled into the woods behind the spring. On she went in her mad flight, across fallen trees and through dense underbrush, the sharp thorns and cruel branches tearing face and hands in a pitiful way.

Still on she went, until at last almost fainting and exhausted she ventured to look back.

The bear was not following her; and somewhat reassured, but trembling in every limb, she started to walk around to the clearing where she had left her father. Why didn't he answer when she called him; for surely she had walked far enough to reach him?

"Papa, papa! where are you, papa?" was her continual cry as she hurried along, sometimes running, sometimes falling, bruised and torn, but never crying.

Thus all the afternoon the poor lost child kept on in her vain search for her father, now hastening with frantic joy as she thought he heard his voice call.

ing now sinking down exhausted and despairing because she could neither make him hear nor find him.

One by one the stars came twinkling out. At her still continued cry for her father some startled deer would pause, with foot uplifted and ear alert, to catch the meaning of this strange voice of the night, before bounding away in the darkness; and the frigid screech of the owl, always hideous, starting to stronger nerves, was a sponse that would cause the child to crouch and cower in affright.

To Christine's distorted vision came every fancy. Each dark shadow was a hidden beast about to spring upon her, and gleaming eyes lurked in every bush.

Did she really have a father and mother who loved her, or was she a child of the woods always to go on and on in this terrible way? With such wild fancies Christine continued her hopeless wanderings through the long hours of that dreadful night, occasionally breaking the deep solitude of the forest by the heart-broken cry, "Papa, papa, where are you?"

Long and weary had been the night to the weeping mother, for sorrow is always sharper and the burdens heavier during these sleepless hours; but hope revived when, with the first gray dawn of the morning, the colonists gathered by twos and threes, bringing guns and dogs, ready for a search after the lost child. There were middle-aged men, heavy and stolid in features, with tarnished knobs of silver in their ears, and wearing immense wooden shoes, long waistcoats, and leather breeches. There were young men and boys full of excitement, and each anxious to be the first to discover the lost girl. It was decided to follow Olsson to the clearing, form into line, and at a given signal advance into the woods, each man keeping in sight of his neighbor, so as to cover all space, and when the child was found, fire a gun twice in rapid succession.

The only one of the boys who carried a gun was Peter Swenson, who walked very erect and exclaimed boastfully,—

"If I see a bear, I shall shoot him square between the two eyes." And all the boys looked on admiringly but Nils Peterson, who whistled to his large yellow-and-white-spotted dog, and said quite as boastfully: "I wouldn't give my dog for all the guns in the crowd. He isn't afraid of the biggest bear you ever saw," which wasn't so much of a boast after all, as none of the boys had ever seen a tame bear, much less a wild one.

On reaching the clearing, a line was formed along the edge of the woods; and at a given signal, all advanced together, beating the bushes, firing guns, and hallooing; and the search was kept up in this manner until the noonday, when a pause was made. All of Carl Olsson's bright hopes of the morning were deserting him.

"Christine couldn't have wandered so far," he said. "My poor child has been devoured by some wild beast." And he cast himself upon the ground and buried his face in his hands.

But hark! Did his ears deceive him? That surely was two reports following each other! Wildly, he sprang to his feet and rushed in the direction of the alarm, and the shout "Christine is found! Christine is found!" ran all along the line. Nils Peterson greeted them, exclaiming excitedly, "Twas my dog who found her!" "And I heard his bark; and, when I found 'twas Christine, I fired the gun!" cried Peter Swenson, close behind.

Joyfully they gathered around Christine, who was standing dazed and bewildered, in an almost impenetrable swamp.

Tightly clasped in her hand was the pail she had carried all the while.

Many anxious days and nights of watching by Christine's bedside followed, for a long fever came upon the overwrought system. In delirium, she sometimes broke once more over the babbling brook, drinking, drinking, but with thirst never satisfied. Again, the black form of the growling bear stood before her in the path, from which she was ever fleeing, calling in heart rending tones for her father, who sadly strove to soothe the troubled mind of the sick child.

At last, one morning when she awoke, the wild, frightened gleam in the blue eyes was gone, and in its place was the old love-light. As her mother bent over her, she whispered: "Oh, such a dreadful dream as I have had! I am glad the morning has come."

"Carl, our Christine has come back to us. Let us thank God," said the mother, softly; and there, by that humble bedside, the grateful, happy parents gave thanks for the Father's loving care thus bestowed upon them.

To surround anything, however monstrous or ridiculous, with an air of mystery is to invest it with a secret charm, and power of attraction, which to the crowd is irresistible. False priests, false prophets, false doctors, false patriots, false prodigies of every kind, veiling their proceedings in mystery, have always addressed themselves at an immense advantage to the popular credulity, and have been, perhaps, more indebted to that resource in gaining and keeping for a time the upper hand of truth and common sense, than to any half-dozen items in the whole catalogue of imposture. Curiosity is, and has been from the creation of the world, a master passion. To awaken it, to gratify it by slight degrees, and yet leave something always in suspense; is to establish the surest hold that can be had, in wrong on the unthinking portion of mankind.

—Dickens.
Don't disgust everybody by blowing and spitting, but don't Catarrh Bismarck's nose.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Pinckney, Michigan, Thursday, January 15th, 1883.

Sugar refiners wage a hot warfare on the Spanish treaty. It is their privilege to do so. But the interests of sugar refiners are of comparatively small importance. The main question is, will the people be benefited?

George Augustus Sala frankly says that he has come to the United States for the purpose of making "a big pile of money" in the lecture field. This open confession of a mercenary object excites wonder and admiration. Geo. will probably amass a fortune while in America.

The hard times which the shoe factories and hat factories are now suffering can not last long, for there are about 60,000,000 people in the United States each of whom during the next twelve months will need a pair of boots or shoes, and half of whom will need a new hat, some of them more than one. The manufacture of the 60,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes and 30,000,000 will give employment to thousands of now idle hands, to supply whose wants other thousands of working people must go to work. Almost before we are aware of it we will find business booming again.

Every American doubtless knows that the "Old Liberty Bell," which is soon to be sent to the New Orleans Exposition in a special car with three attendants and a pilot engine to prevent accident, has inscribed upon it the words "Proclaim liberty through all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," but few know that those words were inscribed upon it a quarter of a century before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and hence, were prophetic of that great act. The bell was ordered by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1751, and cost about \$1,000. It was cracked soon after its arrival in America, and was twice recast. The present is only the second time it has been moved from Philadelphia, the first being to Bethlehem, Penn., in 1777, when it was thought the British were going to occupy the Quaker City.

These are undeniably hard times, but there is no use of making a bad matter worse, and if all would do their best the hardships consequent upon a stringent money market could be greatly mitigated. If you owe a little debt, and have the money to pay it, do so instead of putting off your creditor with a dubious tale of "hard times;" and "no money." He probably owes someone, also, and the five dollars you pay him will pay his debt too. There is not money enough in the country to transact its business, but until the necessary legislation is obtained to remedy the evil, we must get along as best we can. The fewer dollars there are the more work one dollar must do. If all will make every dollar they get hold of do the work of discharging their obligations to fellow citizens, instead of pushing it just as far as possible into the bottom of their breeches pocket, "times" would be much better than they are.—Harbor Springs Independent.

The Trenton Times publishes Saturday the result of a search among the old State records showing that Robert Fulton was not the inventor of the first steamboat, and that the first steamboat was launched on the Delaware River, near this city, in 1787, twenty years before Fulton's steamer, the "Clearmont," appeared on the Hudson. John Fitch was the inventor and ran the steamboat. The New Jersey Legislature on March 2, 1786, received a petition presented by Fitch setting forth his invention and asking the committee to investigate it and grant him encouragement. An act in accordance with the petition was passed a few days later, twenty-one years before Fulton's boat was launched. Fitch then organized a company and secured his steamboat. It made an hour's trip. The Legislature gave him the sole right of steam navigation on the Delaware. Fitch died in the New Jersey prison for debt.

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Kelllogg's Columbian Oil is a powerful remedy, which can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It cures almost instantly, is pleasant, acting directly upon the nervous system, causing a sudden buoyancy of the mind. In short, the wonderful effects of this wonderful remedy cannot be explained in written language. A single dose inhaled and taken according to directions will convince anyone that it is all that is claimed for it. Warranted to cure the following diseases: Rheumatism or Kidney Disease in any form, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Blisters, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affections, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For Sale at WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE.

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Mrs. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."
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Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Merrillan, Wis., says: I have sold Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for years. It is the best cough medicine in the world and has no equal for asthma. For sale at C. E. Hollister's, Sigler Bros., and Winchell's Drug Store.

Marengo, Mich., Sept. 19, 1881.
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Augustus Lusk.

Quincy, Mich., Sept. 15, 1881.
I have often read in newspapers of instant cures, but never believed in them. I have been troubled at times with a severe pain in my stomach, for years; and being in great distress one day, I tried your Columbian Oil, and the cure was instantaneous, and has so far been permanent.
Yours truly, Mrs. J. Weaver.

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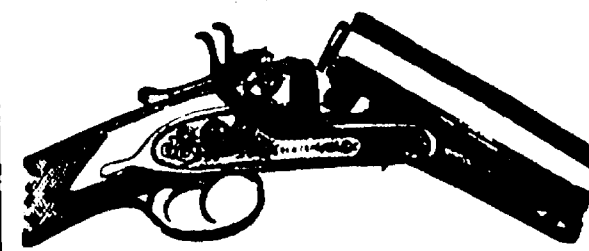
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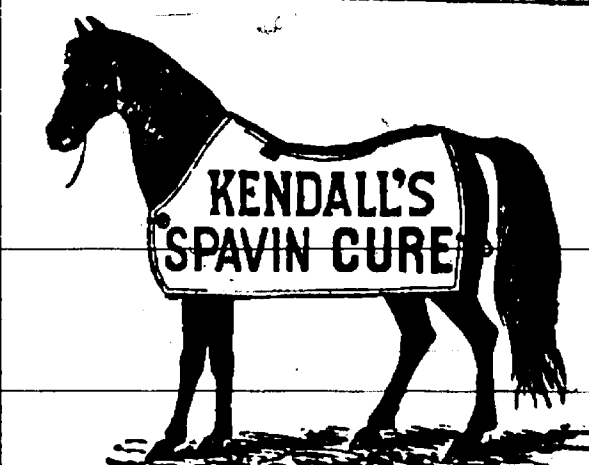
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FROM THE 'SPIRIT OF THE TIMES' JULY 26, '84
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AGENTS WANTED To sell the best Medical Work and Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases combined, entitled THE DOCTOR AT HOME. This work gives every disease of man and horse, and the best known recipes for their cure, and will save many dollars to the family. It is worth its weight in gold. Just published. 100 Illustrations. The profits to agents are immense. Full particulars sent free. Don't delay. Address at once MANLEY & OSBORN, 21 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

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Winckney Dispatch.

J. L. NEWKIRK, Publisher.

Published at the Postoffice on 2d class matter.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WHEN Gov. Cleveland was reproached by some friends on account of the brevity of his letter of resignations he replied, that he had at one time thought of scratching out the word "hereby," thinking it unnecessary.

AMERICA has produced some strange religious sects, but none stranger perhaps than one recently founded in Philadelphia calling itself the "J. Elmar Mira Mitta Congregation of the Lord." The principal tenet of this sect is the worship of a woman named Anna Meister, who called herself J. Elmar Mira Mitta, and claimed to be the Holy Ghost. She died a few months ago, out her credulous believers still continue to pay her divine honors.

ATTEMPTS were made in the House the other day to remedy the abuses under the pension laws; but whether they succeeded or not, pensioners and pension claimants should understand that they are under no obligation to enter into contracts with claim agents in Washington or elsewhere for the payment of the \$25 fee; and that in a majority of cases the payment of the additional fee of \$15 was not expediate the settlement of their claims.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., and Messrs. Penrose and Smith of Salt Lake City registered at the Griswold House in Detroit a few days ago, and visited the House of Correction to see the three Mormons from Arizona who are serving time there. They are on their way to Washington for the purpose of trying to secure the pardon of their brethren. Young offered a roll of bills for the benefit of the prisoner's library, but the regulations limit such contributions to 15 cents.

A rift is seen in the dark cloud of business depression which has so darkly lowered over the country for the past months. Iron and steel industries in the east are starting up almost daily, thus giving employment to thousands of men, and putting in circulation capital, the continued retirement of which could only mean disaster. The rise in the value of wheat is another augury for "better times." Of course the market fluctuates, but the tendency is upward, and confidence in business circles is rapidly being restored.

Edmund Orton recently returned to San Francisco from Australia where he went at the instigation of Miss Georgiana Baring, the daughter of one of the Baring brothers, the celebrated London bankers, for the purpose of identifying Arthur Orton, confined in the Paramatta lunatic asylum in Sydney, N. S. W., as his brother. He states that he did identify him to be such and is therefore thoroughly convinced that the claimant recently discharged from prison in London is really Robert Tichborne, heir to the Tichborne estates. The real Arthur Orton now in Australia will be taken to London to further establish his identity.

THE invitation to Cleveland's inauguration reception are to be elaborately engraved by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington. No work of this kind has ever been permitted before in the Bureau. The invitations to Garfield's reception were engraved by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, of New York. The Washington committee arranged with a firm in that city, after the ceremonies of inauguration were over, to offer copies of the invitations for general sale over the country. A full set of tickets and programmes was sold at \$1. The committee made enough profit from this sale to pay for the entire printing. By a curious coincidence the plates from which the invitations were printed were destroyed by fire on the day that Garfield died.—New York Tribune.

In his brief term in the governor's chair, General Butler directly and indirectly was instrumental in bringing about some radical changes in public affairs in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was on his account that Harvard college abandoned the time honored custom of conferring LL. D. on each new governor of the state, and indirectly General Butler caused the

old custom of preaching what is called an "election sermon" to be abolished. Since 1634, when John Cotton preached a political sermon before the incoming legislature, it is not recorded that the custom has been abandoned more than three times, viz., 1752 and 1764, when smallpox was prevalent in Boston, and this year, when the custom is finally abandoned. In 1883 the choice fell upon the Rev. Dr. Crutcher, who illness prevented, and General Butler selected the Rev. Dr. Miner, the ardent prohibitionist, whose remarks were not regarded favorably by the law makers of the state, and last session an act was passed abolishing the custom altogether.

SPEAKING of Gen. Grant's refusal to allow his friends to raise a fund to pay off the mortgage upon his personal effects, the New York Mail and Express says: "The man whose unflinching persistence, matchless military skill and untiring energy supplied to a million of American citizens in Federal uniforms the one supreme need of victorious leadership, and who many times in a single day's work saved to the North uncounted millions of treasure from imminent risk—not to mention infinitely more precious possessions—will not allow private liberality to be urged in his behalf. It was impossible for Grant to say what he felt obliged to say in this note without bringing to a crisis the painful situation in which he has silently suffered these long months, during which time the sympathies of the people, unflinching and grateful at heart, have had the guidance of no definite ideas as to what needed to be done, what could be done, or what should be done." The Mail and Express then asks, "What shall now be done?" and continues as follows: "What but the one straightforward, legitimate, adequate method becoming the government of the United States, itself the proudest monument of Grant's achievement. The title and rank created for him as a recognition of his services should be restored to him by common consent. To this point events that we can not remember without pain and some self-reproach have brought us. Let Grant's last days be his best days, and be prolonged by the action of the nation he did so much to save."

Differs From 1876.

The way the returns of the electoral votes of the states, as they are delivered to Acting-Vice President Edmunds, are held preparatory to the final declaration of the two houses of congress, differs from that of 1876 as widely as the circumstances of that year differ from those of the present. Now they are placed in the safe with no extraordinary precautions, for there is no necessity for them. The returns of 1876, as they were delivered to Acting Vice-President Ferry, were put under extra locks and guards, day and night. During the period of suspense, down to the action of the electoral commission the greatest vigilance was observed. Threats from different quarters, as well as the excited state of the country, led to extraordinary precautions. One hundred extra policemen were sworn in and placed on guard night and day. The number was occasionally increased. This was done once in consequence of reports of plans maturing in Baltimore to make a descent on the capitol to seize the returns. They were in a room at the senate end of the capitol. At all hours that room was closely guarded.

Unknown to anyone but the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, at night a man locked himself in that room and remained without a light and in silence till morning. One night he carelessly drew a match to light a cigar. Though the light was for an instant only, the light was seen and the alarm raised that all was not right in that room. The door was shaken and a call made, but the man inside was silent. Preparations were made to force the door, and the sergeant-at-arms was sent for. After hearing the report of the officer of the night he found a way to delay forcing operations till morning, when the guard were relieved and the man inside came forth to confess his carelessness and receive a proper reprimand. The sudden light was a mystery to the guard as long as they were on duty.

When the senate went to the house to meet in joint session to count the votes, the box containing the returns was placed in the possession of a chosen man, who was strongly flanked on the way by the guards, but with as little display as possible, while the joint meetings were being held. Guards were posted in the galleries, on the floor—especially in the vicinity of the speaker's desk, where the box was—throughout the capitol building, and in the approaches.

This was kept up with military precision throughout the suspense, down to March 4.

Meanwhile precautions on a larger scale were taken by men higher in office. A military force was concentrated in and about Washington, and held in readiness for an emergency—that of inaugurating Hayes, protected by bayonets, if necessary.

A cabinet official at that time said recently: "The preparations for a great emergency were more extensive than any record shows. The country was nearer its greatest crisis than was known except to a few."

TWO MESSAGES.

A Synopsis of the Messages of the Out-Going and In-Coming Governor

Good Suggestions in Each.

GOV. BEGOLE'S FAREWELL.

Gov. Begole's retiring message covered the entire field of state affairs and is an able document. The financial statement shows the handsome sum of \$1,142,330.79 in the treasury with all indebtedness paid except the state bonds which are not due till 1890, and which the sinking fund holds the cash to cancel whenever they are presented. He recommends that for the convenience of school districts the primary school interest fund be made payable semi-annually, in May and November, and that the 1-20 mill tax for the university be increased to 1-10 or 1-12 mill, to meet the increasing needs arising from the rapid growth of that institution. He recommends appropriations for additional buildings at the state normal school, questions the propriety of supporting high schools by taxation, and urges the advantages of making a single school district of every township. He recommends a systematic state weather service, and thinks the Agricultural college should conduct it.

In referring to the appropriations asked for by state institutions of charity and reform, he endorses the special appropriations asked for the institution for the deaf and dumb. He also thanks the cases of the school for the blind—which amounts to \$480—should be investigated. He opposes the appropriation for improvements on the industrial home for girls at Adrian, and thinks more strenuous efforts should be made to secure homes for its inmates in families, as soon as they have been brought to a realizing sense of their situation and made good resolutions for the future; he also objects to enlarging the state reform school at Lansing and urges that efforts should be made to reduce the number of boys in the school. He agrees with the board of charities that a "considerable number of boys are unwisely and unnecessarily committed to that institution," and regrets with them that so few have found places in private families. He recommends the appropriation of \$125,725.74 for the support of the northern asylum for the insane at Traverse City, and thinks the institution can be ready to use by Oct. 1, 1885—greatly to the relief of the other similar institutions of the state, which are now so overcrowded that many patients are necessarily refused admission, so that many insane persons are confined in county jails; he also recommends a state institution for the care of idiots and imbeciles who are now kept in county poor houses where no effort can be made for the development and cultivation of their mental faculties.

The purchase of the strip of land in front of the prison grounds at Jackson, lying between Michigan and Cooper streets, is advised as essential to the symmetry of the prison grounds.

He recommends a board of prison commissioners who should appoint wardens who should hold their offices during good behavior, and that this board should also determine in which prison criminals should be kept, as the circuit judges seem to use no judgment in the matter, but sentence hardened criminals to the Lonia reformatory to mingle with those who have been committed by justices for trifling misdemeanors, while youthful offenders are sent to the state prison at Jackson for their first offense. The system of contract labor should be abolished, and the articles manufactured should be sold at the full market price, "the convict and family or dependent relatives receiving the whole or part of his earnings as the prison commissioners may deem just."

The unreasonable charges made by sheriffs and constables for conveying convicts to the prisons are roundly condemned, and the practice of making three trips to deliver three convicts all anxious to winter in Lonia is denounced as "robbing the state by perjury." These extortionate bills for round-trip mileage and for junketing parties equal in number to the prisoners in charge of the sheriff are now paid by the state on sworn statements, but should be charges against counties so that the Boards of Supervisors might have a chance to audit and scrutinize them.

The work of the Board of Corrections and Charities is highly recommended, and the abolition of the office of Swamp Land Commissioner and the Immigration Bureau suggested. The latter institution costs the state over \$1,000 a year, and serves only to flood the state with a surplus of workmen, by sending out books and circulars calculated to make them believe their services are very much needed in Michigan, and that at times when so many of our laboring men are suffering for the want of employment.

The tax law of 1882 is denounced as giving speculators a chance to rob a poor man, or an honest man by the payment of a single year's tax thereon, which the owner may have neglected or omitted to pay through carelessness or ignorance. He thinks the owner should have a privilege of redemption for several years, by paying a penalty that would compensate the speculator.

He refers to the fact that so few legislators are re-elected and so little experience retained, and suggests that members should be elected for four years, one-half each two years.

The salaries of state officers and the supreme court are denounced as a disgrace to the state and a constitutional amendment increasing them is recommended, so that the poorest man if competent and worthy may be in a position to occupy the highest office in the state.

The pardoning power, "with its unpleasant and wearying responsibilities, should not be placed upon one man. No matter how well deserved a pardon may be, politicians and political papers will ascribe it to total depravity on the part of the pardoning power." He suggests that the supreme court with an extra clerk to be known as pardon clerk, would make an excellent board of pardons. On their recommendation only should the governor issue pardons.

The legislature of 1883 made a mistake in refusing to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people and he believes the present legislature should correct the error. He makes a serious charge against the quartermaster's department in the statement that veterans entitled to state bounties claim that such bounties were paid to parties purporting to be their assignees—said parties, in many instances, being connected with the quartermaster's department, when in fact they had never made such assignments.

Provisions for defraying the expenses of state militia called out in emergencies, and for protection against cholera epidemics is recommended.

In conclusion, the ex-Governor thanks the

state officers for their hearty co-operation and concludes by "Praying that you as a legislature and Gov. Alger as a chief executive may be guided by infinite wisdom, so that your labors here may be a credit to yourselves and a blessing to the state."

ALGER'S INAUGURAL.

Gov. Alger opens his inaugural by supporting the recommendation to make the primary school fund distributable semi-annually. He next suggests the collection of all taxes every six months as it is now done in Ohio. In touching upon educational institutions he encourages legislative liberality to the University and the Normal School, and suggests the propriety of supplying text books on the science of farming to the common schools of the state. No other special suggestions are made relating to educational institutions, but the recommendations in the various reports are endorsed and encouraged in general terms.

Joint resolutions are recommended submitting an amendment creating a Board of Pardons and an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

A joint resolution asking congress to make an appropriation for a soldiers' home in the state is also suggested.

He says many pledges for bounties made to men who enlisted in the army have not been fulfilled, and urges that pledges should be more scrupulously kept with those who became defenders of the government. An appropriation of \$11,000 is advised to defray the expenses of the state exhibit at the New Orleans exposition, and the further encouragement of fish culture is recommended.

The military organizations of the state are complimented and a law is recommended directing the state treasurer to pay all legal expenses incurred in case a body of state troops is ordered to any part of the state to suppress riots or for other purposes, the state collecting the same from the county. Under the present law the county to which the troops are sent is obliged to pay the bill and much delay is often incurred in collecting the same, as there is no provision for paying the expense of transportation, ration, etc., the companies have to advance the money and wait till they can collect it from the county.

A law making central standard time the law at all times of the state is also recommended. In the matter of State Swamp Land Commissioner the Governor recommends that the Commissioner appointed for the ensuing term be allowed a clerk but not a deputy, and that the office be abolished at the end of his term. The continuation of the office of Commissioner of Immigration is thought advisable as a means of disposing of public lands.

The commitment of vagrants and drunkards to the Lonia house of correction is severely condemned and its abuses pointed out. A law is recommended prohibiting any person from being sentenced to Lonia by a justice of the peace, and that no person be sent there for a shorter term than six months. It should not be used as a "sobering-off" place for men who occasionally get drunk, nor as a snare harbor for tramps to winter in and come out in the spring with a new outfit of clothes at the state's expense. Excessive charges of sheriffs and constables are touched upon and the practice of making unnecessary trips for the purpose of increasing fees is earnestly denounced. Contract prison labor and the importation of convicts from other states to be incarcerated in any Michigan prison are condemned. The latter practice concentrates criminals in the state and competes with honest labor. Michigan is not so poor as to need aid of that kind.

The governor concludes by urging economy and the reduction of taxation and by working harmony between the different branches of the state government.

The Fiddle in Church.

The Ann Arbor Courier indulges in a reminiscence concerning the first introduction of the ungodly fiddle into the choir of the Methodist Church at Ann Arbor in 1839 by Rev. Henry Colclazer, the first Librarian of the University of Michigan, whose death recently occurred. It says:

He was first appointed to this station in 1831, while yet but 19 years of age. In the fall of 1832 he was stationed at Detroit, and the next year sent back to Ann Arbor, where he remained until 1835, when he was made Presiding Elder of the district. As such he continued until the fall of 1838, when he was stationed at Detroit again. Rev. Pitcher, in his "History of Protestantism in Michigan," gives the scene above referred to as being in the first church erected in this city, at the dedicatory services in 1839, and as follows:

The venerable Bishop Soule was invited to attend the dedicatory services. As he was on his way to the church Rev. Henry Colclazer, Presiding Elder of the district, said to him; "Bishop! Perhaps I ought to say to you that the choir have taken great pains to prepare music for the occasion, and will have one or two instruments to assist them." As quick as the Bishop heard that he whirled on his heel, saying: "Go on, brethren, and dedicate your church. I will have nothing to do with it." This is the same Bishop Soule who, a few years after, could affiliate with the South on the subject of slavery, and give his influence to a division of the church. He could strain at this gnat and swallow that camel.

"Rev. Colclazer was a polished gentleman," says Elder Davis, who remembers him well, "a beautiful speaker, and as a fine preacher as was ever stationed here." For his first wife he married Miss Asenath True, of this city, who lived but a few years, and now lies buried in the old cemetery. At his death he owned thirty-seven acres of valuable land coming out on Miller avenue, a portion of what was known in early days as the Gorham farm.

Faith in One's Self.

Queen Elizabeth once said to a courtier: "Those succeed best in this life who pass over it quickly; if we stop we sink." This saying might oft be repeated, and with profit, too, if often practiced. Life being short we should make the most of it while it lasts. Let one trust in himself, let him exert his capabilities to their fullest extent, and for ever or later success will be his. To fail is absolutely impossible, if a man is fully determined to succeed and has an established purpose in view.

The Wearing of the Beard.

It is not only within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," but of persons of mature life, that a beard upon the face was not only unfashionable, but a sign of mental weakness or "cranialness," more noticeable a great deal than a man is nowadays with long curly hair falling to his shoulders.

In the popular prints, such as those of American authors—Washington Irving, Cooper and others, portraits of the American Senate, with portraits of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, and their contemporaries—the absence of beards and mustaches is quite marked to the eyes of one accustomed to the hirsute fashions of to-day.

The mustache was especially obnoxious; on a clergyman, an abomination. No minister could have had or kept a pulpit with such an ornament on his face. On the face of a layman it was considered effeminate and dandified—the type of what are now known as "dudes." "If you ever come into my house wearing a mustache when you grow up," said a gentleman to his nephew, then bearded by nature instead of art, "I will turn you out of doors." But by the time the boy was able to produce a mustache the edict against them had been annulled and they had become quite common. A few Abolitionists and Spiritualists were long bearded, but the most allowed on the face was a neat tuft of whiskers just below the ears, like that which Vice-President Hendricks still exhibits.

A curious relic of those days is to be found on a tombstone in Worcester county, Massachusetts, at the grave of a man who died in 1873, aged 84 years. On the obverse of his monument may be read the words: "Persecuted for wearing his beard." If the traditions about his life and experiences are trustworthy, no martyr ever suffered much more for his fondest religious beliefs than "Old Jew Palmer" did for his beard. He was not an "old Jew" at all, but was called so fifty years ago on account of his long and venerable beard. He was looked upon as a monster and fiend, and his name was used to frighten children with.

Everybody else was shaved clean, so he was hooted at in the streets, talked about in the country store, bullied by his neighbors, wrestled with by the clergyman, in the vain hope that he would consent to follow Samson's example and "be as other men" by having his hair cut. Once four men arrived with shears, laid violent hands upon him for the purpose of removing the obnoxious appendage whether or no. He struggled against his fate, but was nearly overpowered, when he drew his jack-knife and freed himself by stabbing two of his assailants in the legs.

For refusing to pay the fine imposed he remained in jail over a year, but was finally released.

His wearing a beard was probably not his only, even if his chief offense. He was a violent anti-slavery man, and believed in total abstinence, so that his beard was partly a pretext for his treatment. His refusal to furnish liquor to his men in the hay field also made him very unpopular. And a good deal of light is thrown upon the liquor question of that time by a mother's refusal on this account to let her boy work for him. "He is too mean to allow the boy a little liquor," she said.

The wearing of the beard itself in those days, although considered barbarous and outlandish, was generally the mode of a broad protest against the whole established order of things; whether it was slavery, liquor-drinking or male suffrage. The long hair and beards were the reforms which their wearers advocated—what the flag is to communism, or the "wearing of the green" to Irish independence.

Pain and Meteorology.

It is generally known that depression of spirits and rheumatic pains have long been associated with a falling barometer and storm-brewing conditions—unusually severe neuralgic attacks coinciding with unusually intense storm development. To establish in his own case this relation of pain and weather, Captain Catlin of the United States army, made a regular and detailed record, in connection with the weather variations, of the variations of his neuralgic pains. From the published account, Captain Catlin's foot was crushed by a shot in 1864, and it was necessary to amputate his leg below the knee. He continued to experience sensations of pain, as if in the lost member, these sensations being greater or less according to the atmospheric disturbance.

Arranged in months, March naturally took the lead as a pain producer; then came, in order, January, November, December, May, February, April, August, October, September, July and June. He traced the average distance of the storm centre at the beginning of the pain attack by investigating sixty well-defined storms in ten consecutive months; it was 680 miles, ranging from two to 1,200 miles.

Mr. Charles S. Voorhees, a son of United States Senator Voorhees of Indiana, who has been elected as a congressional delegate from Washington territory, appeared as Hamlet in an Indianapolis theater some years ago for one night only.

Grave robberies are becoming much too common. There is quite enough uncertainty in the future life without having to die with the additional fear that when the last trump blows a man is likely to be detained by the hopeless job of hunting up his composite members.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

UNADILLA.

From our Correspondent.

Ralph Backus, of Williamston, called on Unadilla friends last Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Hartsuff, of Pinckney, spent last Sabbath with her sister, Mrs. Lyme Barton.

Kittie Livermore has gone to Bancroft to attend school, consequently that fellow looks forlorn again.

Rev. J. Lowrey assisted in the dedication of the new M. E. church at Stockbridge last Sunday.

J. J. Livermore is so far recovered from his long illness that he is able to come to town again.

V. Potter and his daughter, Mollie Rogers, of Bellville, are visiting at D. Potter's this week.

Mary Clinton of Jackson, and Josa Clinton, of Pinckney, were the guests of Ella Hartsuff at the Unadilla House this week.

Bert Watson intends to emigrate to the land of oranges and flowers this week, and remain until the birds return in the spring.

Mrs. M. and her granddaughter, Ella Stiles have left town for a few weeks' visit among friends and relatives in the northern part of the county.

George Voorheis has rented the mill of Mr. Hayland, and expects to move here soon with his family. They formerly resided here, and will be welcomed back by their many friends.

There is much interest taken in the meetings which are held in the Presbyterian church by Rev. O. N. Hunt. They are largely attended by the world's people, as well as by all denominations. Our prayer is that much good may be done in our midst.

I have just heard of the death of Nellie, a little daughter of Fred and Zeen Sharp, in the western part of the town. She died Monday of scarlet fever. I believe she was about four years old.

PLAINFIELD.

From our Correspondent.

The rest is that Geo. Mape and S. G. Topping came back sober.

Mrs. R. J. Gardner drew the elegant set of dishes at Mape's store, the lucky number being (1).

Morris Topping will ship a car load of hogs to Buffalo next Thursday.

Protracted meetings are being held in the M. P. church by Rev. Mr. Dailey, with marked success.

Irene, wife of Dr. D. M. Greene, died at her home in Plainfield, Friday morning, Jan. 9th, 1885, aged 23 years, 11 months and 1 day. By request of Dr. Greene a post mortem examination was made by Dr. DuBois, of Unadilla. The autopsy revealed a most characteristic case of tuberculosis of the lungs. Both lungs were in an advanced stage of the disease. Both lungs were so far involved as to destroy their function completely, except a small portion of the anterior part of lower lobes, about half as large as one hand, which she had evidently depended upon to breathe with, and those portions were full of tubercles. In both lungs there were an innumerable number of tubercles ranging in size from a kernel of wheat to marbles and one as large as a hen's egg which had broken down, leaving a cavity. The liver was somewhat enlarged and light colored and evidently tuberculous; all other organs were in quite a healthy condition only somewhat weakened, although she had complained of pain and tenderness in the lower part of the bowels for some weeks, and not of any distress in her lungs except coughing. The funeral services were held at the M. P. church Sunday at eleven o'clock and her remains were taken to the Plainfield cemetery for interment, followed by a large concourse of people. Mrs. Greene was a kind, loving wife and mother and leaves to mourn her loss a husband, a little daughter and a sister who had been with her in the last few weeks of her life.

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 that 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 lady, clad in heavy furs, to keep the car window open, in my cowardice preferring to suffer from catarrh for weeks a towards rather than I sit 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 when ever 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 bare-headed 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 dime 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 mendacity 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.

—A young woman of Dayton, O., dropped with a married man named Haynes, a few days ago, and in a letter to her parents, telling what a lovely ocean trip she is having, asks to be remembered to Mrs. Haynes. — Toledo Blade.

—The band of dirty gypsies which have been traveling through New York with dogs, bears, monkeys, etc., are said to be from Austria, where they are known as Indians. They were sent to America by their queen to beg and learn something of the American Indians. — N. Y. Times.

—A gentleman of Santa Barbara, Cal., has in his cabinet of curiosities several sets of false teeth, exhumed from the graves of aborigines on the Santa Barbara Islands. They are formed each from a shell, which is fashioned to fit the roof of the mouth, and could be adjusted outside of the gums. The teeth are perfectly formed and easily adjusted.

—Mrs. Rose Rich has been arrested for stealing ribbons from O'Neil's store in Eighth Avenue, New York, where she was employed, and it has been discovered that she did these things at the command of a brutal husband, who then compelled her to support him and whipped her if she came home without her daily plunder. About six weeks ago she refused to do this any longer and the infernal scoundrel exposed her.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We wish to say to the ladies of Pinckney and vicinity that we have secured the agency and exclusive sale of the celebrated

BROADHEAD ALPACAS AND WORSTEDS.

We are showing of this manufacture full lines of Serges, Belgian Cords, Suitings, Plain Alpacas, Etc.

What we Guarantee for the Dress Goods of our Manufacture:

To be made from the very best material, by skillful workmen, with the latest and most approved machinery, and to be the cheapest goods in the market when service is considered.

Are so thoroughly finished that they can be worn in damp weather or a shower without being ruined by curling or shrinking.

The manufacturing, dyeing and finishing is done in such a manner, that the goods can be washed it desired, without the least injury to the fabric.

Our goods are wool dyed, and colors as fast as the purest dyes, and greatest care and skill can make them.

Goods show just what they are and will be until worn out, as there is no weighting, stiffening or artificial lustre used to increase the weight or finish.

BROADHEAD WORSTED MILLS, Jamestown, N. J.

—We have also in Stock a full line of—

CASHMERES, JERSEY CLOTHS, SERGES, IN BLACK AND COLORS,

All of which we have marked at very low prices. Velvets and Velvetens in black and colors. Our stock of Ribbons, Buttons, etc., will be found very complete, and we cordially invite all looking for Dress Goods or Trimmings to examine our stock and get prices before going out of town. Respectfully yours,

LAKIN & SYKES.

Now is the time to Subscribe for

THE DISPATCH!

ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR.

If you want any Bills, Dodgers, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Circulars, Dance Invitations, Wedding Invitations, Business Cards, Calling Cards, or anything in the Job Printing Line,

CALL AT THE DISPATCH OFFICE.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER

But there are still plenty of

ATTRACTIONS!

To draw the people to

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE!

In spite of the hard times our holiday trade was very large this year, because our goods were desirable and prices correspondingly low. The same is true of our entire stock. In the Drug line we can supply almost any demand with the best of goods, and at uniformly low prices.

DO NOT FORGET!

That we also carry a fine assortment of Stationery and Fancy Goods, Transfer Patterns, Embroidery Silks, Artists' Materials, and a line of Fancy Goods Generally.

A New Stock of Those Dollar Frames!

We have as good an assortment of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Cigars, Etc., as you will find in the village. Kerosene Oil, best brand cheap as anywhere. Thanking our many friends for the liberal patronage which has made our business so successful in the past, we invite a continuance of the same, with the assurance that we shall do all in our power to make these business relations mutually profitable.

Winchell's Central Drug Store,

WEST MAIN ST., PINCKNEY

Pinckney Dispatch Supplement

VOL. III.

PINCKNEY, MICH., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1884.

No. 1

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

List of Claims Allowed by the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, at their Session of October, 1883, and January, 1884.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

CO. TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Danford Parker, County Treasurer, in account with the county of Livingston for the year ending December 31st, 1884:

STATE TAX.

To State Tax.....	\$27388 75
To Delinquent State Tax collected.....	296 31
	\$27685 06
By State Treas. receipts.....	\$27687 15
By delinquent State tax ret.....	188 23
By balance on hand.....	4 55

CONTINGENT FUND.

To balance on hand.....	\$ 2 92
To app. by Board of Supervisors.....	4514 87
To collected tax collected.....	18 21
To transfer from juror's fund.....	532 30
To juror's fees N T Kirk.....	158 59
To delinquent tax col.....	93 02
	\$5315 72
By county orders paid.....	\$4319 65
By witness fees.....	182 29
By reporter fees.....	300 00
By transfer to wood fund.....	200 00
By tax of '82 collected by Auditor General paid Treas.....	30 45
By d'ling'nt Co and sch'l tax ret.....	235 17
By postage expenses & exchange.....	43 19
By balance on hand.....	17 44

POOR AND INSANE FUND.

To balance on hand.....	\$ 165 45
To app by Board.....	4000 00
To receipts from Grissom estate.....	142 15
To recta A Van Kleeck.....	177 24
To recta M V Sandbury.....	12 90
To recta John Council.....	303 47
To recta H T Galloway.....	32 64
	\$4923 95
By poor orders paid.....	\$4160 04
By insane bills paid.....	723 78
By balance on hand.....	7 63

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

To amount app.....	\$4000 00
	\$4000 00
By orders paid.....	\$4000 00

JURORS' FUND.

To amount app.....	\$3000 00
	\$3000 00
By jurors paid.....	\$1467 59
By transfer to con. fund.....	532 20

TEACHERS INSTITUTE FUND.

To balance on hand.....	\$125 56
To Thos Gordon Sec.....	75 00
To H B Reed.....	6 30
To O D Thompson.....	14 40
	\$221 46
By Prof O D Thompson Dir.....	\$100 00
By balance on hand.....	61 46

SUPERVISORS FUND.

To balance on hand.....	\$ 43 53
To amount app.....	1000 00
	\$1043 53
By orders paid.....	\$ 998 95
By balance on hand.....	44 58

REFRAIN FUND.

To balance on hand.....	\$ 12 81
To amount app.....	99 00
	\$ 111 81
By orders paid.....	\$ 52 15
By balance on hand.....	59 66

LIBRARY FUND.

To balance on hand.....	\$ 125 90
To fine monies.....	67 00
	\$ 192 90

By town treas receipts.....	\$ 142 20
By balance on hand.....	45 00
	\$ 187 20

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

To State Treasurer's check.....	\$2000 10
By town treas receipts.....	\$928 14
	\$2928 24

CONWAY DITCH FUND.

To balance on hand.....	\$44 20
To ditch tax col.....	0 29
	\$44 49

By town orders paid.....	\$78 20
By balance on hand.....	9 29
	\$87 49

OCEOLA DITCH NO. 1.

To tax col.....	\$35 10
By orders paid.....	\$35 10

UNADILLA DITCH FUND.

To tax col.....	\$125 20
By advs list.....	\$ 3 50
By balance on hand.....	122 79

Settlement of tax on the business of selling distilled or malt liquors for the year 1884:

VILLAGE OF HOWELL.

To tax collected.....	\$2075 00
By council orders paid.....	\$2064 25
By treasurer's fee.....	26 75

VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

To tax collected.....	\$1500 00
By council orders paid.....	\$1495 00
By treasurer's fee.....	15 00

VILLAGE OF FOWLERVILLE.

To tax collected.....	\$1200 00
By council orders paid.....	\$1188 00
By treasurer's fee.....	12 00

VILLAGE OF PINCKNEY.

To tax collected.....	\$1500 00
By council orders paid.....	\$1495 50
By treasurer's fee.....	1 50

TOWNSHIP OF UNADILLA.

To balance on hand.....	\$297 00
To tax collected.....	175 00
	\$472 00

By town orders paid.....	\$297 00
By treasurer's fee.....	1 75
By balance on hand.....	173 25

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts for the year.....	\$539,549 10
Total disbursements for year.....	\$50,008 64
Total balance on hand.....	545 46

Signed, EUGENE HICKS, G. J. BAETCKE, JAMES MARBLE, Committee.

BILLS ALLOWED BY SUP'S:

NO.	NAME OF PAYEE.	AM'T
612.	Willard Taft, rent Treas. office.....	\$ 37 50
614.	W. W. Kenyon, rent Probate office.....	37 50
615.	Beth Hubert, wood.....	74 50
616.	G. W. Crofoot, salary and clerk.....	108 53
617.	J. T. Titus & Son, printing sup. rep.....	39 20
618.	L. C. Miller.....	39 20
619.	O. J. Parker, wood.....	4 50
620.	J. Winchell, printing sup. rep.....	39 20
621.	L. S. Montague, salary January.....	62 50
622.	D. Parker, salary January.....	62 50
623.	G. L. Adams, publishing sup. rep.....	39 20
624.	" printing.....	3 50
625.	Charles Herbat, wood.....	35 00
626.	P. D. Skilbeck, wood.....	41 25
627.	J. D. Ellinwood, printing sup. rep.....	39 20
628.	C. E. Placeway.....	39 20
629.	G. W. Crofoot, salary February.....	108 53
630.	L. S. Montague.....	62 50
631.	D. Parker.....	62 50
632.	G. W. Crofoot, March.....	108 53
633.	P. D. Skilbeck, wood.....	41 25
634.	G. W. Axtell, amt. allowed by board.....	150 00
635.	W. W. Kenyon, rent Probate office.....	37 50
636.	D. Parker, salary March.....	62 50
637.	L. Montague.....	62 50
638.	N. T. Kirk, salary to May 1.....	250 00
639.	H. F. Reed, Co. Ex. schools.....	25 00
640.	M. M. Abbott.....	25 00
641.	T. Gordon.....	25 00
642.	H. H. Harmon, rent Treas. office.....	37 50
643.	G. W. Crofoot, salary to May 1.....	108 53
644.	N. T. Kirk, salary to June 1.....	62 50
645.	Illing Bros, binding rolls.....	39 20
646.	D. Parker, salary April.....	62 50
647.	L. S. Montague, salary April.....	62 50

648.	Jos. Tunnard, repairing jail.....	
649.	G. W. Axtell, cleaning court house.....	
650.	G. W. Crofoot, salary for May.....	
651.	G. W. Axtell, repairs on jail.....	
652.	D. Parker, salary for May.....	
653.	L. S. Montague, salary for May.....	
654.	G. W. Axtell, cleaning offices.....	
655.	amt. allowed by board.....	
656.	L. S. Montague, salary June.....	
657.	D. Parker, salary for June.....	
658.	G. W. Crofoot, sal. and clerk June.....	
659.	W. W. Kenyon, rent Probate office.....	
660.	Mrs. M. H. Harmon, rent Treas. office.....	
661.	G. W. Crofoot, salary for July.....	
662.	L. S. Montague.....	
663.	D. Parker.....	
664.	N. T. Kirk.....	
665.	G. W. Crofoot, sal. and clerk August.....	
666.	Samuel Tubbs, repairs Co. building.....	
667.	G. W. Axtell, repairs on court house.....	
668.	L. S. Montague, salary August.....	
669.	D. Parker.....	
670.	Chas. Hilt, cleaning chimneys.....	
671.	G. W. Crofoot, sal. and clerk August.....	
672.	Galloway & Blackman, lumber.....	
673.	N. T. Kirk, salary July.....	
674.	" August.....	
675.	" September.....	
676.	W. W. Kenyon, rent Probate office.....	
677.	D. Parker, salary Sept.....	
678.	L. S. Montague, salary Sept.....	
679.	G. W. Crofoot, salary Oct.....	
680.	A. Van Kleeck, repairs by order of sheriff.....	
681.		
682.		
683.		
684.	G. W. Crofoot, salary Nov.....	
685.		
686.		
687.		
688.	H. N. Beach, supplies for sheriff.....	
689.	G. W. Axtell, sheriff's civil clerk.....	
690.	Henry Beumann, deputy sheriff.....	
691.	Willard Taft, supplies for Treas.....	
692.	Richmond & Backus, binding.....	
693.	F. N. Monroe, hardware.....	
694.	Julius Hense, ice.....	
695.	O. J. Parker, conducting tax sale.....	
696.	J. T. Titus, printing.....	
697.	Monroe, Carl & Co., supplies for.....	
698.	P. H. Sexton, account assigned.....	
699.	A. Van Kleeck, furniture.....	
700.	How & Johnson, stationery.....	
701.	J. T. Titus & Son, printing.....	
702.	W. W. Kenyon, stationery.....	
703.	N. T. Kirk, extra services.....	
704.	C. W. Easton, rendered.....	
705.	Hickey & Goodnow, supplies court house.....	
706.	G. W. Axtell, sheriff's civil clerk.....	
707.	Albert Riddle, Justice cost.....	
708.	N. Parker, witness.....	
709.	B. Frey.....	
710.	H. Farnham.....	
711.	Celia Robaliver, witness.....	
712.	Mary A. Hall.....	
713.	Eliza Woodworth.....	
714.	Eliza Grinstead.....	
715.	Irena Brown.....	
716.	Jno. Brown Jr.....	
717.	Mary Schenckhorn, witness.....	
718.	John Craig, witness.....	
719.	Minerva Craig, witness.....	
720.	Oliver Schenckhorn, witness.....	
721.	Wm. Vealey, witness.....	
722.	Jos Vealey.....	
723.	Wm H. Naylor.....	
724.	A. Van Kleeck.....	
725.		
726.		
727.	Christina Westfall, witness.....	
728.	Jacob Eldredge.....	
729.	James Calvert.....	
730.	John Smith.....	
731.	Fred Smith.....	
732.	Joseph Elder.....	
733.		
734.	Emil Reiman.....	
735.	Jack Manner.....	
736.	Joshua Bashford.....	
737.	C. L. V. D. Cook.....	
738.	Frank Moon.....	
739.	Thomas Clark, acct assigned.....	
740.		
741.		
742.		
743.	Fred Bredo, witness.....	
744.	A. Baine.....	
745.	Minnie Baine.....	
746.	Dudley Mason.....	
747.	Lizette Mason.....	
748.	John Herbat.....	
749.	Willie Herbat.....	
750.	Mrs. Herbat.....	
751.	C D Mapes, acct assigned.....	
752.	Eljah Clough, witness.....	
753.	Prudence Clough.....	
754.	Robert Farnham.....	
755.	A. Farnham.....	
756.	Bela Scott.....	
757.	Edwin Hilt.....	
758.	Wm Harper.....	
759.	Allen Holcomb.....	
760.		
761.	B. Woodworth.....	

685. Harley Link	48
686. J J Hickey	48
687. E P Gregory	48
688. M T Kirk	48
689. E P Gregory	48
690. C A Parham, juror	48
691. J J Boyd	48
692. Chas Ayers	48
693. Geo Hollis	48
694. H O Wright	48
695. Geo L Sage	48
696. M L Davis	48
697. H. Beurness	48
698. Adam Hubbs	48
699. Wm Massey	48
700. S E Wescott	48
701. A Babcock	48
702. C J Cook	48
703. H Phinney	48
704. H Sweet	48
705. Wm R Miller	48
706. John Robinson	48
707. W L Dutcher	48
708. Wm Brown	48
709. F O Eurt	48
710. H G W Fry	48
711. Burr H Smith	48
712. L H Mills	48
713. L Sullivan	48
714. Thomas Martin	48
715. Fred Brockway	48
716. Samuel Morehouse	48
717. Adamson	48
718. Smith	48
719. Wilcox	48
720. Scott	48
721. Noble	48
722. U. Winnick	48
723. Montague	48
724. Sherman	48
725. Lottus	48
726. Water	48
727. La	48
728. Lay	48
729. rson	48
730. Stettinger	48
731. rson	48
732. raley	48
733. Dunlap	48
734. rartant	48
735. rby	48
736. rriever	48
737. r Stwell	48
738. Special commissioners	48
739. lock, furniture	48
740. others, printing	48
741. wood, printing	48
742. an & Co. Michigan Reports	48
743. Brigham, deputy sheriff	48
744. Laymore, justice account	48
745. Noble, deputy sheriff	48
746. Wilbur, supplies	48
747. Thomas (Gordon), school examiner	48
748. Chas Curtis, deputy sheriff	48
749. Jno E Dorn, witness	48
750. John Bennett	48
751. Emily French	48
752. A French	48
753. Geo Bennett	48
754. John V Gilbert	48
755. H T Nigler, juror	48
756. S Hemmingway, juror	48
757. Geo P Dudley, juror	48
758. Augustus Brown, juror	48
759. E W Coats	48
760. N F Richeson	48
761. Stephen Hart	48
762. J H Dykes	48
763. A W Clark	48
764. W E Miller	48
765. J S Lane	48
766. H A Twitchell	48
767. S H Abbott, taking census	48
768. D H Denton	48
769. J T Carner	48
770. W P Van Winkle	48
771. V Parshall	48
772. John F. Carr	48
773. Kayler Lerg	48
774. U W Teeple, justice acct	48
775. G W Sweet, deputy sheriff	48
776. H Congwell, juror	48
777. John S Reed	48
778. Edward Reed	48
779. Hugo Birder	48
780. Marshall Borden, juror	48
781. Label Washburne, juror	48
782. John Connor, special constable	48
783. W Clark, justice acct	48
784. Wm W Hooker, witness	48
785. C Brown, mail examiner	48
786. Lane justice	48
787. Jones constable acct	48
788. Powers, justice account	48
789. Wm Wright, witness	48
790. Belling	48
791. Brigham, deputy sheriff	48
792. Oddy, constable	48

877. H H Clark	48
878. Wm Fowler, justice account	48
879. W J Miller, witness	48
880. H E Haddock, vet services	48
881. W J Mills, Med services	48
882. Haze & Nigler	48
883. P McMarvin, constable	48
884. L C Miller, printing	48
885. Irling Bros	48
886. E S Pratt, ink	48
887. David Bradby, witness	48
888. Geo Rider, janitor	48
889. John Jones, constable	48
890. Appleton	48
891. Geo Horn, juror	48
892. L S Lester Barnes	48
893. Edgar Culler	48
894. John Graham	48
895. Geo Smith	48
896. E D Knapp, justice	48
897. Edgar Noble, deputy sheriff	48
898. E O Loveland, constable account	48
899. J D Elmwood, printing	48
900. A A Hollister	48
901. Richard Peer, witness	48
902. Thomas Hanna, witness	48
903. E S Pratt	48
904. L S Olive Hans	48
905. L S V R Hans	48
906. L S Louie Peer	48
907. John P Peer	48
908. L S Mortimer Smith	48
909. L S Winslow Smith	48
910. L S Michael Gorman	48
911. L S Charles Gale	48
912. L S Albert Oomen	48
913. Charles Biding	48
914. E P Gregory, Clerk of Board, Oct. Sess.	48
915. A VanKleeck, Supr of Pdr	48
916. S Hallway	48
917. A E Cole	48
918. E P Gregory, Printing	48
919. James Farley, as per Board of Sup	48
920. O J Parker, repairing sale	48
921. Salary, October	48
922. G A White, Wood	48
923. L S Montague, Salary, October	48
924. N T Kirk	48
925. H H Harmon, Rent, Trans office	48
926. Geo W Crofoot, Salary for December	48
927. L S Montague, Salary for November	48
928. H E Reed, County School Examiner	48
929. Sec of On School Examiners	48
930. P D Skilbeck, Wood	48
931. D Parker, Salary, November	48
932. T Gordon, Sec of board of school Exr	48
933. County School Examiner	48
934. W W Abbott	48
935. John Jones, Coal	48
936. N T Kirk, Salary for Nov and Dec	48
937. W W Kenyon, Rent, Probate Office	48
938. D Parker, Salary for December	48
939. L S Montague, Salary for December	48
OCTOBER SESSION, 1884.	
940. Eugene Hicks, Supervisor	48
941. A J Wickman	48
942. O J Keller	48
943. Allen Holcomb	48
944. G J Bactke	48
945. Giles Lee	48
946. John Ryan	48
947. H B Thompson	48
948. Wm M Horton	48
949. H N Beach	48
950. E G Elliott	48
951. L K Beach	48
952. E W Hardy	48
953. James Marble	48
954. M V Saultbury	48
955. Daniel Barton	48
JANUARY SESSION, 1885.	
1. Joe T Titus & Son, printing	48
2. Calahan & Co, stationery	48
3. N T Kirk, postage, etc	48
4. E C Bashford, livery	48
5. Joe T Titus & Son printing	48
6. E C Bashford livery	48
7. Geo Rider janitor	48
8. James I. Pettibone rent	48
9. O J Parker services rendered	48
10. J D Elmwood stationery	48
11. A J Wickman county canvasser	48
12. A D Thompson	48
13. James Carman	48
14. Wm Suhr	48
15. Giles Lee	48
16. Robert Stackable	48
17. H B Thompson	48
18. John Wright	48
19. Jas P Spencer	48
20. John H Oakr	48
21. Wm B Wilkerton	48
22. E W Hardy	48
23. W P Van Winkle	48
24. Geo W Barnes	48
25. A G Weston	48
26. A VanKleeck 1 table per Sheriff	48
27. S Pratt stationery	48
28. Irling Bros stationery	48
29. Wm McPherson & Sons clothing	48
30. Monroe & Co clothing	48
31. F N Monroe supplies for Sheriff	48
32. Geo W Axtell Sheriff's account	48
33. H B Thompson as seen on callings	48
34. Geo W Barnes	48
35. H G Bucknell	48
36. J D Elmwood	48
37. Giles Lee	48
38. H N Beach articles per Sheriff	48
39. Richmond, Bactke & Co stationery	48

40. W P Van Winkle rent	15 00
41. Chas Brigham deputy sheriff	27 00
42. Andrew O'Connor witness	27 00
43. Wm Sexton witness	27 00
44. S P Spencer witness	27 00
45. Chas Brigham witness	27 00
46. Chas Fritz	27 00
47. Anson Stowe witness	27 00
48. James Ryan witness	27 00
49. Chas Brigham witness	27 00
50. Benj Gilman witness	27 00
51. Edgar Noble deputy sheriff	27 00
52. A G Weston Justice account	27 00
53. E J Hallon Justice account	27 00
54. Charles Brigham deputy sheriff	27 00
55. H O Wright drawing juror	27 00
56. A Riddle Justice account	27 00
57. Robert Marshall juror	27 00
58. C O Hayner constable	27 00
59. Geo W Axtell Sheriff's account	27 00
60. Royal Barker witness	27 00
61. James Livermore witness	27 00
62. H F Potter witness	27 00
63. Arthur Green witness	27 00
64. Philip McKinder witness	27 00
65. Frank McKinder witness	27 00
66. J M Wilcox juror	27 00
67. S B Lockwood juror	27 00
68. Eugene Humphrey juror	27 00
69. H E White juror	27 00
70. E C Bashford juror	27 00
71. Geo L Bago juror	27 00
72. T J Parker witness	27 00
73. Wm Harris juror	27 00
74. Frank Hoff juror	27 00
75. S H Jackson wit	27 00
76. Jacob Borden wit	27 00
77. O H White wit	27 00
78. L Harrington wit	27 00
79. N T Kirk wit	27 00
80. N T Kirk wit	27 00
81. J W Right wit	27 00
82. H Crippen wit	27 00
83. Martin Crippen wit	27 00
84. Geo W Sweet wit	27 00
85. Bert Crippen witness	27 00
86. Mrs E Crippen	27 00
87. Gen Briggs	27 00
88. S Thompson	27 00
89. H Crippen	27 00
90. H Crippen	27 00
91. Bankard Stark	27 00
92. Geo Briggs	27 00
93. S I Stark	27 00
94. Thos Stark	27 00
95. W Goodrich juror on request	27 00
96. L Holman	27 00
97. D Potter constable	27 00
98. L S Montague office rent &c	27 00
99. Henry Crippen taking insane person to insane asylum	27 00
100. H D Wilber stationery	27 00
101. W N Beach furnishing goods for Sheriff	27 00
102. W M Horton 1 day at probate court	27 00
103. John Bowie constable	27 00
104. G J Bactke 1 day at probate court	27 00
105. Wm Force for services rendered	27 00
106. G H Cobb constable	27 00
107. L S Beach 1 day at probate court	27 00
108. A VanKleeck Superintendent of poor	27 00
109. H D Wilber stationery	27 00
110. H N Spencer medical attendance	27 00
111. Blair Bros printing	27 00
112. Giles Lee 1 day at probate court	27 00
113. Patrick Monaghan witness	27 00
114. W J McHenck M D	27 00
115. Kian Smith	27 00
116. Pat McDonnell witness	27 00
117. J E Dergey constable	27 00
118. J W Bennett	27 00
119. E H Person for defending G Smith	27 00
120. C W Myse constable	27 00
121. Henry Beurman deputy sheriff	27 00
122. W H Pallen justice account	27 00
123. Chas Cobb constable	27 00
124. Jos T Titus & Co printing calendar	27 00
125. W W Kenyon stationery	27 00
126. L J Jackson superintendent of poor	27 00
127. A E Cole	27 00
Amount Paid Supervisors January Session, 1884.	
128. Eugene Hicks	27 00
129. A J Wickman	27 00
130. O J Keller	27 00
131. Allen Holcomb	27 00
132. G J Bactke	27 00
133. Giles Lee	27 00
134. S Galloway	27 00
135. H B Thompson	27 00
136. H N Beach	27 00
137. W M Horton	27 00
138. E G Elliott	27 00
139. L K Beach	27 00
140. E W Hardy	27 00
141. James Marble	27 00
142. M V Saultbury	27 00
143. Daniel Barton	27 00

Grand Rapids temperance people will hold a revival during February, and Dr. Reynolds will lead the meetings.

Lansing capitalists will buy the electric light plant in that city and continue to furnish illumination to the people.

The Milford Agricultural Society has 152 members and \$45.55 on hand. The president for the coming year is Golden Vincent.