

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. III

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1885.

NO. 2

RAILROAD CARDS.

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

MICH. AIR LINE DIVISION.

| STATIONS. | WEST BOUND TRAINS. | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | No. 6. Mixed. | No. 4. Pass. | No. 2. Pas. |
| RIDGEWAY. | 9:55 a. m. | 5:35 a. m. | 7:45 a. m. |
| Armada. | 10:30 | 6:15 | 8:00 |
| Romeo. | 11:30 | 6:35 | 8:20 |
| Rochester. | 11:52 | 7:10 | 8:52 |
| Pontiac. | 12:45 p. m. | 7:35 | 9:15 |
| Wilcox. | 1:15 | 8:25 | 9:35 |
| South Lyon. | 2:30 | 9:10 | 10:40 |
| Hamburg. | 3:30 | 10:10 | 11:30 |
| PINCKNEY. | 4:05 | 11:30 | 11:50 |
| Mount Ferris. | 4:40 | 11:50 | 12:10 |
| Stockbridge. | 5:15 | 12:20 p. m. | 12:30 |
| Henrietta. | 5:35 | 12:30 | 12:40 |
| JACKSON. | 6:45 p. m. | 12:50 p. m. | |
| STATIONS. | EAST BOUND TRAINS. | | |
| | No. 5. Mixed. | No. 7. Mixed. | No. 3. Pass. |
| JACKSON. | 6:15 a. m. | 4:30 | 4:30 |
| Henrietta. | 7:00 | 4:40 | 4:40 |
| Stockbridge. | 7:30 | 5:06 | 5:06 |
| Mount Ferris. | 7:55 | 5:16 | 5:16 |
| PINCKNEY. | 8:30 | 5:35 | 5:35 |
| Hamburg. | 9:00 | 5:55 | 5:55 |
| South Lyon. | 9:35 | 6:20 | 6:20 |
| Wilcox. | 11:30 | 7:30 | |
| Pontiac. | 12:30 p. m. | 8:15 | |
| Rochester. | 1:01 | 8:35 | |
| Romeo. | 2:35 | 9:55 | |
| Armada. | 3:05 | 10:20 | |
| RIDGEWAY. | 3:30 | 10:50 | |

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

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 MARKLEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC
And Insurance Agent. Legal papers made on short notice and 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. P. 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.

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. MCGRIGLE,
Agent for the G. T. R. & M. A. L. R. L.
Agent for the Allan Line of steamers.
Agent for American Express Company.

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.

| PINCKNEY PRODUCE MARKET. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| CORRECTED WEEKLY BY | |
| TOMPKINS & ISMON | |
| Jan. 22, 1885. | |
| Wheat, No. 1 white. | \$.80 |
| " " No. 2 white. | " .75 |
| " " No. 3 red. | " .80 |
| " " No. 4 red. | " .75 |
| Oats. | .35 |
| Barley. | .30 |
| Beans. | 1.00 @ 1.20 |
| Dried Apples. | .10 @ .15 |
| Potatoes. | .45 |
| Butter. | .15 |
| Eggs. | .15 |
| Dressed Chickens. | 4.00 @ 4.50 |
| Clover Seed. | 4.00 @ 4.50 |
| Ground Feed. | 5.00 |

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

We were unfortunate enough to be nearly burned out. Our store was closed as usual on Friday, Jan. 15th, 1885, and our regular precautions taken. Notwithstanding this when our Mr. M. Churchill opened up Saturday morning he was nearly blinded by the intense volume of smoke which filled our two stores and after giving the alarm he fought his way through to our office where the flames being fanned by the draft caused by opening the door, showed him the location of the fire which had been smouldering all night and was now breaking out, having already burned about 1,600 yards of cotton and the box on which it was piled. The intense heat having blistered the office woodwork and the burning cotton and wood throwing up volumes of smoke which thoroughly penetrated every part of our two stores, thoroughly saturating everything, and had it not been for prompt assistance rendered and our fortunate early arrival nothing could have prevented our stock and buildings, perhaps also our neighbors, from being the victims of a large conflagration, as it is now our stock is damaged to such an extent that we have concluded to make a great sacrifice in order to close it out before the arrival of our early spring goods. We have therefore concluded to place our whole stock on sale for cash during the next three weeks, without any reserve whatever, at a discount of 25 per cent. off. Our stock consists of about \$30,000 worth of general merchandise, all of recent purchases and a one-fourth off sale means a loss of \$7,500 to us. However we are willing to take this loss rather than injure our reputation by selling our trade smoky damaged goods for new goods, we therefore offer you for the next three weeks one-fourth off. Everything goes, no reserve whatever, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, cloaks, hats, caps, groceries, crockery and glassware. Our prices are always as low as the lowest and we now give you 1/4 off from everything, which makes the sale the biggest opportunity ever offered to the country in and around Pinckney to get your supplies for present and future needs at 1/4 less than you can get them elsewhere. Every citizen and farmer should come and avail themselves of this chance to save money. We invite everyone to come in and load up at our expense.
Yours respectfully,
H. S. HOLMES, Chelsea.
N. B.—Sale commences Saturday morning Jan. 23rd and closes Saturday night, Feb. 14th, 1885. This sale is strictly for cash.
On and after Friday the 23d inst. I shall be prepared to do custom grinding of corn and feed regularly on Tuesday and Friday of each week at Anderson Station, in West Putnam.
JAS. T. EAMAN.

WANTED—Dressed Hogs.
Tompkins & Ismon.
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.
Teeple & 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.

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

Bush's Bees 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.

HOME NEWS.

About 20 degrees below zero Tuesday morning.

Miss Alma Howard is visiting friends in Lansing.

The DISPATCH office has a new sign. D. D. Bennett executed it.

Jay Allen, of Dexter, is visiting Pinckney friends this week.

James Greer, Sr., is quite sick with pneumonia and heart disease.

Mr. M. A. Rose and wife, of Bay City, are guests of friends here.

Miss Alice McIntyre is with her grandmother at Kalamazoo for a few weeks.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Silas Barton a child is born; unto them a daughter is given.

Mrs. Fred Parker, of East Saginaw, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. M. Haynes.

Mrs. D. F. Ewen has returned from Owosso, where she has been attending a sick son.

Dr. H. F. Sigler is now called "pa" to a bouncing 14 pound boy. It was born last night.

F. L. Tompkins was called to Williamston Tuesday to attend the funeral of an aunt.

Mrs. C. T. Reed, of Detroit, visited friends in Unadilla and vicinity a few days last week.

The Mann Bros. advertise to sell underclothes at cost for the next 30 days. Call on them.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Sprout are happy over the addition of a little daughter to their family.

James McClellan, of Lake City, visited relatives and friends in Unadilla and vicinity over Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Sales, of Unadilla, visited his two daughters, who are at Howell attending school, Monday and Tuesday last.

C. F. Newkirk, of the South Lyon Picket, has received the appointment of clerk of the judiciary committee at Lansing.

Mr. C. E. Hollister returned Tuesday evening from Napoleon, where he has been visiting his father-in-law for a few days.

The front rooms over Teeple & Cadwell's hardware store are now occupied by John Smith and family as living rooms.

It is said that F. L. Knight is living with his wife in this village, but if so he does not make it a point to stand around on the street corners and grasp the hands of his many (?) friends.

Walter Ewen, of Auckland, New Zealand, writes that they have 13,000 sheep in the Colony and are shipping mutton to Europe. Recently shipped 10,000 carcasses to London, England.

If any subscriber finds a line in his paper that he does not like, and can't agree with, it he will bring his paper to the office, and point out the offending line, the editor will take his scissors and cut it out for him.—Ex.

The Jackson Star stands up for Dan Holcomb like a brick. The Star says his arrest and trial on the flimsy evidence offered by a horde of crank detectives who were after rewards is a disgrace and a shame to all responsible for it.

A colored concert troupe has been organized at Howell and are giving concerts there and at neighboring towns, and the local papers speak very highly of their entertainments. They may be expected here in the near future.

W. P. VanWinkle is engaged as counsel for the defense on the replevin

case of McCluskey vs. Decker, which is occupying the attention of the circuit court at Howell this week. It also takes several witnesses from this vicinity.

Hon. D. P. Markey and family, of West Branch, arrived here on the train Sunday last. Mrs. M. and children remained with her parents near this place and he returned Monday morning to the legislative halls at Lansing.

Although the bargain was all completed last week to convey the store of Mr. C. E. Hollister to Mr. McNeal, of Okemos, the papers were not drawn, and we now learn that the property has been transferred to Mr. Joseph McGinnis, of this place.

Daniel C. Ewen, of Blanchard, Dakota, is inspecting the various breeds of cattle in Michigan with a view of determining which will be the most profitable breeds for the large farm of which he is foreman in Dakota, either for dairy or fattening qualities.

Robert Holland, Esq., of Marion, sold on the 15th inst. to Jas. T. Eaman at Anderson station, three dressed hogs, the combined weight of which was 1,300 pounds, the heaviest weighing 517 lbs. The three porkers brought the neat sum of \$60. Who can beat it?

The Rev. Mr. Patchen, of Grass Lake, will preach next Sunday morning at the Congregational church of Pinckney, at which time a vote will be taken in regard to retaining the services of the Rev. K. H. Crane as pastor of said church for the coming year. A full attendance is solicited. By order of Committee.

The revival services at the M. E. church are being attended with gratifying results. We are, however, looking for and expecting still greater blessings and we ask for the assistance and co-operation of the entire community in this work which is being owned of God to the salvation of souls.

REV. H. CARLLEDGE, Pastor.
Miss Lizzie Bliss appeared at the rink on Thursday evening last, and proved herself a very nice little skater, performing some very difficult feats on wheels. The perfection of her performance was somewhat marred, however, by a fall which she received while endeavoring to do the "heel and toe act." A large crowd was in attendance.

The K. O. T. M. ball will be held tomorrow evening at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Reeves, and all who have received invitations are desired to be in attendance. The bill is low, only \$1 for dance and supper, and Lumbard's full band, of Whitmore Lake, will furnish the music. Conveyances will also be in readiness to take those who wish to go from town.

Since our last issue we have learned that it was the Ed. Mann who formerly lived here that was killed at the charivari party near Howell last week, and from all that we can hear he was considered a worthless, desolute fellow. Joseph Dibble denies the shooting and says he was in bed at the time. It is believed to have been done by one of his sons, one of whom has skipped the country and the other occupies a cell in the county jail.

Mr. Ira W. Abbott has secured the agency of the book entitled "The Golden Gems of Life, or Gathered Jewels for the Home Circle," a very valuable work by S. C. Ferguson and A. E. Allen. It is designed especially for the home, and treats of life in its eternity, from youth to age, aiming steadily to point out the blessings which a benevolent Providence has placed within the reach of all, but which are too often hurried past by the careless and indifferent as things of no account. The work consists of 600 neatly printed pages neatly illustrated by fine steel engravings. Any one wishing a good book we are confident will not be disappointed if they subscribe with Mr. Abbott.

The Livingston Democrat last week hurled nearly a column of solid abuse at the out-going county officials and the Stair Bros., publishers of the Republican, simply because they stocked up the office with printed blanks, etc., so that the new officers would not have to trouble themselves for some time about such matters. Of course it bit off some from the large slice which the Democrat publishers expected to eat from during the next four years, but it was simply a version of "dog eat dog" which the Democrat began a few years since when the fat of the county was turned over to the Republicans. "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

The heavy snow storm which began Friday afternoon and prevailed through the night, was one of immense magnitude, and hindered the progress of trains on some roads for several days. The west bound train due at this place at 4:40 P. M. Saturday was "stalled" in a drift one and one-half miles this side of Pontiac at about three o'clock and lay there "upon her oars" eight hours, when, through the assistance of another engine, she made her way back to Pontiac in order to let the down train pass. The train hands were then so fatigued that further duty was not required of them until morning, when they again set out and reached this place about noon. Roads that had a snow plow near at hand did not, however, suffer so much inconvenience.

We shall endeavor in the future to have the DISPATCH issued on Thursday forenoon, and it would oblige us very much and also save us a great deal of inconvenience if our subscribers would wait for their papers until they are in the postoffice. It isn't much trouble of course for us to stop printing and give one man his paper and remember it when we come to mail them, but when one gets it the next one wants his, and so on until perhaps 15 or 20 papers have been taken from the office and we have been hindered a great deal thereby, and more than that you will probably get another paper in the mail. We wish to treat all the same and will consequently have your paper in the postoffice as early as possible. Please remember these facts and do not request us to "let me take my paper now and save you the trouble of writing on it."

In Memoriam.
Irene Johnson, wife of Dr. D. M. Greene, died of consumption at her home in Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1885, leaving a husband, a little girl and a sister to mourn her loss. Mrs. Greene was born Feb. 8th, 1861, at Tyre, Ill., when two years old her parents moved to Iowa, near Muscatine, where her mother died, also of consumption. Irene then at the age of six went with an aunt to Redwood City, Cal., where she resided until she was fourteen when she came to Michigan on a visit, where she formed the acquaintance of her future husband. They were married at Utica, Sept. 28th, 1876, and in the fall of '77 moved to Ann Arbor where she accompanied her husband through his college course, after which they removed to Plainfield where her husband has been and still is engaged in practicing his profession. Mrs. Greene's health had never been robust since the birth of little Ida, now aged three, and for a year past was a confirmed invalid. Her sufferings at times were intense, yet she maintained the rare patience and amiable disposition that were peculiarly hers and had gained for her the love and esteem of a large circle of friends. She discharged the duties of wife, mother and housekeeper with a fidelity unexcelled, and in yielding up her young life the only regret she had, was at the severing of the fond ties that bound her to her devoted husband, her loved Ida and faithful sister, to whom left the consolation that she died in the peace of believing.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

Sault Ste. Marie length for a town hall.

Manistique pays a bounty for wolfskins.

Good teachers are wanted in Schoolcraft county.

Alexander Grant, a pioneer of Dewaglas, is dead.

About 3,000,000 barrels of Michigan salt were sold in 1884.

Horse thieves are getting in good work in Shiawassee county.

Michigan farmers predict an immense wheat crop next year.

The three Grand Rapids militia companies talk of building an armory for joint use.

February 12 is the date of the governor's levee to be given by the Detroit Light Guard.

Landing, Feb. 3, is the place and date for the meeting of the Michigan sportsmen's association.

President-elect Cleveland may attend the charity ball to be given in Detroit in the near future.

The 1-year old son of Michael Maier of Grand Rapids fell through a trap-door into the cellar and broke his neck.

The bill providing for the sale of the site of old Fort Brady in the village of Sault Ste. Marie has passed the Senate.

Between \$800 and \$1,000 were stolen from the safe in George Starkweather's store in Plymouth on the night of the 15th inst.

Farmers are rushing considerable wheat into market now in southern portions of the state, on account of a slight rise in price.

The treasurer of Arenac county has a salary of \$400, the prosecuting attorney the same, and the county clerk struggles along on \$300.

Kalamazoo college gets \$2,000, the Baptist missionary union \$500 and the domestic mission in Michigan \$500, by the will of the late E. G. Huntington.

The Peninsula copper mines produced 2,455,924 tons of ore in 1884, a net increase of 103,828 tons over 1883. The value of the product was \$12,718,453.

Senator Oonger has a bill before the Senate authorizing the secretary of war to negotiate for and purchase the Portage Lake Canal and make it a free water way.

There is some talk in Washington of erecting a monument to the memory of Sojourner Truth, the aged colored woman who died in Battle Creek some months ago.

George, one of the Dibble boys that did the shooting at the charivari, near Howell, a few nights since, has been arrested, and the officers are after the other son.

Seth Coburn, a well known log scaler, dropped dead in Pinconning the other morning while scaling logs. His remains will be sent to Maine, where he has relatives living.

Abie Riggle fell into a mill pond near Three Rivers and was drowned, and his body was found the next day. Riggle leaves a wife and six children in destitute circumstances.

Garland Petokey, the son of the famous old Indian chief, now being exhibited on rollers through the state by Will O. Marvin of Ovid, will be taken to the New Orleans Exposition.

Twin boy babies born on November 4, last evening day, to Albert Dykema of Grand Haven, have been christened and named after Grover Cleveland and Thomas Hendricks respectively.

State oil inspector Smith recommends a reduction of fees to 10 cents per barrel. Last year the receipts of the office were \$5,000 more than the expenses. There is a steady increase in the consumption of oil in the state.

The Grand Rapids knights of labor, having lost \$700 in three months and causing a loss of over \$2,000 to the street railway company, have withdrawn their opposition carryalls, although they will still continue to boycott.

A railroad from Muskegon to Grand Rapids, via Ravenna is proposed. Interested parties say this route is \$10,000 cheaper than by way Cooperaville. The people along the proposed route are interested and will do the handsome thing.

The proposed inebriates asylum bill to be submitted to the legislature proposes among other things that habitual drunkards alone shall be detained, and that whenever their earnings exceed 30 cents per day this amount shall be paid to their families.

Drilling has been discontinued at the Bay City salt well at a depth of 2,550 feet, the brine being 105 per cent. The pumps will be set at work and if they do not pump it dry there will be no further attempt to drill until the solid salt rock is discovered.

The report of the state salt inspector for the month of December shows the number of barrels of salt inspected, by counties, as follows: Bay, 112,876; Saginaw, 98,028; Manistee, 16,026; Huron, 9,459; St. Clair, 7,857; Midland, 7,400; Iosco, 6,809; total, 258,489.

Senator Hawley's bill to establish legally standard time meets with objection from those who favor the early closing of saloons. They say that the difference between local and standard time in Michigan would give saloon-keepers an advantage of holding open nearly half an hour later at night.

Horr has a bill in the House providing that no witness shall be excluded from court on account of color or religious belief or because he is a party in the issue tried, provided that in actions against executors, neither party shall be allowed to testify against the other unless consented to by the court.

At a joint meeting of representatives of the state and Lansing district associations for the promotion of holiness, held at the capital, and presided over by A. J. Richards of Bay City, it was decided to hold a grand camp meeting at Lansing next summer under the direction of the national association.

The jury in the matter of the inquest on the body of Martha Ball, who was found dead near Belleville, Wayne county, a few months ago under suspicious circumstances, brought in a verdict that Martha Ball came to her death from an overdose of acetic acid administered by Myron M. Bumpas.

J. N. Smith, lately a resident of Bath, Clinton county, and formerly president of the Central Michigan fair, was frozen to death in Dakota last week, having been overtaken by a blizzard while on his way with his household effects to his ranch and within 30 miles of his destination and 145 miles from the railroad.

A shocking accident occurred near Lyons, ten miles north of Bay City, recently. Peter McDonald of that city, about 40 years old, was engaged in loading a piece of timber on a sleigh, when the crane fell over and struck McDonald above the ear, fracturing his skull around the entire head. He died a few hours afterward. He leaves a widow.

The Crouch case from the time of the murder to the close of the trial has cost the

heirs \$19,500, the expense of which is borne equally by Holcomb, Capt. Crouch and Judd. The heirs want the county to bear half the expense of the Pinkerton man, but the board of Supervisors refuse to do so. The total expense to the county is about \$20,000.

Tommy Russell, an employee of the Michigan & Ohio railroad, who about six weeks ago got his foot caught in a frog in the company's yard at Marshall, and was run over by a freight car, has been obliged to undergo the amputation of his left leg. It was supposed at first that this member could be saved. Subsequently the flesh began to rot and drop off, and later the bones decayed. The patient is now very low.

The superintendents of the poor and union association will hold their next meeting at the city of Lansing, commencing at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, January 27, and continue till Thursday afternoon, the 29th. Reports from public and private institutions, penal and charitable, addresses and papers from competent ladies and gentlemen of the state, with questions, resolutions, discussions, music, etc., will make up the programme of the proceedings.

In the action of John Lowell of Wacona, Clinton county, a man of family about 50 years of age, against the township of Watrous for injuries received on a dark night of November 19, 1883, by walking into a hole in the highway in the village of Wacona, injuring his spine and causing partial paralysis of the right side, rendering him unable to move about except on crutches, the jury after deliberating several hours brought in a verdict for the plaintiff fixing the damages at \$1,000.

Amos Dibble of Osceola township, Livingston county, a newly married man, was treated to a charivari party the other night. He became frantic and fired twice into the horn blowers, and tin pan twangers. Edward Mason was shot in the head and died in three hours. He leaves a wife and five children. Nelson Brown was shot in the face and John Walker and Chester Yelling in the lower part of the body. There is great excitement over the affair, with very diverse opinions as to whether Dibble is justified in his course he took to drive away the nuisances.

Col. P. W. Norris, after whom the village of Norris in Wayne county is named, died suddenly at Rocky Hill, Ky., on the 14th inst., in the 63rd year of his age. Col. Norris came to Michigan with his parents from Palmyra, N. Y., where he made a small boy. In early life he transacted considerable business with the Indians. In 1845 he married Jane K. Cottrell of Northern Ohio, and resided for some years at Plaster. He served in the late civil war until wounded and disabled, and subsequently served three terms in the Ohio legislature. The improvements in and about Norris, Wayne county, are largely due to his skill and enterprise. Within the past 10 years he traveled extensively throughout the northwest and printed from time to time notes of his observations. It was through his efforts that the Yellowstone national park was established.

About the State Fair.

The executive committee of the state agricultural society met at the Russell house in Detroit a few days ago. Superintendents of various departments made brief reports and the committee took a recess when the retiring president, Mr. Philip Parsons, delivered an address and plans were made by the new president, Mr. Humphrey.

President Parsons reviewed the year's harvest, adverted to the lack of demand for more than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat now in sight in this country, and alluded to the chief aims of the state agricultural society. The fair of 1884, held at Kalamazoo, was fairly a success, in most respects fully equal to the meeting held at Detroit in 1883. The location was singularly fine and the accommodations generally ample. No efforts were wanting on the part of the citizens of Kalamazoo so that would aid in insuring complete success. The rigid enforcement of the rule excluding spirituous or fermented liquors from the fair grounds bore its legitimate fruit in the perfect order and regard to law which universally prevailed, and it was a cause of gratification that no temptation to indulge in drinking through our instrumentality was anywhere apparent on the grounds. Amusements authorized were generally in keeping with the dignity and character of the place and institution.

In reference to permanent location Mr. Parsons says that the question should be given more than passing thought, for each succeeding year the fair is becoming more unwieldy and difficult to handle. It is his present policy, besides its securing better more ornate and better accommodations, should be furnished than heretofore, as the various articles and animals making up the exhibition give a much finer impression if inclosed in attractive and pleasant surroundings. This subject was referred to last year, but the experience of Kalamazoo presses renewed consideration. "I am more strongly convinced with each passing year that a permanent location, or locations, is a growing necessity, and cannot be much longer dispensed with. I submit whether steps looking to such a result ought not to be taken without further delay." The reverse side of \$27,000 has been reduced to \$14,500 by the large expenses of last fall.

President Humphrey's address opened with a declaration of thanks for his election and the statement that there is no state society in this Union that has made such progress and achieved such results during the past few years as a Michigan association. "The society in my opinion has become too large for profit. The expenditure in preparation, in furnishing buildings, forage, and paying premiums, has become so great that the society with the average receipts from the fair cannot stand under it, and I can see no way to remedy the difficulty only by reducing the number of premiums in the live stock departments. In doing this the tendency would be to bring out a less number of animals, and those would be the best in each herd. The unprecedented low price of wheat at present, which is caused undoubtedly by over-production throughout the world, is discouraging and ruinous to farmers, as it does not pay anything more than the cost of production. I am confident that it would be much more profitable, and at the same time would greatly improve the condition of the farms of this country if the general system of farming was changed. By raising less wheat and entering more largely into mixed farming or stock raising and the production of butter and cheese and truck farming. And if our society could influence a change in that direction I believe it would be vastly better for the state and the people in general."

"The side shows which have been permitted on the fair grounds in the past I regard as an intolerable nuisance, pernicious in their effects and influences, and a disturbing element to the usefulness of the fair. Such absurd folly should be consigned to history. It is disgusting and repulsive to our best citizens, and the tendency is to drive them away from the fair, and I recommend that it shall not be tolerated on the grounds in the

future. The effort to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks on the fair grounds at the last fair so far as I am informed, proved successful, and I trust the effort will be continued. All leases should be drawn with special provisions prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages of every description, and the requirements strictly enforced."

At the conclusion of this address President Humphrey appointed the following committees:

On Premium List—Wm. Ball, W. H. Cobb, S. O. Hurd, I. H. Butterfield, A. O. Hyde, A. F. Wood, John Lessor.

On Rules—Wm. Chamberlain, G. W. Phillips, A. J. Dean.

On Division of Subject in President's Address—Mr. Frank Sharp and J. F. Shoemaker.

On motion of Mr. Baxter the committee on premium list were instructed to strike off all fourth premiums.

An old member, Mr. William Blair of Kalamazoo county, was present at the committee session. He attended the first fair in Detroit in 1849, and has attended all with one exception, since that time.

Legislative Committees.

LANSING, January 14.—The following are the Senate committees appointed by Lieut. Gov. Buttrick:

Appropriations and Finance—G. A. Smith, Belknap, Austin, Shoemaker, Sherwood.

Judiciary—Hubbell, Carveth, S. W. Smith, Hawley, Pulver.

Federal Relations—Carveth, Spencer, Cline.

State Affairs—Phelps, Brown, Sherwood.

University—Shoemaker, Monroe, S. W. Smith.

Agricultural College—Monroe, Sherwood, Carveth.

State Normal School—S. W. Smith, Austin, Hueston.

State Public School at Coldwater—Henry, Woodruff, Hertzler.

Education and Public Schools—Carveth, Monroe, Davis.

State Prison—Spencer, Moon, Curtis.

House of Correction—G. A. Smith, Brown, Davis.

State Prison—Brown, Henry, Pennell.

Insane Asylum—Spencer, Edwards, Hueston.

Deaf and Dumb—Hubbell, Woodruff, Davenport.

Religious and Benevolent Societies—Brown, Phelps, Manwaring.

Claims and Public Accounts—Phelps, G. A. Smith, Greiner.

Banks and Incorporations—Monroe, Hubbell, Shoemaker.

Railroads—Austin, Stephenson, Hueston.

Cities and Villages—Francis, G. A. Smith, Davis.

Mines, Minerals, etc.—Stephenson, Kemp, Manwaring.

Canals and River and Harbor Improvements—Henry, Curtis, Davenport.

Printing—Curtis, Belknap, Pulver.

Constitutional Amendments—S. W. Smith, Francis, Hawley.

State Library—Hawley, Stephenson, Carpenter.

Military Affairs—Woodruff, Hubbell, Shoemaker.

Insurance—Edwards, Austin, Curtis.

State Capitol and Public Buildings—Hertzler, Stephenson, Woodruff.

Public Health—Hueston, Carveth, Davis.

Public Lands—Manwaring, Spencer, Phelps.

Immigration—Davis, Hubbell, Henry.

Geological Survey of State—Pennell, Curtis, Stephenson.

Agricultural Interests—Carpenter, Greiner, Heisterman.

Mechanical Interests—Heisterman, Moon, Pennell.

Saline Interests—Davenport, Phelps, Cline.

Lumber Interests—Moon, Henry, Davenport.

Fishing—Kemp, Francis, Heisterman.

Counties and Townships—Francis, Hertzler, G. A. Smith.

Roads and Bridges—Greiner, S. W. Smith, Kemp.

Expiring Laws—Cline, Edwards, Manwaring.

Rules and Joint Rules—Pulver, Pennell, Spencer.

Engrossment and Enrollment—Belknap, Pulver, Edwards.

Supplies and Miscellaneous Expenses—Woodruff, Carpenter, Heisterman.

Liquor Traffic—Edwards, Brown, Hawley.

Horticulture—Sherwood, Greiner, Carpenter.

School for Blind—Belknap, Moon, Cline.

Industrial School for Girls—Austin, Carpenter, Heisterman.

Insane Asylum—Kemp, Francis, Hertzler.

Labor—Moon, Belknap, Hawley.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

as decided upon by Speaker Clark are as follows:

Agricultural College—Beecher, Webber, Bates, Coleman, Carlton.

Agriculture—Hayes, Houk, Malcolm, Johnson, Voorhees.

Drainage—Northwood, Dickema, Beekman, Lincoln, Richardson.

Eastern Asylum for Insane—Cameron, A. T. Case, Chapman, O. N. Case, Holman.

Education—Campbell, Estes, J. A. Case, Bentley, McNabb.

Elections—Coomer, Ramsey, Brown, Coleman, Long.

Engrossment and Enrollment—Jones Post, Cannon, McCormick, Bentley, Powers, Richardson.

Federal Relations—Houk, Gibbs, Devine, Short, Harper.

Fisheries—Kildred, Mason, J. A. Case, Brant, Baker.

Geological Survey—Crozer, Davis, North, Hammond, Williams.

Harbors—Staples, Mason, O'Keefe, Weiss, Dakin.

Horticulture—Oviatt, McCormick, Cross, Stark, Engelman.

Immigration—Dickema, Wood, Makelin, Long, Barry.

Insurance—Cross, Markey, Bradwell, Dodge, Wilson.

Internal Improvements—Manwaring, Gardner, Kelly, Weiss, Boynton.

Judiciary—Markey, Campbell, Ester, Coomer, Black, Dodge, Holman.

Liquor Traffic—Watson, Howell, Parkhurst, Wright, O. N. Case.

Local Taxation—Post, Kirkpatrick, Bates, Conrad, Williams.

Lumber and Salt—Gibbs, Crozer, McGregor, Blacker, Waits.

Manufacturers—A. T. Case, Watson, Oviatt, Johnson, Comitt.

Michigan Asylum for Insane—Howell, Northwood, Woodruff, Ulrich, Waltheus.

Michigan Institution for Deaf and Dumb—Dickema, Devine, Bardwell, Potter, Long.

Military Affairs—Woodruff, Crozer, Kildred, Sutton, Waits.

Mines and Minerals—Kirkpatrick, Davis, A. T. Case, Gleason, Dakin.

Municipal Corporations—Sellers, Markey, Northwood, Brandon, Black, Blacker, Ulrich.

Normal School—Brown, Beekman, Eldred, Hammond, Conap.

Northern Asylum for Insane—Snyder, Gibbs, J. A. Case, Bentley, Gleason.

Printing—Mason, Sellers, Egan, Hampton, Carlton.

Private Corporations—Webber, Lickson, Kirkpatrick, Ford, Higgins.

Public Health—Barkwell, Howell, Houk, Short, Town.

Public Lands—Brandon, Kelley, O'Keefe, Waltheus, McKie.

Railroads—Davis, Sellers, Ramsey, Brandon, Black, Dodge, Blacker.

Reform School—Chapman, Staples, McClelland, McNabb, Baker.

Reform School for Girls—Malcolm, Coomer, Watson, Comitt, Town.

Religious and Benevolent Societies—Devine, Beecher, Malcolm, Adams, Weiss.

Road and Bridges—McCormick, McGregor, Manwaring, Lincoln, Powers.

Rules and Joint Rules—North, Dickema, Woodruff, Collins, Sation.

State Affairs—Estes, Post, Cross, Hankard, McKie.

State Capitol and Public Buildings—Beekman, Olson, O'Keefe, Potter, Dunbar.

State House of Correction—McGregor, Weber, Egan, Dunbar, Richardson.

State Library—Gardner, Hayes, Beecher, Bornon, Engelman.

State Prison—Kelly, Oviatt, McClelland, Swift, Wellman.

State Public School—Makelin, Hayes, Jones, Brant, Stark.

State School for Blind—Wood, Gardner, Manwaring, Adams, Harper.

Supplies and Expenditures—McClelland, Cannon, Makelin, Wellman, Higgins.

Towns and Counties—Bates, Parkhurst, Jones, Voorhees, Hampton.

University—Parkhurst, North, Campbell, Ford, Collins.

Ways and Means—Ramsey, Snyder, Wood, Chapman, Wright, Hankard, Johnson.

Labor Interest—Egan, Brown, Staples, Wilson, Barry.

Michigan Immigration.

In the forthcoming report of H. W. Fairbank, the commissioner of Immigration, the history of the commission from its inception is given. Pamphlets have been issued in the English, German, Dutch, French and Swedish languages and they have been revised to date. Their accuracy has been unquestioned. The aggregate number of pamphlets issued in all these languages is 113,000, of which nearly 62,500 have been circulated in the past two years and about 45,000 now remain on hand. Advertisements have also been circulated in nearly every metropolitan weekly paper. Circulars describing our hard and soft woods have been sent to eastern manufacturers, and other descriptions of our best interests to several tanneries and leather houses. The office has taken two daily and 54 weekly newspapers and articles have been clipped and pasted in classified scrap books. Applications for the pamphlets have been received from every state in the Union, and from Canada, Cuba, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Sandwich Islands, Australia and New Zealand. Most of the immigration has come from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New England and Canada. In some cases inhabitants of treeless prairies have come here to live where there are trees once more. No effort has been made to secure pauper immigration. The Germans, among the foreigners, predominate, and most of them have brought in considerable wealth. The Commissioner recommends the printing of the pamphlets in the Scandinavian languages. While immigrants are continually coming, immigrants are also going. The Southern States are circulating their pamphlets in the East and Michigan is feeling the effect of its rivalry. From statistics 1,250,000 of our citizens are of native birth, over 600,000 being born in Michigan. Our foreign population only constitutes 24.8 per cent, the Germans preponderating. The percentage of foreign immigration is as follows: German, 5.4 per cent; Irish, 2.6 per cent; English, Scotch and Welsh combined, 3.2 per cent; Scandinavian, 1 per cent.

The report desires that the office contribute solely to the interests of corporations having lands for sale, as out of 36,000,000 acres of land for sale only 8,000 are in a state of development, and the railroads own less than 3,000,000 acres. Our Northern lands are not unfit for cultivation, as only 4,000,000 acres can be classed as mineral and swamp lands and barren sand plains. The sales of the state land office for the two years beginning October 1, 1882, and ending Sept. 30, 1884, were 320,233.58 acres. There remains unsold 643,218.87 acres, classified as follows: Swamp land at \$1 25 per acre, 188,872; swamp lands at \$2 per acre, 8,337; primary school lands, 320,249; Agricultural college land, 128,779; asset land, 200; University land, 180. The sales at the United States land office have been 368,517 acres, the greater portion lying in the Upper Peninsula. The railroad sales have been 272,227 acres. The total cost of the bureau has been \$21,461.33 from January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1884. There remains a fund of \$294.72 yet unexpended by the bureau.

DETROIT MARKETS.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| Wheat, No. 1 white..... | 70 | @ | 85 |
| Wheat, No. 2 red..... | 70 | " | 85 |
| Flour..... | 4 00 | " | 4 35 |
| Corn..... | 37 | " | 40 |
| Oats..... | 27 | " | 29 |
| Barley..... | 1 80 | " | 1 85 |
| Rye, per bu..... | 48 | " | 50 |
| Buckwheat @ 100..... | 2 15 | " | 2 25 |
| Corn meal, per 100..... | 13 50 | " | 22 00 |
| Timothy Seed, @ bu..... | 4 50 | " | 4 55 |
| Timothy Seed, @ bu..... | 1 55 | " | 1 60 |
| Apples per bu..... | 1 75 | " | 2 25 |
| Apples @ bu..... | 50 | " | 65 |
| Butter @ lb..... | 16 | " | 18 |
| Eggs..... | 20 | " | 21 |
| Chickens..... | 9 | " | 10 |
| Turkeys..... | 14 | " | 15 |
| Ducks..... | 11 | " | 12 |
| Geese..... | 35 | " | 38 |
| Potatoes..... | 40 | " | 45 |
| Onions per bu..... | 40 | " | 35 |
| Turnips..... | 12 | " | 15 |
| Honey..... | 12 | " | 15 |
| Beans, picked..... | 1 40 | " | 1 45 |
| Beans, unpicked..... | 90 | " | 1 00 |
| Hay..... | 13 00 | " | 15 00 |
| Straw..... | 6 00 | " | 7 00 |
| For, dressed, @ 100..... | 5 00 | " | 5 15 |
| For, mess new..... | 12 25 | " | 12 50 |
| Port, family..... | 15 50 | " | 12 75 |
| Hams..... | 7 00 | " | 7 15 |
| Shoulders..... | 7 00 | " | 7 15 |
| Lard..... | 6 | " | 7 |
| Tallow..... | 5 | " | 5 50 |
| Beeswax..... | 30 | " | 35 |
| Beef, extra mess..... | 10 50 | " | 10 75 |
| Wood, Beech and Maple..... | 5 50 | " | 5 75 |
| Wood, Maple..... | 6 25 | " | 6 50 |
| Wood, Hickory..... | 6 75 | " | 7 00 |

Live Stock.

Hogs—rough packing, \$4 20 @ 45; packing and shipping, \$4 45 @ 70; light, \$4 20 @ 50; skins, \$3 50 @ 45.

Cattle—Exports \$5 75 @ 85; choice shipping, \$5 20 @ 60; common to fair, \$4 35 @ 55; stockers, \$3 20 @ 50; feeders, \$4 @ 40.

Sheep—Inferior to fair, \$3 40 @ 45; medium, \$3 20 @ 75; choice, \$3 50 @ 40; lambs, \$4 @ 4 75.

A lunch is a kind of a piece meal affair.—Merchant Traveler.

CLEVERLY CAUGHT!

The Rich Man's Fear of Burglars.—The story of an electrician.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov.

At the dead of night, Mr. J. B. Anthony, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y., was awakened by his burglar alarm annunciator, which told him that his house had been entered through the roof scuttle. He hastily dresses, rings for a policeman, hurries to the upper story, and hears the burglar in the servant's room, threatening her with instant death if she made a loud noise.

He was captured, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for ten years.

So said Mr. C. H. Westfall, the electrician of Westfield, N. Y., to our reporter.

"Do city residents generally use burglar alarms?"

"Yes, all first-class houses are provided with them and I have never had any dissatisfaction from my customers, many of whom are the best known and wealthiest people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities."

"Do wealthy men have much fear of burglars?"

"As a rule wealthy men do not keep valuables in their houses, and yet they are not sure that they can escape burglarious attacks, and they don't feel secure without a first-class burglar alarm apparatus in their house. Every door, window and scuttle is connected with the annunciator, and it is quite impossible to effect an entrance without the fact becoming at once known."

"Don't electricians run considerable risk in handling wires?"

"Even the most careful of them sometimes get a shock. A few years ago, while I was descending stairs in Elmira, N. Y., with a wire coil in my hand, I felt as if I had received the entire charge from the battery. For over a half hour I suffered the keenest agony. I did not know but that I had been fatally injured. After completing my business circuit I returned to Boston and for eighteen months did not get over the shock. I lost my appetite; all food tasted alike. I could not walk across the common without resting several times."

My head whirled and I reeled like a drunken man. I consulted the best physicians in a good many large cities, but none of them seemed to understand my case. About a year ago I was in Albany, and a physician there stated that I would probably not live three months. "But to-day," said Mr. Westfall, "and he strengthened himself up with conscious pride, "so far as I know I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds, eat well, sleep well, feel well, and am well. One of my old physicians gave me a thorough examination a few weeks ago, and told me that I was in perfect condition."

"You are a very fortunate man, sir," remarked the scribe, "to have escaped instant death after an electrical shock."

"Oh, it was not electricity that prostrated me. It was a uremic convulsion. For all my physicians told me I was a victim of a very serious kidney disorder. And when they and a dozen widely advertised medicines failed to benefit me, Warner's safe cure restored me to perfect health. That preparation is invaluable to every grade of society, for it is a priceless blessing."

"There is no need of death from handling electrical wires if the operators will exercise care. In our burglar alarm attachments there is no possible danger from that source."

State Fair Committees.

At the annual meeting of the executive committee of the state agricultural society, the following standing committees were appointed:

Business: W. H. Cobb, Kalamazoo; A. O. Hyde, Marshall; John Sharp, Jackson.

Transportation: J. M. Sterling, Monroe; W. L. Webber, East Saginaw; W. J. Baxter, Jonesville.

Finance: M. P. Anderson, Midland; E. W. Rising, Davidson Station; D. W. Howard, Pentwater.

Reception: Philo Parsons, Detroit; W. L. Webber, East Saginaw; W. J. Baxter, Jonesville.

Programme: A. O. Hyde, Marshall; I. H. Butterfield, Jr., Port Huron; G. W. Phillips, Romeo.

Printing: A. J. Dean, Adrian; J. C. Sterling, Monroe; Charles W. Young, Paw Paw.

The following superintendents of departments for the next year were named:

General Superintendent: J. M. Sterling, Monroe.

Chief Marshal: A. O. Hyde, Marshall.

Cattle: J. H. Butterfield, Jr., Port Huron.

Horses: F. V. Smith, Coldwater; G. W. Phillips, Romeo.

Sheep: D. W. Howard, Pentwater.

Swine: John Lessor, Jersey.

Poultry: J. Q. Barrington, Tascosa.

Miscellaneous: John W. Sharp, Jackson.

Fine Arts: W. J. Baxter, Jonesville; J. Parsons, Kalamazoo.

Music: M. P. Anderson, Midland.

Children's and Needle Department: Miss Minnie E. Brown, Detroit.

Manufactures: Henry Fralick, Grand Rapids; F. L. Reed, Ovid.

Agriculture: A. F. Wood, Mason.

Machinery: Wm. Chamberlain, Tare Oaks.

Farm Implements: H. O. Hanford, Plymouth; Abel Angal, Bradley; C. W. Young, Paw Paw.

Dairy: J. Shoemaker, Anson.

Vehicles: John Gilbert, Ypsilanti.

Bees: E. J. Gard, Ypsilanti.

Forage: E. W. Rising, Davidson Station.

Gates: Wm. Ball, Hamburg.

Police: W. H. Cobb, Kalamazoo.

Meats, Parsons, Butterfield and Fralick were designated as a special committee to take steps for the organization of a mechanical exhibit in connection with the state fair.

Murray Hill, the aristocratic locality of New York city, was named after Lindley Murray, the famous grammarian of the last century.

WHEN THE COWS COME HOME.

BY MRS. AGNES E. MITCHELL.

With kingle, kingle, kingle,
Way down the dusty dingle,
The cows are coming home;
Now sweet and clear and low
The tiny bells come and go,
Like chimings from some far off tower,
Or patterings of an April shower.
That makes the daisies grow:
Kodling, ka-kang, kokinglingie,
Way down the darkening dingle
The cows come slowly home;
And old-time friends, and twilight plays,
And starry nights, and sunny days,
Come trooping up the misty ways
When the cows come home.

With jingle, jangle, jangle,
Soft sounds they sweetly mingle,
The cows are coming home;
Malvine, and Pearl and Flannel,
De Kamp, Red Rose, and Gretchen Schell,
Queen Bees, and Sybil, and Spangle Scie—
Across the fields I hear her bell,
Go-hine, go-lang, gollingleingie;
With faint, fair sounds that mingle,
The cows come slowly home;
And mother-songs of long gone years,
And baby joys and childish tears,
And youthful hopes, and youthful fears,
When the cows come home.

With the ringle, rangle, ringle,
By twos and threes and single,
The cows are coming home;
Through the violet air we see the town,
And the summer sun a-sleeping down;
The maple in the hazel glade
Throws down the path a longer shade,
And the hives are growing brown.
To-ring, to-rang, to-ringleingie,
By threes and fours and single
The cows come slowly home;
The same sweet sound of wordless psalm,
The same sweet June-day rest and calm,
The same sweet scent of bud and balm,
When the cows come home.

With a tinkle, tankle, tankle,
Through fern and nettlingie,
The cows are coming home;
A loitering in the chequered stream,
Where the sun rays glance and gleam,
Starline, Teachbloom and Phebe Phyllis
Stand knee-deep in the creamy lilies
In a drowsy dream;
To-rink, to-link, tollingleingie,
O'er banks with buttercups a-twin-
kle
The cows come slowly home;
And up through meadow's deep ravine
Come the brook's old song and its old-time
sheen
And the creaking of the silver queen,
When the cows come home.

With a kingle, kingle, kingle,
With a loo-oo, and moo-oo, and jin-
gle,
The cows are coming home;
And over there on Merile hill
Hear the plaintive cry of the white-poor-will:
The dew drops lie on the tangled vines,
And over the poplars Venus shines,
And over the silent milk:
Kokling, ko-lang, kokinglingie,
With tins-a-ting and jingle
The cows come slowly home;
Let down the bars, 'tis the trail
Of long-gone years and flowers and rain,
For the dear old times come back again,
When the cows come home.

Reliance Roxbury's Portagee.

CHAPTER III.

After a day or two Miss Roxbury took the train down to Bradleyville to do some shopping. She was gone until night, and all the way home she thought of the glad voice that would welcome her, and her face grew so radiant with the new joy in her soul that when she alighted, laden with parcels, at the Lyndon station, old Deacon Bennet failed to recognize her until she had passed him.

"Wall, I declare," he said, "Reliance looked as she had discovered a gold mine."

Miss Roxbury reached home and soon had the "gold mine" in her arms.

After tea the parcels had to be opened. There were paper patterns, rolls of muslin, embroidery and blue flannel, a pair of child's slippers, dainty hose, bright ribbons and a large doll.

"Oh, oh, oh!" was all that Dot could say, but her tone expressed more than the most extensive volume of philanthropy that ever was written.

The village dressmaker was installed in the house for a week. The Rocky Mountain patchwork was confined to the seclusion of the spare room closet, and Miss Roxbury developed a taste in Mother Hubbard dresses that was truly marvellous.

In the meantime she wrote a letter to Dot's mother, to which Dot added a picture of the cat, which, although not absolutely true to nature, resembling in fact, the plan of a house, was a great satisfaction to the young artist. There came no reply to this letter.

Dot's cheeks were getting plump and rosy, and her step buoyant.

"If it wasn't for my mamma," she said, "I wouldn't go back forever'n ever."

When Mr. Knox, the gentleman in charge of the party, called to see that Dot would be ready to return at the appointed time, Miss Roxbury exclaimed, almost fiercely,—

"I can't let her go. I need her. Why may I not keep her?"

"I do not believe her mother would part with her," said Mr. Knox.

Miss Roxbury was silent for a few moments, and looked out on the lawn where Dot was swinging in a hammock with the doll and cat.

"It will be a dull house without her," she said; "but I will bring her to the station."

When the morning of Dot's departure came, Miss Roxbury arrayed herself in her second best black silk, put a few articles in a satchel, filled a small basket with fresh eggs, new biscuits, a pat of butter, and a bottle of currant wine, and said to Hannah,—

"I may be gone two or three days. Have the east chamber thoroughly aired and dusted before I get back, tell Hiram to take a peck of peas down to Mrs. Alder, don't forget to see if those canned strawberries have worked or not, and be sure and keep the front door bolted, and put that last brood of chickens in the other coop, and keep a news-

paper over the geranium slips in the afternoon."

"Yes, ma'am."

"And, Hannah, be very careful to keep out the flies, and tell Hiram to fix the well-curb. He is so apt to forget things."

Dot was bathed in tears as she mounted to her place in the rockaway.

"Isn't I coming back?" she asked.

"I hope so, dear," replied Miss Roxbury who appeared preoccupied and anxious and scarcely heard Dot's chatter on the way to the station.

"Why, Miss Roxbury," said Mr. Alder as he assisted her to the platform, "you are a veritable fairy godmother. This rosy, dainty maiden cannot be the same bit of humanity that I held in my arms a fortnight ago. You will miss her will you not?"

"I shall go with her to New York, anyway," said Miss Roxbury. "And I don't mean to come back alone, either. Mr. Alder I hope God will forgive me for the empty house I have had all these long years."

"An empty house means a lonely heart," he replied. "I am glad you are going with the child."

That afternoon Miss Roxbury and Dot, attended by Mr. Knox, wended their way through a dark alley in one of the squalid districts in New York city, and climbed flight after flight of rickety stairs in a rear tenement. The least, the filth, the scenes of misery were indescribable. Miss Roxbury felt as if she were on the confines of a bottomless pit.

Dot darted down a long passage and disappeared in a room beyond. The friends followed and found her clasped tightly in the arms of a wan figure that lay on the couch. The woman had fainted.

"Mamma, mamma, look at me," pleaded Dot, beginning to cry.

There was no water in the room, and Mr. Knox took a cracked pitcher from the shelf and went with Dot in search of some. Miss Roxbury knelt beside the woman, who was only about thirty years of age, and had been very attractive as a very young girl. There was a gleam of gold on her left hand. Her hair was sunny like Dot's and her features delicately shaped.

The letter that Miss Roxbury had written lay crumpled and tear-stained on the pillow.

While Miss Roxbury gazed the woman opened her eyes. They were beautiful eyes, but sad with want and struggle against despair. She tried to sit up and moaned,—

"My baby—please give me my baby."

Just then Dot returned and carried the pitcher of water to her mother who drank long and eagerly; then holding out her arms to Dot, said feebly to Miss Roxbury,—

"Oh, madam, will you take care of my little girl? I think I'm going to die."

"You're not going to die—not a bit of it," said Miss Roxbury, pouring out some wine into a teacup, "but I will take care of you both. There, drink this and you'll feel better right away. How long since you've had anything to eat?"

"Day before yesterday" was the faint reply; "I had to stop work four days ago."

"Now, Mr. Knox," said Miss Roxbury, slipping her purse into his hand, "just step out to the nearest grocery and order some—kindling wood and some tea and sugar. I'll posch a nice fresh egg for this poor soul and then we will see about getting her out of this place."

The woman's face brightened, but she said:

"I am giving you much trouble."

"Trouble," said Miss Roxbury, "I'm all alone in the world, and I've a house with twenty-four rooms in it, and plenty to do with, and what I've been doing all these years I can't say. I've been a crusty, disagreeable old fossil. Mrs. Winthrop, and when I come down here and find folks starving to death and crowded like cattle I wonder the good Lord's had any mercy on me. Don't you worry another mite. Here's the fire stuff already."

Miss Roxbury rolled up her sleeves, put an apron over her silk skirt, and while Mr. Knox brought water to heat, she bathed Mrs. Winthrop's face and hands and brushed out her lovely hair.

"Thank God! why, I'm better already," said Mrs. Winthrop with a rare smile.

"Of course you are, child," said Miss Roxbury, "we'll see what good food and mountain air will do for you."

A few days later found an occupant in the great east chamber at the Roxbury house.

Mrs. Winthrop sat in an easy chair before an open window inhaling the fragrance of the blossoming honeysuckle that nodded to her through the casement. The morning sunlight fell across her bright hair and peaceful face. Dot hung over shoulder and threw daisies into her lap.

Down by the garden fence stood Miss Roxbury, talking with her neighbor, Mrs. Lane. Mrs. Winthrop smiled from her window, and there came an answering smile from the depths of the purple calico sunbonnet.

"So you're really going to keep them?" said Mrs. Lane.

"Yes, I've adopted them both," replied Miss Roxbury, with a Te Deum in her voice, "and I've sent for half a dozen little girls to stay until cold weather comes."

"Well, it does beat all," said Mrs. Lane, wiping her eyes on the corner of her checked gingham apron. "I s'pose I needn't ask you now, Reliance what you think of the Fresh-Air Fund?"

"What do I think of it?" said Miss Roxbury, gravely; "I believe it's been

the means of saving my soul. I should have gone into the next world holding my head pretty high, and considering myself better than most folks, and the judge would have said: "Reliance Roxbury, I gave you a big house and a long bank account; what have you done with them?" Then how my empty rooms and Grandfather Roxbury's gold pieces would have stood up against me! And he would have said, 'Ye did it not unto Me. Depart from me,' and what answer could I have made him! It is very true," she continued, as Dot came sitting down the path like a fairy, "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

[THE END.]

Reads Like a Romance.

Philadelphia Press.

A little over half a century ago a large number of the leading people of Philadelphia were assembled at the residence of Capt. S. B. Davis, a wealthy and retired merchant of that city, to witness the marriage of his daughter to William Wallace Whitney. Miss Myra had received every advantage in the way of education that money could give. She was a handsome little fairy, with long golden ringlets, and a natural grace which she did not inherit from her sea-dog of a father. A careful physiognomist would have seen in her face more than beauty and grace—a rare courage and determination that nothing could daunt or dismay.

Just before the hour when the bridegroom was to arrive Capt. Davis called aside his daughter, not, however, for the usual parental advice given a young bride, but to hear, a wild, sad story of intrigue and crime.

And, first, Capt. Davis told her that he was not her father, nor his wife, whom she called "mamma" from the first day she could utter that word, her mother, or any relative of hers. She was not an orphan; her mother still lived, but was thousands of miles away, with other children around her to claim her love and attention. Did she not remember a handsome, fine-looking gentleman, who always brought her candy and presents whenever he called, years and years before, when she was a very little girl, and whom she had known only as "Mr. Clark"? That gentleman was her father, Daniel Clark of Louisiana, a man distinguished in American history, a noted merchant, statesman, and orator.

When she asked for all the facts about her parents and her birth, her foster father told her the following story.

There came to Louisiana in 1790, soon after the outbreak of the French revolution, an emigre nobleman, Jerome De Grange, who fled to this country to escape the guillotine, and who had lost his large fortune in that great popular outburst. There was nothing left for him to do but to work, and to work he went and established a cafe and confectionery on St. Anne street, opposite the Place d'Armes, in what was then the social and fashionable center of the little Creole city of New Orleans. Here he met a graceful, voluptuous little lady, Marie Julie Carriere, a Provençale, with a dash of gipsy blood in her veins, a mere child in years, but with the form figure and development of a full grown woman. The exiled nobleman saw, loved, and proposed, and, dazzled by his title and aristocratic origin, the little girl—she was not quite 13 at the time—consented to become his wife.

It was an ill-omened and ill-assorted marriage. De Grange was more than 20 years older than his child-wife, very ugly, taciturn, and unsociable, while Julie, or, as they nick-named her—for no Creole girl ever bears in later life her baptismal name—Zulime, was gay and lively, pleased with the attentions of gentlemen, devoted to balls, masked or otherwise, and loved, in fine, every species of fun, gaiety and enjoyment. The marriage, however, proved a very profitable investment for the confectioner count, for, although his little wife brought him no money, she brought to the confectionery a great deal of business and patronage, and the great men of the then Spanish colony of Louisiana, frequented his establishment, seduced there by the smiles and blandishments of the pretty, gay Mme Zulime.

Among these patrons came a certain young Irishman, Daniel Clark, the wealthiest merchant, and perhaps the first man in the entire colony, in fortune and influence.

At balls, at routs, and festivities of all kinds, and often at the confectionery, pretty little Mme Zulime met this young cavalier. Carried away by his gallantry, his elegance, so much above that of the creoles she saw about her, she awoke one day to the awful fact that she loved this young Irishman far better than she did her liege lord and husband. At the same time she was horrified by another discovery, that this husband of hers, Jerome De Grange was a villain of the deepest dye, a scoundrel who had betrayed her innocence, a Blue Beard who had an army of wives elsewhere.

This terrible disclosure was made to her by one of De Grange's victims, his first American wife, Barbara Jeanbelle d'Orsi, who had come to New Orleans in search of him. Almost at the same moment a third wife, a young Spanish girl, Maria Yuliah, turned up. The three deceived women, Zulime, Barbara and Maria, all young and handsome, mingled their tears together over Jerome's villainy, and then marched arm-in-arm to the old *babildo* to lay their charge against this French Mormon.

In those days cases of this kind, against public mortals, were tried, not

by criminal court, but before his grace, the bishop of Orleans and the Floridas. The unlucky De Grange was arrested and brought before this ecclesiastic court on the charge of immorality and bigamy—if there be bigamy to have three wives. Zulime, Barbara and Maria each testified against him, and told their sad stories, how this ugly, pock-marked, red-faced, little fellow had succeeded in winning all their hearts. So clearly was the confectioner's villainy laid bare that his grace, the bishop sentenced him at once to the *calabozo*.

The days of the Spanish dominion in Louisiana were drawing rapidly to a close just then. In the excitement that followed the rapid transfer of that country from Spain to France and from France to the United States, a friend of De Grange's assisted him to escape from prison and chartered a vessel for him in which he fled from Louisiana and his triumvirate woes.

Zulime was not without comfort and consolation in her widowhood, for her former admirer, Clark, redoubled his attentions to her and whispered dangerous counsel in her ear. She was absolved to him from all bonds to De Grange, for their marriage, being bigamy on his part, was in point of fact no marriage at all. She was a free woman to marry whosoever she chose—and would she not choose him.

The temptation was certainly a strong one, for here was wealth, position, love, happiness, all before her but Zulime hesitated, for while the marriage of De Grange had been sufficiently proven to justify his incarceration, it was not so legally demonstrated as to justify a second marriage, on her part. It would be the best, she saw, to secure further and legal evidence of De Grange's previous marriage, and to do this it was necessary to go to New York. Clark readily assented to this, especially as he himself was about to take a trip north to Philadelphia, on an important political mission.

On the very day of her arrival in New York Zulime hurried to St. Peter's in which the marriage between De Grange and Barbara had taken place. She learned with sorrow, that all the records of the church had been burned just before her arrival. When she and Clark met again in Philadelphia after this failure, he renewed his suit so vigorously that she yielded to his arguments and consented to a secret marriage, not to be made public until they could secure some better evidence of De Grange's bigamy. The marriage—on which Mrs. Gaines' claim rests—took place in a strange house in a back street in a retired portion of Philadelphia. There was present an unknown Irish priest, who performed the ceremony; two unknown witnesses, friends of Clark, and Sophia Despain, Zulime's sister.

Alas! Poor Zulime soon found that it was "out of the frying pan into the fire." Clark, who had been the most devoted of lovers, proved cold and careless as soon as he had trapped her into this secret marriage. He left soon after for France, and, although upon his return he provided her and her sister with a suburban villa near New Orleans, he refused to put his name to announce the marriage, pretended in public to be a bachelor, and made love to every single woman he met. Nor even when in the course of time a child was born of this secret marriage, Myra Clark, afterward known as Myra Davis, did he evince any more love for the mother. The child was taken away from her immediately after birth and given out to nurse, and its existence carefully concealed from all but his most intimate friends.

Soon after the birth of Myra, Clark went north to Washington as the first delegate to congress from Louisiana. He seemed to have become very ambitious just then, and stories began to circulate in New Orleans that he was about to make a grand marriage and would lead to the altar Louise Caton, one of the three Maryland sisters, daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who became afterward duchess of Leeds, marchioness of Wellesley, and Lady Stafford. So well authenticated were these stories that Zulime grew alarmed, especially as Clark still refused to publish their marriage on the plea of important business engagements. Fearing treachery, she went on to Washington to discover whether these stories were true or not. Clark, who had heard false stories from New Orleans, received her in the coldest manner, reproaching her in the strongest language of which he was capable, and declared that her conduct had been such during his absence as to render it utterly impossible for him ever to make public their marriage.

Now thoroughly convinced that Clark was about to cast her off, and was making use of this pretext for doing so, she was determined to collect evidence to prove her marriage and to establish the legitimacy of her little daughter. She soon found herself the victim of a plot. Assisted by his partner in business, Daniel Cox, one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, Clark had suppressed and destroyed evidence of her marriage. The priest who officiated, the friends who had witnessed the ceremony, had all been spirited away—even the house in which the marriage had taken place had disappeared. There was no certificate, no registry, nothing but the mere word of her sister Sophia against the oaths of Clark and his friends.

Cox was the Mephistopheles of this affair. He had frequent interviews with Zulime and persuaded her that Clark was going to marry Miss Caton. As for their secret marriage, all evidence of that had been suppressed, he

said: she never could prove it, one friend only clinging to her. Dr. Gardette, a dentist of Philadelphia, aided in the search for proof of the marriage, but not one iota could they find, and when Gardette, moved by the tears of the young woman, twice widowed by man's treachery and cruelty—she was only 25 and strikingly handsome—offered her his protection, she fell into his arms and accepted and married him. From that time her life was free from domestic trouble. Dr. Gardette moved to France and there both he and Zulime died.

Almost at the same time Clark's engagement with the aristocratic Miss Caton was broken off, because her relatives insisted on a marriage settlement of \$20,000. Miss Louise went to Europe and married a baronet and afterward a duke; and Clark returned to New Orleans to settle up his affairs. His heart seemed to go out to the little Myra, the only one left him. He had always contributed to her support and given Davis, with whom she lived in the queer little Spanish settlement of Terre-aux-Bœufs, a large sum of money for her benefit. Fearing sudden death—for he was a frequent duelist—he determined to make his will and right some of the wrongs he had done by leaving the bulk of his fortune to his only child, Myra. This will was accordingly made—and his old friend, the Chevalier De la Croix, appointed the little girl's guardian,—and placed by him in a drawer of his secretary, and his colored servant, Lubin, notified to convey it the moment he died to De la Croix. When, shortly after this the sudden death of Clark was announced, the friends who had been appointed his executors hastened to his house. They found it in possession of Chew and Reef his partners, who had already gone through his papers and discovered a will that made them executors of his estate, and which left nothing whatever to Myra. As for the will that Clark had just executed, it was nowhere to be found; the drawer in which he had placed it was empty. A thorough search was instituted, but this missing will was never found. Lubin, Clark's valet, who had never left his side, testified that the only persons who had touched his master's papers had been Chew and Reef, which naturally caused some suspicion that they had destroyed the will.

Myra Clark was living in Philadelphia at the time, her foster-parents having removed there, and nobody seemed to trouble themselves much about her or her interests. The will, that made her Clark's heiress not being found, Chew and Reef proceeded to wind up the estate. It was discovered, to the surprise of the entire community, to be bankrupt. Clark had estimated it as worth \$966,000 a short time before his death, but, after paying his partners, Chew, Reef, and Cox, the large sums owed them, there was a little left for Mrs. Mary Clark, the mother of the deceased.

Such was substantially the story that Myra Clark, or Myra Davis, heard from her foster-father. It produced a profound sensation on her. Her whole nature seemed aroused by it, and she swore to remove the stains from her mother's character and to prove her own legitimacy. It was no easy task—to find the proof of the two marriages, which Zulime had sought for in vain years before, to discover the lost will that judges could not find. Nothing daunted by these difficulties, the young girl threw her whole soul into the case, and began litigation which is unequalled in history, which is only half completed to-day, which has consumed millions of dollars in costs and fees, plunged New Orleans into debt, and ruined and bankrupted everybody who has had anything to do with it.

Cured by Faith.

N. Y. Tribune.

The excitement and comment caused in Catholic circles in Wheeling, W. Va., by the recent wonderful cure, through prayer, of Miss Annie Owens, has brought to light several other cures alleged to have been brought out under somewhat different, but fully as wonderful circumstances. The story in brief is as follows: In August, 1879, a Catholic chapel at Knock, County Mayo, Ireland, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the ceremony the virgin Mary is said to have appeared on the altar and blessed the worshippers. Several of those present had been ill or cripples, and these suddenly found that their infirmities had left them. From that time to this many pilgrims from all parts of Ireland, and even from England, have visited Knock and wonderful stories are related of cures wrought by simple praying at the church altar. The pastor, Father Cavanaugh, was visited by Bishop Knin of New York, three years ago. The bishop delivered an address to the congregation. On Jan. 1, 1880, Martin Thornton, a business man of this city, received from Father Cavanaugh a package of cement taken from the walls of the church. Desiring to test the truth of the stories, he bound a quantity of cement on a tumor on his cheek and the excrescence disappeared in a few days. Hearing of the experience, a number of people obtained a portion of the miracle-working mortar and he says the wife of a prominent city official and the son of a merchant have both been cured of serious ailments.

The czar of Russia is said to be growing gray, and to bear on his face the wrinkles of premature old age induced by worry and anxiety.

The telephone may be the cause of the red halos. Halo!—halo!—halo See!—Current.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Pinckney, Michigan, Thursday, January 24, 1885.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY.

The Board convened on Monday, the 5th instant, when the following Supervisors answered to roll call:

Eugene Hicks, Brighton; N. J. Wickman, Conway; O. J. Keller, Cohoctah; Allen Holcomb, Deerfield; G. J. Baetcke, Genoa; Giles Lee, Green Oak; Stephen Galloway, Hamburg; H. B. Thompson, Hartland; Homer N. Beach, Howell; Wm. Horton, Hardy; R. G. Elliott, Iosco; L. K. Beach, Marion; E. W. Hardy, Uceda; Jas. Marble, Putnam; M. V. Salsbury, Tyrone; Daniel Barton, Unadilla.

The chair announced a communication from the Township Board of Hamburg, appointing Stephen Galloway as Supervisor in place of John Ryan, resigned; and, on motion of Mr. Hicks, it was voted that Mr. Galloway take the place of Mr. Ryan on committees.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday the Board adjourned to attend the annual meeting of the Livingston County Fire Insurance Company.

WEDNESDAY.

The report of the County Treasurer were presented and adopted. The County Clerk reported that there was commenced in the Circuit Court in the year 1884, thirty-six law cases and thirty-eight chancery cases.

The Prosecuting Attorney's report for the year showed that 57 cases had been tried, besides two now pending; of which number 14 were for assault and battery, with 7 convictions, 3 acquittals, 3 discontinued and 1 settled; one arson case, discontinued and sent to Coldwater school; one case assault with intent to commit rape, still pending; two cases breaking into and entering a house in the day time with intent to commit larceny, discontinued and tried for simple larceny; two cases burglary, convicted; five cases drunks, convicted; three cases for false pretenses, 2 acquitted and one sent to jail sixty days, 2 cases forgery, 1 discontinued and convicted of false pretenses, 1 discharged; 19 cases simple larceny, 10 convicted, 3 settled, 4 tried and acquitted, 2 discontinued; five cases of grand larceny, 3 convicted, 1 escaped from constable, 1 pending; one case selling liquors without a bond, acquitted; one case fornication of the peace, acquitted; one case shooting and killing a dog, discontinued; two cases throwing missiles at a passenger train, both convicted.

THURSDAY.

The Judge of Probate reported the following business done in that office during the year of 1884:

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Livingston:
The undersigned, Judge of Probate for said County, would respectfully submit the following as his annual report for the year ending January 24, 1885:

Petitions filed for appointment of adm'r, 20.
Administrators appointed, nineteen.
Orations filed by Administrators for license to sell real estate, five.
License granted Adm'r for sale of real estate, five.
Sale of real estate by Adm'r, confirmed, six.
Administrators discharged, twenty-one.
Petitions filed for probate of wills, twenty-six.
Wills admitted to probate, twenty-six.
Executors appointed, twenty-six.
Petitions filed by Executors for license to sell real estate, four.
License granted Exec. for sale of real estate, 3.
Sales of real estate by Exec., confirmed, two.
Executors discharged, nine.
Petitions filed for appointment of Guardians, nineteen.
Guardians appointed for minors, nineteen.
Petitions filed for appointment of Guardians for insane persons, two.
Guardians appointed for insane persons, two.
Petitions filed for appointment of Guardians for incompetent persons, four.
Guardians appointed for incompetent persons, three.
Petitions filed by Guardians for license to sell real estate, ten.
License granted Guar. for sale of real estate, 11.
Sales of real estate by Guar., confirmed, ten.
Guardians discharged, thirteen.
Petitions filed for appointment of special Drain Commissioners, seven.
Orders appointing special Drain Comm'r's, 11.
Petitions filed to determine lawful heirs of deceased persons, two.
Orders determining who were lawful heirs, 1.
Petition filed by Guardian for license to mortgage real estate, one.
License granted Guard. to mortgage real estate, one.
Mortgaging real estate by Guardian, confirmed, one.
Petition filed by Executor for license to mortgage real estate, one.
License granted Guard. Executor to mortgage real estate, one.
Mortgaging of real estate by Exec., confirmed, one.
Application for adoption and change of name of minors, five.
Orders adopting and changing names of minors, five.
Petitions filed for sending indigent insane persons to Insane Asylum, five.
Certificates granted admitting indigent insane persons to Insane Asylum, five.
Petitions filed for sending dependent and neglected children to State Public School at Coldwater, three.
Orders admitting dependent and neglected children to State Public School at Coldwater, three.
Petition filed for assignment of residue of estate, two.
Dec. granted for assignment of residue of estate, two.
Application filed for appeal from decision of Commissioners on Claims, one.
Order allowing appeal from decision of Commissioners on Claims, one.
Petitions filed to compound debt, one.
Orders granted allowing compounding of debt, one.
Petition by Guardian for decree for specific performance of land contract, one.
Decree granted Guardian for the specific performance of land contract, one.
Sentences approved sending boys to Reform School, three.
GEORGE W. CROFOOT,
Judge of Probate.

Mr. Horton presented the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, that we, the said Board, do hereby declare it a misdemeanor for any person or persons to fell trees, erect dams or otherwise obstruct the water course known as the Cedar River, and that any person or persons upon conviction of the same, shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Horton, chairman of the committee on civil claims, presented several accounts, among which was that of the Stair Bros. for \$271.90, printing bill since Nov. 3d. Mr. Galloway, a member of the committee, objected from the passage of the bill, because an investigation showed that it was for the unnecessary stocking of the county clerk's and treasury officers at a very exorbitant price. The bill was passed by a strict party vote, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Hicks, Keller, Holcomb, Baetcke, Lee, Thompson, Horton, Elliott, Hardy, Barton, Nays—Messrs. Galloway, Wickman, Beach, Marble, Salsbury.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Keller, of Cohoctah, presented the following resolution which was adopted:

To the honorable Board of Supervisors, of Livingston County, your committee on public grounds and buildings, would respectfully report that they have visited the Register's Office and find that some two or three of the books need rebinding; also the plat of the Village of Unadilla is nearly destroyed, requiring a new one to be made; therefore, your committee would recommend that the Register be authorized to get the necessary work done.

All of which is respectfully submitted:
Dated, Howell, Jan. 10, 1885.

OSCAR KELLER,
M. V. SALSBERY, } Committee.
R. G. ELLIOTT,

The Board moved that a suitable person be employed to accomplish the above.

Mr. Elliott, of Iosco, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Arthur E. Cole, was on the 12th day of October, 1883, elected as one of the Superintendents of the Poor of Livingston County, for the term of two years, and which term would expire on the 12th day of October, 1885, or as soon thereafter as his successor be elected, and

Whereas, The said Arthur E. Cole, qualified for said office and entered upon the duties thereof, and

Whereas, The said Arthur E. Cole at the election held on the 4th day of November, 1884, was duly elected Judge of Probate for Livingston County for the term of four years, from January 1st, 1885, and

Whereas, The said Arthur E. Cole has duly qualified for such office of Judge of Probate as aforesaid, and has entered upon such office and is now exercising and performing the duties and functions thereof, and

Whereas, The said office of Superintendent of the poor, and Judge of Probate, and the duties and functions to be exercised in and by such officers are incompatible and incapable to be exercised and performed by one and the same person, it is therefore

Resolved, That by reason of the facts above stated, that there is a vacancy in the office of Superintendent of the Poor caused thereby.

Resolved, That this Board proceed to the election of one Superintendent of the Poor in the place of Arthur E. Cole, for the vacancy caused as above.

The vote on the above resolution was by a strict party vote, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Hicks, Keller, Holcomb, Baetcke, Lee, Horton, Thompson, Elliott, Barton and Hardy. Nays—Messrs. Galloway, H. N. Beach, L. K. Beach, Marble and Salsbury, Mr. Wickman not voting.

The balloting for Superintendent resulted in the choice of A. W. Messenger, of Iosco.

Mr. Galloway, of Hamburg, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Livingston, that agreeable to Sec. 506 and 507 of page 209 of the compiled laws of the State of Michigan for 1882, that all county orders remaining on the County Clerk's books, allowed previous to 1879, be cancelled and destroyed, and that the County Clerk be required to ascertain the number, date and the name of the payee of such orders, and record the same with this resolution.

The number of orders, name of payee, amount and date of all orders cancelled under the above resolution, are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 3247 E. Barnes, Oct. 16, 1872. | \$1 46 |
| 3259 H. Stanley, do do | 1 00 |
| 2266 M. H. Knapp, do do | 3 88 |
| 3269 A. S. Knapp, do do | 2 80 |
| 3270 B. G. Webster, do do | 2 80 |
| 3597 J. D. Mead, Oct. 16, 1873. | 50 |
| 3599 Amos Eager, do do | 50 |
| 3603 R. Mott, do do | 56 |
| 223 Wm Brand, Jan. 9, 1875. | 1 06 |
| 301 Mary Seymour, Oct. 12, 1875. | 6 81 |
| 443 Jas Roberts, Jan. 5, 1876. | 50 |
| 500 J W Crawford, Jan. 6, 1876. | 2 20 |
| 507 Jas Parrel, do do | 1 00 |
| 518 John O'Connor, do do | 3 50 |
| 524 Geo H Warren, do do | 50 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 544 Sam Fisher, do | 1 30 |
| 545 Edwin Fisher, do | 1 30 |
| 546 Henry Atkins, do | 1 48 |
| 548 Wm Barrett, do | 88 |
| 549 Levi Culver, do | 88 |
| 555 Phillip Hill, do | 2 15 |
| 561 Amos Barry, do | 1 65 |
| 562 Joseph Fisher, do | 1 65 |
| 563 Wm Drew, do | 1 65 |
| 564 Jackson Freeman, do | 1 65 |
| 565 Wm Murry, do | 1 65 |
| 566 Nathan Thurber, do | 1 65 |
| 567 Jas Fuller, do | 2 25 |
| 578 N M Sickles, do | 48 |
| 680 Geo Leonard, Oct. 10, 1876. | 2 00 |
| 843 R M Hicks, Jan. 3, 1877. | 78 |
| 844 L H Prentiss, Jan. 3, 1877. | 1 28 |
| 847 Wm Scovell, Jan. 3, 1877. | 1 38 |
| 848 A E Mathews, do | 1 78 |
| 849 N St. John, do | 1 78 |
| 871 Delo Harmon, do | 1 76 |
| 999 J A Schonewald, Jan. 4, 77. | 88 |
| 910 Elijah Hodge, Jan. 4, 1877. | 88 |
| 912 J A Schonewald, do | 88 |
| 913 Thomas Waltz, do | 78 |
| 914 James Wixon, do | 1 28 |
| 917 Emerson Bennett, do | 50 |
| 920 Reuben Eddy, do | 50 |
| 1005 Levi Culver, do | 1 00 |
| 1024 E W Hall, Jan. 5, 1877. | 1 94 |
| 1025 John D Thomas, do | 1 40 |
| 17 Mrs VanHorn, Oct. 10, 77. | 1 50 |
| 57 Jas Green, Oct. 11, 77. | 2 20 |
| 58 Jas Bradley, do | 2 20 |
| 62 Geo Bush, do | 50 |
| 65 Oren Wallace, do | 97 |
| 66 C Standbridge, do | 97 |
| 67 Asa H Gray, do | 97 |
| 70 Sam'l Williams, do | 1 75 |
| 71 A Williams, do | 1 75 |
| 126 Oscar Brandy, Oct. 12, 1877. | 31 |
| 179 A Saunders, Oct. 19, 1877. | 43 |
| 183 A Bigelow, do | 93 |
| 187 Mary J Eager, do | 1 11 |
| 188 Anna Eager, do | 1 11 |
| 189 Orson Eager, do | 1 11 |
| 266 S D Smith, Jan. 9, 1878. | 50 |
| 272 Lyman Bentley, do | 1 15 |
| 273 Ranson Bentley, do | 1 15 |
| 276 Ira Bentley, do | 1 15 |
| 278 E W Smith, do | 95 |
| 281 Mary Mills, do | 85 |
| 325 Wm Sabin, Jr., Jan. 11, 78. | 56 |
| 335 Stephen Lewis, do | 2 22 |
| 343 Miller Currey, do | 2 22 |
| 369 Wm Murry, do | 2 55 |
| 380 Joseph Pervine, do | 2 80 |
| 482 L Topping, Oct. 17, 1878. | 1 00 |
| 593 L Palmerton, do | 1 00 |
| 595 Chas Hopkins, do | 1 00 |
| 596 Pete Murry, do | 1 00 |
| 599 Wm F Close, do | 85 |
| 600 Ralph Fowler, do | 85 |
| 613 Chas Knapp, do | 3 00 |
| 686 Rena M Mather, Oct. 18, 78. | 48 |
| 687 Mary Brothaite, do | 48 |
| 704 Thomas Simpson, do | 2 25 |
| 713 A VanNess, do | 1 35 |
| 730 Joseph Cook, do | 1 35 |
| 738 Chas Knapp, do | 2 90 |
| 744 Mrs Wisner, do | 85 |
| 764 Maria Saunders, do | 2 10 |
| 772 Oscar Jewett, Oct. 19, 1878. | 1 80 |

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|--|------------|
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| Fruit of the Loom Bl'ch'd Cotton, | 8½ " |
| Good Cotton Batts, | 7 lb. |
| Good yard-wide Factory, | 5 y d. |
| The Best Factory, | 6½ " |
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| Large Size Crochet Bed Spreads, | 75 each. |
| All-Wool Black Cashmeres, 40in. wide, | 45c. yd |
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We will not be undersold. Come and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We will give special prices on bills of Lumber, etc., for Barns and will furnish at short notice. We can furnish Lumber in the rough or dressed, one or two sides. We always keep on hand a full stock of 12 inch Barn boards; also six and eight inch Cope or Barn Siding; also six, eight and ten inch Flooring; also Bevel Siding, Moulding, Batts, etc. We have on hand a large stock of Shingles, 16 and 18 inch, at bottom prices, and No. 1 Shingles in every respect. Farmers, come and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We will convince you that we mean business. You will find our genial manager, A. L. Hoyt, always on hand to attend to you.

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A. L. HOYT, Manager. PINCKNEY LUMBER YARD.

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We are now prepared to do

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In wood; and will soon be able to do turning in iron and general machine repairing. We are also agents for W. S. Johns' Asbestos Materials, Engine Packing, Mill Boards, Felts, Roofing, Cement, inside and outside Liquid Paints, Barn, Roof and Fire-proof Paints.

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LOUNGES, BUREAUS, BOOKCASES, TABLES,

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A SPECIALTY.

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L. H. BEEBE.

El Mehd's Horde.

The vast territory of the Soudan is peopled by hordes of Arabs of various tribes, whose number is computed to be between thirty and forty millions.

The Arab—and in this nomenclature, besides the natives of Arabia proper, all the inhabitants of the northern and half of the eastern portion of Africa are to be comprehended—is a singular race. Wild and ferocious, like the savages of the far west, the Arabs are endowed with a keener intellect and a highly nervous temperament, a characteristic which has impressed itself upon the Spanish nation by reason of contact. Unlike, however, the aborigines of America, who are stolid, content with hunting and the gratification of their sensual wants, the Arabs are ever restless and aggressive, and prey upon their fellow-beings. Although very dark in complexion, they are not negroes; their hair is coarse but smooth.

Their habitations are principally on the borders of the streams, and, in the interior countries they sink wells, where practicable, and cluster around them, forming villages and towns, their houses consisting of mud walls and thatched, conical roofs.

Living in a state of nature, their wants are but few, consequently they are not forced to extra exertion to supply them. They live on the simplest diet. Their staple food is daru millet, which they pulverize and make into bread. Very little animal food is used by them. Dates and camels' milk constitute the luxury indulged in by the well to do among them. Their agriculture is therefore confined to the raising of millet and a few other farinaceous articles, such as beans, bakla, or lupens, etc., in the most primitive manner.

In the matter of raiment they are, owing to the nature of the climate, in a state of almost complete nudity, only a scarf being wound lightly around their loins. Their other occupations consist in collecting ostrich feathers, tusks of elephants, senna, and gum-arabic; the latter is indigenous to the country, and is extracted from the *acacia arabica*, a small tree which forms vast forests in the hottest regions of Africa. All these sink, however, into insignificance compared with the profits in slaves, in selling which they are mainly engaged.

Egypt and Arabia provide markets for the disposal of their productions, as well as for the procurement of their wants, which consists of coffee, tobacco, arms and ammunition, cotton cloth and knicknacks. The former is reached by the Nile, and the latter by the way of Suakim, a seaport on the Red Sea. As the last is difficult of access, owing to the necessary land journey, the Nile is preferred.

They live in a state of barbaric independence, under the control of petty chiefs called sheiks, who have assumed supremacy over their representative communities by virtue of their religious character and extra sanctity.

The introduction of Mohammedanism among the children of the desert did not contribute toward their moral and social advancement. Indeed, wherever Mohammedanism made its appearance it has exercised a most pernicious influence over its votaries, more particularly among the Arabs. It killed all traces of civilization among the ancient Egyptians, for which they were justly celebrated and to which the Greeks owed their progress.

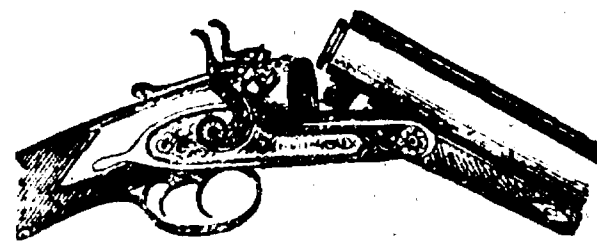
But this religion suited Arab proclivities to a nicety; it was simple in creed and ministered to their brutal passions. Divine unity and belief in Mohammed as the true apostle of God were the only essential requirements. It encouraged polygamy and promised seventy-two hours in the life to come. It moreover preached aggression and aggrandizement, made it a virtue to war against unbelievers, and upheld the enslavement of captives. It not only legalized their wonted vocation, but opened a regular market for the disposal of their chattels wherever Islamism prevailed.

The peculiar construction of society among the Mohammedans is such as to render slave service indispensable. Every household naturally requires domestic service, both for personal attendance and menial duties. But seclusion being one of the requirements of the Koran, Mohammedan women are precluded from entering into such service, because they would thereby come into contact with the male portion of a family, which, according to their religious idea of propriety, is unlawful. As to men who are not near relatives, they are strictly excluded from the harems, or the apartments of women. Hence Circassians are employed for personal attendance, and the blacks for menial service.

Slaves being a staple commodity among the Mussulmans, Mohammedanism greatly tended to stimulate the ardor of the Arabs of Soudan to extra exertion, and the consequence has been that the negroes of Central Africa have been the sufferers. Frequent incursions are made into their territories and hordes are captured, who are either employed to till the ground for the benefit of their captors or sold into slavery, both men and women.

Such was the character and condition of Soudan prior to Mehemed Ali's conquest of Egypt, and it has not undergone much change since.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Farmer Wurzie (meeting the curate's wife, who is a bee-keeper): "No, mum; I've no call to find any fault w' your bee-keepin'; but I do wish as they 'oodn't light on my clover. I found one o' my sheep stung in his mouth this mornin'." Curate's wife (naively): "And pray, Mr. Wurzie, where would you look for its tongue but in its mouth?"—*N. Y. Independent.*



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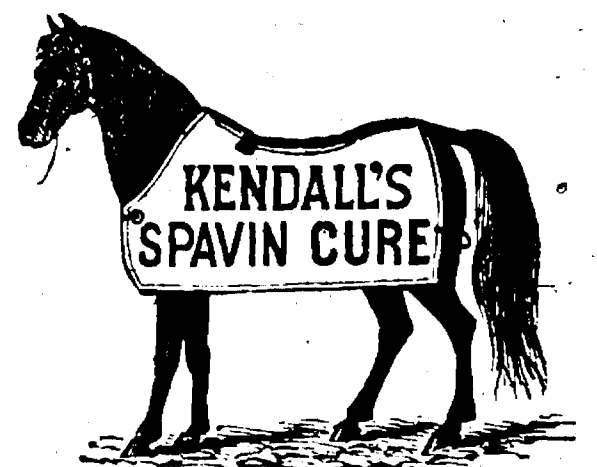
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take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

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FROM THE 'SPIRIT OF THE TIMES' JULY 26, '84
Horses in the stable, paddock, or when at exercise, are always liable to accidental bruises, etc., which frequently result in enlarging the joints and forming unsightly hunches on the knees and feet. Dr. B. J. Kendall, of Enosburg Falls, N. Y., has discovered a most successful remedy for these troubles, which is certain in its effects and does not blister. The Doctor is in daily receipt of testimonials of the good effect of his remedy. It should always be kept on hand by owners of horses and keepers of livery stables. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles \$5. For sale by druggists everywhere, and by Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, N. Y.

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. Please delay. Address at once MAXLEY & OSBORNE, 21 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

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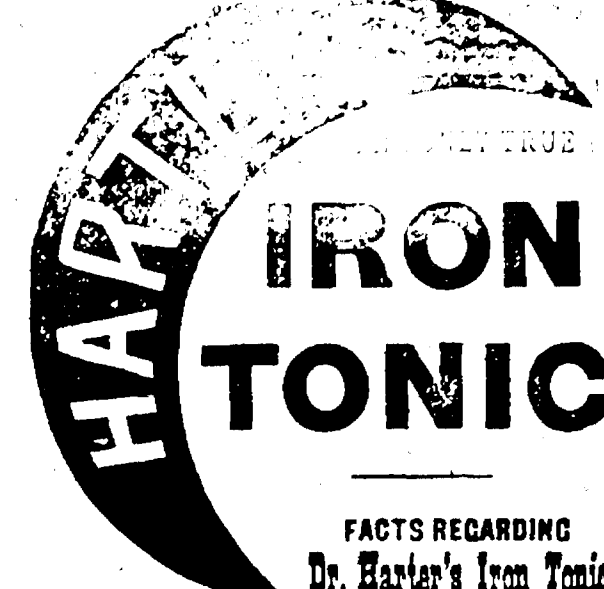
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Improved Western Washer.

PRICE. No. 1 for family of 6..... 8
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Thousands of ladies are using it, and they speak of it in the highest terms, saying that they would rather dispense with any other household article, than this excellent Washer. No well-regulated family will be without it, as it saves the clothes, saves labor, saves time, saves fuel, saves soap, and makes washing no longer a dread, but rather a pleasant recreation, as much as such is possible.

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and its effects such a change of feeling as astonishes the sufferer. They increase the Appetite and cause the body to take on Flesh, and the system is nourished, and by the Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are obtained. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

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GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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Winckney Dispatch.

J. L. NEWKIRK, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice as 2d class matter.

ANOTHER HORROR.

The Insane Asylum at Kankakee, Ill., Burned.

Seventeen Unfortunates Burned to Death.

The south infirmary of the Illinois eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee, Ill., burned on the morning of January 18. The fire originated in the furnace room and had secured a strong headway before it was discovered. The wood-work of the building being of southern pine, it burned very rapidly. The building was occupied by forty-five patients, six attendants and one night watchman. Seventeen patients were burned to death, the bodies of 13 having been recovered in a few hours burned beyond recognition. All of the patients were insane and incurable. The bed-ridden ones were rescued first and those who were able to help themselves did not realize the danger and they were the ones who perished. The attendants lost all their personal effects, and many narrowly escaped with their lives, one of them having to tie the bedclothes together to escape. There were no facilities for putting out fire, the state not having made any appropriation. The building was a new one and cost about \$75,000. It is a total wreck.

The building was a two-story and brick with no wood about it except the floors and stairways. It was completed last August, and it was used as an infirmary with forty-five insane inmates—twenty-three on the first floor, twenty-two on the second. Attendants Brown and Rose and wife were sleeping on the first floor. Attendant Reid, Williams and fireman Labarge slept on the first floor. The building was heated by hot-air furnaces. It was twelve degrees below zero when the watchman, named Cobb, discovered smoke issuing from the floor immediately above the furnace. He awoke the attendants. The smoke at once became drawn through the hot-air ducts and along the halls and stairways to all parts of the building. The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building and the absence of a fire alarm to summon help and for want of facilities to quench the flames were found to be vain.

Attendant W. A. Reed began dragging and carrying out patients. Many patients, clad in night clothing only, rushed from the bitter cold air back into the building. Reed, at the risk of his own life, struggled on until twenty-one of his twenty-three patients were rescued, when he became exhausted and was carried away.

On the second floor attendants, Rose and wife, heard the alarm and escaped down the stairway just before it fell. Attendant Brown, sleeping on the same floor, was awakened by the smoke and attempted to save a patient in an adjoining room and failed, and sliding down by means of a sheet from his window, jumped to the ground. Superintendent R. S. Dewey reached the scene and with ladders climbed to the second story windows, which he smashed and was able to rescue some patients thereby. Almost all the patients refused to co-operate in the efforts made to save them and were only rescued by being dragged from the flames and forcibly prevented from returning. A manvillous escape was that of an inmate who fell with the second floor, struck the burning debris above the furnace and bounded through a window to the ground unharmed.

The remains of the bodies, with one exception, did not aggregate much but little more than a handful of charred ashes. The entire remains of ten of the victims were spread on the small table two feet square. The scenes on arrival of friends in search of lost ones were very heart rendering.

Supt. Dewey testified that he had asked the legislature two years ago for \$2,500 to protect these detached wards from fire; that \$1,000 was allowed, all of which was used in drains and hydrants; that the amount was insufficient to answer the purpose. He suggested that the floors above the hot-air furnace be changed, it being shown in evidence that it was but four inches from the outside and ten inches from the inside of the furnace to the pine joists. He gave two reasons for the great number of deaths; first, patients were almost all unfortunates by smoke before they could be reached; and second, the inability or unwillingness of insane patients to try to help themselves.

IN CONGRESS.

JAN. 12—SENATE.

Mr. Van Wyck reported favorably the House bill to prevent unlawful occupancy of the public lands, with an amendment authorizing the president to use civil and military force to remove illegal fencing. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to increase the pensions of widows and minor children from \$3 to \$12 a month, and providing that mustering into the service shall be prima facie evidence of soundness. Senator Hawley's resolution calling for Gen. Sherman's historical statement filed in the war department was then taken up. A long and exciting debate ensued, but without reaching a vote on the resolution, the Senate, shortly after 2 o'clock, went into executive session on the Nicaragua treaty.

HOUSE.—Considerable legislation of an important nature was transacted by unanimous consent. Then the states were called for introduction of bills. Mr. Holman of Indiana introduced a bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Madison, Ind.; Mr. Fiedler of New Jersey, a bill imposing a duty of 50 per cent on pearl buttons; Mr. Lacy of Michigan, one granting pensions to Orlando S. Pierce and George W. Barker; Mr. Bretting of Michigan, one admitting a certain oil painting free of duty for St. Mary's Catholic church at Saint Ste Marie, Mich. A bill for the protection of children in the District of Columbia by changing the name of the society for the protection of animals to the Washington humane society and extending its operations to children was passed, and another providing for a commissioner to codify the criminal laws of the District of Columbia.

JANUARY 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds of Vermont introduced a bill authorizing the placing on the retired list of the army one person from among those who had been general commanding or general-in-chief of the United States army. The bill was worded to fit Gen. Grant's case without striking the Fitz John Porter case. Unanimous consent to

consider the bill was refused. After the affair between Gen. Sherman and Fitz John Porter had been discussed consideration was resumed of the inter-state commerce bill. Mr. Vance's amendment that railroad companies be not allowed to charge higher rates to small than large shippers was lost. An amendment making all rebates unlawful was also lost. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed authorizing the service of civil and criminal processes of Territorial courts within military and Indian reservations and Yellowstone Park. Mr. Browne of Indiana announced the death of Schuyler Colfax, and moved that, as a mark of respect to his memory, the House adjourn, which motion unanimously prevailed.

JANUARY 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds of Vermont called up his bill providing for the placing on the retired list of the army some General commanding or General-in-Chief (Grant). Mr. Cockrell of Missouri opposed the placing on the retired list a private citizen, who was enjoying an income of \$15,000. Messrs. May, Voorhees, George, Gibson and Jones, all Democrats, spoke in favor of the bill. It passed, yeas 49, nays 9. The bill for the forfeiture of lands granted by the state of Michigan in aid of the construction of a railroad from Little Bay to Marquette and Ontonagon was called up and recommitted. Morgan of Alabama said it was the purpose of the committee only to provide for the forfeiture of unearned lands. The description of lands in the bill was incorrect and needed amendment. Consideration of the inter-state commerce bill was resumed. Mr. Slater of Oregon offered an amendment making it unlawful to charge higher rates for a short haul than a long one. A lengthy debate followed. Mr. Harrison of Indiana endorsed the late Schuyler Colfax, and in respect to his memory the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The secretary of state asked for an appropriation to pay the expenses of a special messenger to Iowa and Oregon to secure missing certificates of the electoral votes of those states (duplicates required to be sent by mail). The counting of the electoral votes will not be effected. Mr. Weller of Iowa introduced a bill to refund the United States bonded debt at two and one-half per cent to reduce taxation on bank note currency, and to apply the national revenues to the payment of the public debt. The French Speculation Claims bill, which refers to the court of claims for examination and report to Congress, was passed, yeas 184, nays 71. The Chinese Indemnity bill, authorizing the return to the Chinese government of \$583,400, was passed. Adjourned.

JAN. 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Miller of California introduced a bill to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. George H. Thomas from \$360 to \$1,000 a year. Referred. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.—The estimate of the district commissioners of \$10,000 to maintain order during the ceremonies attending the dedication of Washington monument was referred. The House then proceeded to consider the McPherson bank bill but adjourned before action was taken, which is regarded as a virtual defeat for the bill.

JAN. 16.

SENATE.—Three thousand cigarmakers of Philadelphia protested in a memorial that the ratification of the Spanish treaty would throw more United States citizens out of employment than the combined population of Cuba and Porto Rico. Sewall of New Jersey introduced a joint resolution referring to a mixed commission on the Venezuela award difficulty. A resolution was agreed to providing for placing in the Senate wing, in which Vice President Wilson died, a marble tablet recording the fact and date of his death. The inter-state commerce bill then came up, and after a lengthy debate the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House insisted on its disagreement to a Senate amendment to the bill to forfeit the unearned land grant to the Atlantic & Pacific road, and the Senate amendments to the Oregon Central forfeiture bill were non-concurred in. A petition was received from 1,800 citizens of Indiana in favor of the Mexican pension bill. A recess was then taken until 3 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

JANUARY, 17.

SENATE.—A communication from Gen. Sherman to the Secretary of War concerning the policy of the Confederate Executive Department was received and laid on the table. Mr. Frye of Maine introduced a bill for the encouragement of the American merchant marine and to provide postal and commercial relations with foreign countries. The Chair laid before the Senate the inter-state commerce bill, and after a long debate Mr. Slater's amendment, prohibiting higher rates for short than for longer hauls was defeated, yeas 11, nays 32. An amendment proposed by Mr. Allison was agreed to (22 yeas, 20 nays) increasing the number of commissioners from five to nine and amending a later provision so as to require that not more than five of them shall belong to one political party. The amendment also provides that the commissioners shall be selected from each of the nine judicial districts of the United States.

The amendment offered by Pugh of Alabama was agreed to limiting the powers of the commission to the powers specifically given by the bill. The House bill was by unanimous consent taken from the calendar and called on Illinois moved to amend it by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the provision of the Senate bill. On this motion Veto of Missouri called for the yeas and nays, and pending action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hopkins of Pennsylvania, from the committee on labor, reported a resolution directing the postmaster-general to ask the attorney-general whether eight hours applied to letter carriers. Adopted. The House went into committee of the whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. An amendment offered requesting the president to invite the co-operation of the governments of American nations in securing the establishment of a commercial league by and between said nations was ruled out on a point of order. A general and rambling debate then ensued, on various topics, which was participated in by several speakers on both sides after which the bill was passed. The river and harbor bill was reported, ordered printed and recommitted.

A farmer who had engaged the services of a son of the Emerald Isle sent him out one morning to harrow a piece of ground. He had not worked long before nearly all the teeth came out of the harrow. Presently the farmer went out into the field to take notes of the man's progress, and asked him how he liked the work. "Oh!" he replied. "It goes a bit smoother since the pegs have come out!"

IN THE ICE.

Terrible Experience of a ship's Crew in Hudson's Bay.

A Boat Put off for Shore and the Ship Disappears.

The head office of the Hudson's Bay company, Montreal, has received alarming intelligence concerning the safety of one of their finest vessels, the Prince of Wales, homeward bound with a cargo of furs estimated at nearly \$500,000. The Prince of Wales, it appears, entered the bay bound from London to Moose Factory, James Bay, the most southern point of Hudson's bay, early in September, but owing to heavy pack ice did not make Moose Factory until the end of the month. She lost no time in getting her cargo aboard and set sail again during the first week in October. She had a terrible passage across James bay to entrance of Hudson straits. Here she encountered a barrier of solid polar ice, which extended as far as the eye could see, of immense thickness and standing out of the water in some places as high as the main yards. The vessel sailed along the edge of this ice two days looking for an outlet, but without success; thermometer registered ten below zero. From all appearances she would be soon frozen in. The captain gave orders to put the ship about, and tried to make for the outer roads of Moose Factory, again intending to winter there. After great difficulty Charlton island, twenty-five miles from Moose Factory, was reached when it was found impossible to make further progress. A boat manned by the mate and four sailors was sent ashore to make arrangements for supplies and clothing for a long stay in the Arctic region.

The voyage of the unfortunate men to the main land was terrible. Soon after they set out a strong head wind sprang up and the thermometer fell rapidly. A blinding snowstorm came on and the boat was every moment in danger of being cut in pieces by the ice, and for three days they were doubtful whether they would ever see land again. On the 4th, they sighted Moose river, all badly frozen and in a starving condition.

Next day one of the boats was manned, provisioned and supplied with axes, sleds, clothing for wintering in the ship. Boat only made ten miles when she got frozen in and had to be cut out and drawn back over the ice. Four Indians were next dispatched across the ice in search of the vessel.

They returned in five days with word that they had sighted Charlton island, but could see no traces of the Prince of Wales. It is surmised that she must have got jammed in a floe and carried seaward. Great anxiety is felt for her safety as well as for the crew who are not provided with necessities for wintering in the ice. A letter received by the office here says: "All we can do now is to wait until dogs and sleds are supplied from Albany and Rupert's house, when an expedition will be organized and an attempt made to locate the ship and haul provisions and clothing to her. We trust to find her by January, but she is not in a pleasant position. She will now be short of provisions and will have to remain in the ice till May or June." Railroad men and others who had experience in Hudson's bay region are perfectly satisfied that money now being spent by the government is useless and will only compound the difficulties to be contended with in navigating the Arctic sea, and that this last experience will give a quietus to the much-talked of Manitoba & Hudson's Bay railroad connecting with a line of ocean steamers to Europe and thereby shortening the distance by nearly 1,000 miles.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

JANUARY 15.

SENATE.—Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Alpena county asking for amendments to the tax law were referred to the Tax Committee. The following bills were introduced: To amend the statute relative to county boards; to establish a board of pardons; also to amend the act relative to village corporations. To distribute the school fund twice per year. The following bills were introduced: To incorporate the Village of Manistiquet; to re-incorporate the Village of Armada, Macomb Co.; joint resolution to submit an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the sale of liquor; to amend act relative to relievers, commutations and pardons; to authorize holding to citizenship elections and meetings in limits of incorporated cities and villages; authorizing Saginaw County to borrow \$100,000; to amend session law of 1883 relative to consolidation of railroads; to amend act relative to statutory limitations in certain cases of personal injury; also resolution for joint committee to investigate the feasibility of using the Dearborn arsenal as a soldiers' home; to amend act relative to personal injuries on highways; to attach portions of Springwells, Hamtramck and Greenfield to Detroit. The resolution of Senator Hubbard, providing for a joint school tax committee, was taken up and adopted, 24 to 7.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following appointments of the Governor: Commissioner of Railroads—W. McPherson, Jr., of Howell.

Commissioner of Insurance—Henry S. Raymond of Bay City.

Commissioner of Mineral Statistics—Chas. F. Wright of Marquette.

Adjutant General—John Robertson of Detroit.

Members of State Military Board—Henry M. Duffield of Detroit, Charles Y. Osborn of Marquette.

Members of the State Board of Agriculture—Franklin Wells of St. Joseph, Cyrus G. Luce of Branch.

Warden of State Prison—Hiram F. Hatch of Jackson.

Warden of State House of Correction, Ionia—Edwin C. Watkins of Kent.

Member of Board of Corrections and Charities—George D. Gillespie of Grand Rapids.

Member of Board of Control of State Public School at Coldwater—Caleb O. Randall of Coldwater.

Inspectors of State Prison at Jackson—William Chamberlain of Berrien county; Dwight B. Smith of Jackson.

Members of Board of Managers of Ionia House of Correction—Abraham H. Piper of Detroit, Hampton Rich of Ionia.

The two Houses in joint convention, confirmed the nomination of Chas. E. Belknap of Kent, as a member of the board of trustees of the institute for the deaf and dumb.

The Senate also confirmed the following: State Oil Inspector—Statham W. La Du of Montcalm.

State Swamp Land Commissioner—John W. Brakeman of Muskegon.

Inspector-General—James H. Kidd of Ionia.

Quartermaster-General—George A. Hart of Manistee.

HOUSE.—A petition was presented by Mr. Long, of the Circuit Judges of Wayne

county, for increase of pay to Bradford Smith, Commissioner of Juvenile Offenders; also memorial of the Common Council of Detroit giving reason for the extension of city limit. Gov. Begole sent to the House the report made by the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Commissioner of Railroads on taxation of railroads. Ordered printed. A resolution was adopted requesting the State Treasurer to report the condition of trust funds, sinking funds, bonded indebtedness and other facts of the condition of the State Treasury January, 15th 1885.

Bills were introduced as follows:—two bills to change the laws regulating labor in prisons; amending the charter of Houghton, so as to establish water works; amending laws relative to mechanics' liens; amending the wagon-tire law; amending act establishing Detroit House of Correction; amending the highway laws; amending Grand Rapids Police and Fire Commission act; to secure certain rights to minority shareholders in stock companies; also abolishing office of Commissioner of Immigration; repealing sections of charter of Negamite; joint resolution proposing an amendment to constitution relative to pardons; incorporating schools in Alpena county; joint resolution asking congress to locate a soldiers' home in Michigan; also amending sec. 9, art. 2, general railroad law; to enlarge the supreme court and increase the salaries of judges the same; also, j. r. to amend the constitution for the purpose indicated in the bill first named; amending the tax law; amending the election laws; also to incorporate portions of Hamtramck with Detroit; to regulate employment of women and children in factories, etc.; amending laws relative to juvenile offenders; also to restore the death penalty; to authorize Taymouth, Saginaw county, to borrow money. Amending—Constitution relative to salaries of members of the Legislature. The Committee on Assignment of Clerks reported favoring the selection of Garrett C. Van Scheiven of Ottawa as Chief of Committee Clerks. Adopted. Mr. Black offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to report the banks holding deposits of state money and the interest paid thereon. Adopted. The Senate concurrent resolution asking Congress to purchase the Portage Lake Canal was received and referred. Adjourned.

JANUARY 16.

SENATE.—The appointment of the following was announced: Clerk to the committee on railroads, Edwin S. Hoskins of St. Louis; clerk to the judiciary committee, Charles M. Howell of Ontonagon; clerk to state affairs committee, George M. Dewey of Owosso. A bill was passed authorizing Saginaw county to borrow \$100,000. Bills were introduced amending act 263 of 1870, relative to taxation of the liquor traffic; also an act to amend certain sections of act 263 of 1881, to regulate the sale of liquors; also to abolish the office of commissioner of immigration; amending act on 9806, Howell's statutes, relative to justices of the peace; to amend section 70-71, cap. 19, of Howell's statutes, relative to town boards; for protection of labor debts against exactions; amending laws relative to county officers; also amending laws relative to support of the poor; also to establish a board of pardons; also amending the laws relative to villages; for the relief of purchasers and settlers on swamp lands. The bill to allow Houghton village to establish water works. Mr. Pulver offered a resolution that the Committee on military affairs investigate in the quartermaster's department what, if any, Michigan soldiers' bounties have been paid on fraudulent certificates or assignments. Adopted.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: Making appropriation for the state public school; to amend sections 14 and 15 of the act for levying assessments; to amend act relative to holding inquests; to authorize semi-annual distribution of primary school interest fund; to incorporate institutions of art; relative to salaries of justices of Supreme Court; also for protection of hotel keepers; to amend act relative to criminal proceedings before justices of the peace; to repeal the act for punishment and prevention of horse stealing; to incorporate public schools of Ovid, Clinton county; to incorporate village of West Branch, Ogemaw county; to amend act relative to expenses and fees of sheriff for conveying convicts to prison; to amend act relative to marriages; providing for burial of honorably discharged soldiers—sailors and marines; to incorporate mutual insurance companies to insure against cyclones, wind storms, etc.; to amend act relative to fees of justices of the peace; also to amend act relative to justices of the peace; also to amend act relative to fees of officers and ministers of justice in criminal cases. A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of five to report on such reductions in expenses as can be made without working detriment to the state. A petition was presented from Health Officer Wright of Detroit asking for annexation of adjoining townships. Senate bill to authorize Saginaw county to borrow \$100,000 placed on its immediate passage. Passed, to take immediate effect. A message was received from ex-Gov. Begole transmitting his statement of pardons granted.

JANUARY 17.

SENATE.—The Detroit museum bill was reported favorably and placed on the general order. Mr. Hawley's bill for regulating gas works was ordered printed and again referred to committee. Mr. Moon offered a concurrent resolution reciting the present distress among the laboring classes; that the United States treasury contained a large surplus; and resolving that the Michigan representatives and senators in congress be requested to have a bill passed for erecting suitable buildings for pest-houses and other government purposes in all cities in Michigan having a population of 10,000 or over. Referred to the committee on federal relations. In committee of the whole, Mr. Hawley made a long and elaborate speech on the resolution favoring the passage by congress of the Foran bill restricting the importation of foreign labor under contract, at the close of which the committee rose, reported progress and adjourned until Monday at 8 p. m.

HOUSE.—Mr. Long introduced in the House a bill forbidding sheriffs from appointing deputies who are not electors and citizens of this state, under a penalty of a fine ranging from \$500 to \$2,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, in the discretion of the court. A bill in the interest of the state pharmaceutical association was introduced. Bills were introduced for reincorporating the village of Mackinac and amending the Grand Rapids police court act. It was ordered that the messenger boys be furnished badges, to be worn while on duty. Adjourned till Monday at 2 p. m.

Gen. Butler claims \$25,000 libel damages from the Boston Herald for false statements with regard to certain actions of his during the war.

DEATH OF COLFAX.

The Ex-Vice-President Dies Very Suddenly at Maukato, Minn.

Brief Sketch of His Career.

Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax dropped dead at the depot in Maukato, Minn., on the morning of Jan. 13th. He arrived in the city but a few moments before, and was waiting in the depot for another train, when suddenly he fell to the floor, dead. The physician announced that heart disease was the cause of his death. Schuyler Colfax, 17th vice president of the United States, was a native of New York City and the grandson of the commandant of Gen. Washington's body guard. He was born in 1825, after the death of his father, and while still young was brought by his stepfather to New Carlisle, Ind. In 1841 he began the study of law, entered upon newspaper work in 1843, and established a whig weekly in 1846. He represented his district in the whig national conventions at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in 1848 and 1852 respectively; was defeated for Congress in 1851 by a small majority, and finally succeeded in 1854. He was chairman for the committee on post-offices and postroads in the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, and was elected speaker of the House in the 38th congress, a position which he held until 1869. In 1868 he was nominated for the vice presidency by the Republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated U. S. Grant as the head of the ticket, and on March 4, 1869, he was inaugurated and took his seat as president of the Senate. In 1870 he withdrew from public life by the publication of a letter to that effect, but was induced to remain as a candidate for the vice-presidency before the Republican convention of 1872. He was then defeated by Henry Wilson. In 1873 certain charges of complicity in the corruption of the credit mobilier of America were brought against him and steps taken for his impeachment, but on Feb. 24, 1873, the House judiciary committee reported that if any offense had been committed by him it was prior to his vice-presidency, and hence furnished no ground for his impeachment. The charges rested here and nothing further was done. His latter years were devoted to lecturing.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Anti-Jewish riots in Russia are on the increase.

A destructive cyclone visited portions of Alabama on the 12th.

Alliages in Washington were at half mast on the day of Colfax's funeral.

Prepare. The Tichborne claimant threatens to come to America to lecture.

Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for destitute Montana Indians.

A movement has been started in New York to aid the Spanish earthquake sufferers.

United States marshals in Utah who arrest polygamists are threatened with assassination.

The passage of the pending pension bill would lead to the distribution of \$25,000,000 annually.

John J. Once & Son, bankers, New York, have suspended. Liabilities nearly \$4,000,000.

Twenty-eight men were killed by an explosion in a mine in the north of France on the 15th inst.

There are in Montreal and vicinity about 6,000 unemployed men, all of whom have families to support.

The House committee on military affairs by a vote of 8 to 2, refused to consider the Grant retirement bill.

If Congressman Dingels is authority, there is no hope for any financial legislation at this session of Congress.

The associated labor press, an organization for the interchange of labor news matter, has been formed at Pittsburgh.

Salt of excellent quality has been discovered at Bothwell, Ont. The bed is ninety feet thick and the end not yet reached.

Four infants, ranging between 1 and 3 years, were discovered in rough boxes near the Big Rock Bridge in Franklin, Pa.

The Italian Senate has passed a bill for the sanitary improvement of Naples, expending \$200,000 in the next 10 weeks.

Some of the high lights of the mormon church are said to be contemplating the emigration of all the polygamists to Mexico.

The Pittsburgh Iron firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips have failed, but say that if time is given them they will pay dollar for dollar.

The report that German soldiers are being enlisted in the Chinese service against France is denied at the Chinese legation in Berlin.

Wm. Neal, convicted of the Ashland, Ky. murder, will be hanged February 27. He is the last of the participants of that terrible crime.

Charles Worth Folger, only son of the late Secretary of the Treasury, died in Geneva, New York on the 11th inst. of consumption, aged 33 years.

Premier Ferry will agree to the neutralization of the Congo states if the African association will recognize France's claims to extend French territory there.

Commissioners to the New Orleans fair have united in a memorial to the legislatures of their respective states asking appropriations for the relief of the exposition.

Corea secures peace with Japan by paying her \$750,000 for the massacre of Japanese subjects. A Japanese garrison of 1,500 will be maintained at the Korean capital.

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

The United States circuit court decides that Put-in-Bay and other islands in the west end of Lake Erie are in the Miami (Toledo) customs district, and not in the Sandusky district.

Dr. Schaeffmann, political leader of the catholics in the Netherlands, has issued a declaration in favor of absolute liberty of education. He would have the state merely examine teachers.

On his death bed Thomas Walsh, at Waukegan, Wis., confessed the murder of the banker Mead in 1882. Alfred Vandecar was charged with the crime and Walsh was a witness against him.

The county commissioners in Maine have voted to abolish the system of workshops connected with the county jails. This action will doubtless lead to the abolishment of the system in all Maine prisons.

Organized fence outlaws are at work in New Mexico, and have lately cut 80 miles of fence. Cattlemen are charged with illegally fencing streams, causing cattle to die for want of water. Bloodshed is threatened.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

The Independent Republican National committee met in New York on the 12th inst. The Treasurer reported that the receipts were \$28,886. Of this amount \$11,000 was expended for campaign documents, of which \$8,184,000 had been circulated. It was resolved that the National Committee of Independent Republicans continue its existence, and that the organizations be instructed to preserve the rolls containing the names of Independent voters. At the dinner which followed the meeting speeches were made by Carl Schurz and others, who dwelt eulogistically upon the victory won by the Independents, and predicted a new and clearer era in national politics.

EXPLODING SODA.

At the Salway process soda ash works, three miles west of Syracuse, N. Y., at 4 o'clock the other morning a large distillery vessel, weighing four tons, exploded. The contents were blown seventy-five feet in the air and landed inside the building, carrying away the entire roof of the large main building, wrecking the machinery generally, and doing a damage estimated at about \$40,000. Fifty men were at work at the time, 12 of whom were considerably injured by scalding and flying missiles.

A DEAD EARL.

Joe Finch, Earl of Aylesford, who at Big Springs, Texas, settled as an English colony, died there on the 14th inst. He has been in declining health the past year. Nothing serious was anticipated until a few hours before his death. Family troubles drove him to America. Being fond of sporting he naturally selected the unsettled part of the state, where a few years could be spent without interruption. Although only 36 years of age he had the appearance of a man 50 years old, having been of late years a hard drinker. The Earl leaves no male descendants. His title to the baronetcy of Aylesford and its estates now falls to his next eldest brother, Charles Finch. All the late Earl's personal property will go to his two daughters, now in England. His stock and landed interests in Texas are small, amounting to about \$25,000, although over \$150,000 was invested in Texas. The Earl's life was insured in English companies to the amount of nearly \$300,000. His remains are now being embalmed, and will go to England in charge of Mr. Bernard, private secretary. The late Earl was at one time a bosom friend of the Prince of Wales, they having had many hunts together. Some years ago they took a trip through India.

KILLED AND ROBBED.

Samuel L. Williams, a farmer at Red Key, eighteen miles east of Muncie, Ind., was murdered on the night of Jan. 15. He had just returned from Buffalo, N. Y., where he had gone with stock, and is supposed to have had a large sum of money on his person. He was killed from the night train and was followed by an assassin who, it appears, shot him dead a short distance from the depot, where he was found the next morning without money.

FOR THE INDIANS.

The Indian appropriation bill has been completed by the committee. It appropriates \$6,061,155. The estimates are \$7,325,049. The aggregate amount appropriated by the present law, which expires in June next, is \$5,539,401. The only new legislation in the bill is a section which prescribes a heavy penalty upon persons introducing ardent spirits into the Indian country.

A DELAY PROBABLE.

Senators are discussing the propriety of changing the date of dedicating the Washington monument from February 21 to a day very near the 4th of March, so that visitors may witness both events without waiting too long or making two trips. The date has already been changed once from the 22d to the 21st of February, on account of the former date falling on Sunday. It is proposed to dedicate it in the week of the inauguration.

DANGERS OF THE DESERT.

Some idea of the horrors endured by the army now marching to the relief of Gen. Gordon is gained from the following account which appeared in the London Standard: "The difficulty of the desert march is immense. The column starts at 2 a. m. and the march continues a whole day. We are going to Gakdul via the Abu Haila wells, where we hope to find sufficient water for the men and camels. A small party left at Howdhat was fired into one night, but otherwise we have not been molested. Small parties of Arabs wearing the Khaddi uniform are roaming the desert. Yet some sleep as sheep and assert there are only a few rebels at Mesamee. The heat is very trying. The camels have been 80 hours without water. The men are allowed only two pints daily. The water is in a condition resembling pea soup. The soldiers freely offered \$1 for a tumbler full."

HAT DO THE DRUGGISTS SAY?

They know what the people call for, and they hear what their patrons say as to whether the medicines they buy work well or not. Martell & Johnson, Rush City, Minn., say, "Brown's Iron Bitters gives entire satisfaction to our customers." Klinkhammer & Co., Jordan, Minn., say, "We sell more Brown's Iron Bitters than all other bitters combined." L. E. Hackley & Son, Winona, Minn., say "All our customers speak highly of Brown's Iron Bitters." A. O. Whitman, Jackson, Minn., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters, is giving good satisfaction to purchasers." These are only a few. We have hundreds more just as good.

A Vermont newspaper is printed on paper made of sawdust.—Detroit Free Press. It should be edited by Barnum or Forepaugh.—Current.

NEW ZEALAND SONGSTRESS.

Madame Marie Carandini, Musical Artist, Wellington, N. Z., writes to the Christchurch, New Zealand Telegraph: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil, and find much relief in case of rheumatism, and for all neuralgic pains."

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 bleary-eyed old sinners and half-olad 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.

Those who employ their time ill are first to complain of its shortness: those, on the contrary, who make the best use of it have plenty and to spare.—Bruyere

ICE MOUNTAINS OR SUMMER LANDS.

Those who wish a winter's sojourn under Florida Orange Groves, or at the wonderful World's Exposition at New Orleans, will find the Michigan Central offering the best rates, routes and accommodations. Others, who seek the mainly sports and exhilarating scenes of the MONTREAL CARNIVAL, with its Ice Mountains and its Ice Palace, Skating, Curling, Tobogganing, etc., will find the same thing. From Jan. 22d to 30th, the Michigan Central will sell round-trip tickets to Montreal, via Ottawa, good to return until Feb. 7th, at the low rate of \$12.00 from Detroit.

It is believed that the American nettle which grows in abundance near the Allegheny mountains can be used to make seersucker cloth.

Coughs and Hoarseness.

The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

"Wife, I wish you could make pies that would taste as good as my mother's used to." "Well, my dear, you run out and bring in a paul of water and a hodful of coal and a armful of wood, just as you used to for your mother, and maybe you will like my pies as well." He concluded the pies would do just as they were.—Chicago News.

The computation of time up to 24 o'clock was in vogue in Rome during the Papal sovereignty. In those days time was popularly computed from the evening Ave Maria (Angelus) at sunset until sunset of the following day.

The Indians, knowing the value of Wild Cherry Bark as a cure for coughs and colds, used to prepare it in their rude way, and in winter kept it constantly on hand. The careful and secret method of preparing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry makes it superior to all other preparations. It is very pleasant to take.

The total number of cigars produced in the United States is 3,000,000,000 annually. It makes a fellow feel awful sad to think that he can't smoke them all—or it would make him sad were he not aware that there are some 2,999,999,000 more or less, that he wouldn't smoke 'em, under any circumstances.—Boston Transcript.

A recommendation is made for the abolition of the swamp land commissioners two years hence, and the legislature is requested not to grant a deputy to the commissioner for the ensuing term.

Moody and Sankey have made about one-half million dollars profit on the sale of their hymn books, which they share equally.

Intelligent people have quit taking bitters and mineral poisons, have quit doctoring kidneys and liver, nerves and brain have quit using alcoholic poisons and narcotic drugs, have quit poisoning their systems with quack nostrums, and now keep themselves and families in perfect health by occasionally using the only perfect blood purifier and true strengthener of weak portions of the body, known far and wide as Dr. Guy's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Any druggist will get it for you.

If a horse proves unruly, curb it; if a tom cat mounts the roof of your woodshed, launch a loaded tomato can into its immediate vicinity. But if an elderly billy goat butts you—but why should you advise in the premises?—of course you will go at it as though you meant business.—Chicago Sun.

From a single grain of wheat planted in 1880, says the Grass Valley (Cal.) Record, grew 22 stalks, each bearing a full head. These yielded 860 grains, 760 of which were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding 17 bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

Sufferers from nervousness, early decay, etc., if you value life, avoid advertising doctors and medicines that act on the liver and kidneys. Be not deceived by the many bogus certificates of cures from paid or imaginary persons. If a weakness of the sexual system is the cause of your distress, Dr. Guy's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla will strengthen the parts affected, stop the drain, quiet the nerves, produce dreamless slumber and allow you to regain perfect health. It has cured thousands, and will cure you, for by purifying the blood and strengthening every weak portion of the body, it removes every symptom of distress.

A young minister said several times, when giving some new exposition of a passage: "The critics and commentators do not agree with me here." Next morning a poor woman came to see him with something in her apron saying, as she inquired for "the master." "He said in his sermon yesterday," the common taters did not agree with him here." So I have brought him some of the very best Jersey Blues.

By actual experiment it is shown that the thermometer averages a lower temperature in the immediate shelter of a forest during the warm months, and a higher temperature during the cold months, than on an unprotected plain in the same latitude.

To restore sense of taste, smell or hearing use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head, Headache and Deafness. It is doing wonderful work. Do not fail to procure a bottle, as it lies the relief you seek. It is easily applied with the finger. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

A Little fire is quickly trodden out Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.

Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

He that blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.—Franklin.

"Throw Physic to The Dogs."

when it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequalled.

Julian Hawthorne thinks no Englishman can be a gentleman because he is continually looking down on somebody, and looking up to somebody else.

Piles, fistulas and rupture radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Director of the Harvard University gymnasium, denounces professionalism in athletics.

Only Cammon.

A nick-name given to a smooth-talking lawyer. But there is no cammon about Carboline the great Petroleum Hair renewer it will do its work.

Justus H. McCarthy diverted the suspicion of being the author of "The Candidate" by avoiding attendance at the first night, and by attending the second and third nights, when he heartily applauded the comic parts.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Central depot, save baggage Expressage and \$8 Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said depot. Six hundred elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars; \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad 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.

Old Maderia is the popular wine of Washington tables.

I had a severe attack of catarrh over a year ago, and became so deaf I could not hear common conversations. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can safely say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh and deafness, take one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth \$1,000 per bottle to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. Newman, Gravling, Canby Co., Mich.

Senator Edmunds is mentioned as a possible successor of Mr. Justice Bradley of the United States supreme court.

Carbolisave is the favorite Household Remedy for the cure of Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, Pains, Bites of Insects and Skin diseases. Get the genuine, 25c and 50c at Druggists only mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

The daughter of Rev. J. F. Walker, a clergyman of Norwich, Ill., was a victim of neuralgic rheumatism. All that loving care and attention could suggest was invoked, until Athlophoros, the conquering specific, was tried with the most beneficial results. Price, \$1 per bottle. If your druggist hasn't it, send to Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall Street, N. Y.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than any Other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 30, 1882. I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others. I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed become rancid.

A. H. SABIN, Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh healthy livers upon the sea shore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Fat out who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by CARL WELLS, HAZARD & CO., New York.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, and ALL OTHER ACUTE PAINS AND AFFECTIONS.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Incorporated in A. T. 100,000,000) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

'RHEUMATISM

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this remedy a fair trial.

"For twenty years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse till I was almost helpless. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and an entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & Co., apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

A CANDID—To all who are suffering from errors of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
When applied to the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually clearing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. Not a Liqueur or Snuff. Relieves a Throat. Treatment will cure. Agreeable to use.
Send for circular. 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail registered. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S CATHARTIC
Hostetter's Cathartic is the article for you. It stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, restores the liver when inactive, renews the faded appetite, and encourages healthy reports. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all persons of every class of society, are most convincing. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

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STOMACH
The BEST
Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.
Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey, by the Admiralty, by the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Rail-way men. They are recommended for all time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COGNAC PATENT exclusive Agents (leading jewelers) who give a Full Warranty.

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The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh healthy livers upon the sea shore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Fat out who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by CARL WELLS, HAZARD & CO., New York.

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"IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR" All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.
Price \$1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is to solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement, an consequent Spinal Weakness, and in particular adapted to the change of life.
It removes Pains, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Neurasthenia, Depression and Indigestion. This feeling of bearing down, causing pain and headache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale only by druggists.

CHICKEN CHOLERA
It is a well-known fact that most of the Hens and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also prevent and cure Hog Cholera, etc. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Also furnished in large cases, for breeders' use, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.25. Circulars sent FREE.—L. E. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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CURES CONSTIPATION.

Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Heartburn, Malaria, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart when arising from indigestion or deranged condition of the stomach, Sick Headache or Migraine, Piles and Female complaints. The only medicine in the world that

Positively Cures Constipation.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; 6 bottles, \$5.00. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, FREE.

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For Horse or Steam Power
Hundreds of the best men in 30 States and Territories use it and will have no other!

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Celebrated Eye Water
The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S.

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been used constantly and successfully a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits.

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The West Offers Ten Chances for Success where the East offers one. Maps, pamphlets, etc., giving full information about these opportunities: Lands, Farming, Stock-raising, Mining, Fruit-growing, Manufacturing, etc., in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Old Mexico, sent FREE on application to C. E. SCHMIDT, Commissioner of Immigration, A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas.

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Spinal Muscles, Waist, \$1.75
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Recommended by leading physicians. Sold everywhere free by agents in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted. Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 E. 7th St., New York.

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GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1878.

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The only cure for Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

READ! DR. S. M. LANDIS' FAMOUS Original scientific Books on Marriage, Life Health, 25 lectures, entitled "War on Christian Health," price only 15 cts. A new and valuable book on "Secrets of Generation," which purged the Christian health in all ages to the present. Price 10 cts. by mail (sealed on receipt of price) Address: DR. S. M. LANDIS, PUBLISHER, 124 MIAMI AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, consumption is a fatal disease, but I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on the disease, to any sufferer. Give name and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 1st Pearl St., New York.

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THAT
Lordell's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag that Lordell's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lordell's Seeds are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

SEEDS
I grow them myself and test them before selling. They are fresh and reliable. Don't buy any seeds from second hand sources. We offer our splendid illustrated Catalogue, FREE. H. W. BUCKNER, New York.

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In medicine (Kali) Cured in 4 to 10 days. No new bill. Can be used in all cases. J. J. STAPLETON, Lebanon, Ohio.

MAKE HENS LAY
It is a well-known fact that most of the Hens and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also prevent and cure Hog Cholera, etc. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Also furnished in large cases, for breeders' use, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.25. Circulars sent FREE.—L. E. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

PLAINFIELD.

From our Correspondent.
M. Topping returned from Buffalo Saturday.

Miss Icy Johnson, of Mason, is the guest of her uncle, Dr. Greene.

Abram Clawson is again out.

Charley Briggs is quite sick.

Mrs. Ashel Dutton fell and broke both bones of her right arm above the wrist; it was attended by Dr. Greene and is in good shape and doing well.

S. G. Topping is still at Howell on jury.

W. C. Taylor has moved into town from Leroy where he intends to make his home.

WHITE OAK.

From our Correspondent.
Members of the M. P. church will give Rev. J. Keightley a donation at the Town Hall.

Miss Marion and Erastus Brower have returned from attendance at school at Dansville, as that institution has been closed owing to diphtheria.

"The Last Hour," a drama, is announced for Grand Hall, one week from Friday night. A good selection of characters makes the success of the play probable.

Albert Jacobey, Pinckney's professional recounter, for a few days enlivened White Oak auditors with some of his famous stories, leaving with an undisputed title to prominence in that branch.

CHUBB'S CORNERS.

From our Correspondent
Mr. and Mrs. David Roberts have friends visiting them from Salem.

Owing to the snow drifts in the cross roads it has made business quite dull at Chubb's Corners for the past few days; but we are in hopes after the roads are beaten down business will brighten up again.

Our lyceum is in full blast. If one has a question that they cannot decide please send it to Chubb's Corners and let it be discussed. I think any question brought before our lyceum that cannot be settled right here at home there would be no need of letting it go into Senate or Congress. The question last Thursday night at the lyceum, "Resolved, that we have more to fear from internal friction than from external foes," was decided in favor of affirmative. There were some who objected to having the lyceum Thursday nights so it was decided to change it to Friday nights again. The question for this week is "Resolved, that the lawyers are more injurious than beneficial to society."

FOWLerville.

From the Review.
The theatres, churches and saloons are united upon at least one question, that of giving the skating rinks down the banks.

Benjamin & Wilcox purchased a cow for beef last week which had every appearance upon the outside of being a good one, but upon butchering her the stomach was found to have grown fast to her side and the meat had a peculiar appearance as if inflamed. Mr. Benjamin called upon the Board of Health to make an examination, as he did not wish to put the beef in the market unless it was all right. The Board made the examination and condemned the beef. Messrs. Benjamin & Wilcox certainly acted the manly part in notifying the Board as to the condition of the beef.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at Winchell's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottle \$1.00.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bill every year.

Sold at fifty cents a bottle, at Winchell's Drug Store.

Reading, Mich., Sept. 1, 1881.

Mr. J. D. Kellogg:—I have been afflicted with kidney complaint for 18 years, and used and done everything I could think of to get relief. I spent two seasons at mineral springs, but received no benefit, and steadily grew worse, so that my mind was made up to die. But I was finally induced to try a bottle of Columbian Oil, and before I had used half of the first bottle, I felt much better, and I am now entirely cured. My wife was troubled with rheumatism, and the Oil made an entire cure on her. Yours truly,

Lorenzo Abbott.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 25, 1881.

Dear Sir:—In my family for the past two years, your Columbian Oil has been in frequent use for a variety of complaints, for which it is recommended by you, and with the most decided success. I have used it myself for lameness in the back, and have found it to give immediate relief. I am persuaded that it is an excellent remedy in the cases for which you make special claims of its efficacy, and believe it to be a valuable medicine for every family to keep on hand.

Geo. Willard,

Editor Daily & Weekly Journal.

Pronounced A Great Remedy.

Dr. Warner:—Dear Sir:—In behalf of the White Wine of Tar Syrup, I can say it is a great remedy for weak lungs. I had pneumonia eight years ago which left my lungs in bad condition. I used the White Wine of Tar Syrup you sent me, and am greatly benefited. I can recommend it as a good medicine. I hope you will supply our druggist at Cabool, Mr. Gorman, as I would like more of it. Yours truly, Rev. J. W. Brown.

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.

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.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints
Take to take, being purely vegetable, no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

Neat Job Work executed at this office.

FOR THE

NEXT DAYS

We are going to sell

UNDERCLOTHES!!

AT COST.

MANN BROS.

January 20, 1885.

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.

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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,

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THE LOWEST LIVING PRICES

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PURE DRUGS

Medicines and Chemicals,

TOILET GOODS & PERFUMERY.

I am now prepared at all times to give careful personal attention to the compounding of physicians' prescriptions or family recipes.

A full line of the Standard Prepared and Proprietary Medicines.

We now keep in stock an assortment of Tobaccos, ground and unground Spices, Lamps and Lamp trimmings of all sorts, Kerosene Oil, Washing Soaps, Matches, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Tapioca, etc. Headquarters for Picture Frames, Framed Chromos, and Artists' Materials. I have a neat assortment of mouldings from which I will cut frames to order at reasonable prices.

Winchell's Central Drug Store,
WEST MAIN ST., PINCKNEY.