

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. III

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1885.

NO. 12

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

ALL ADVERTISING BILLS DUE QUARTERLY.

RAILROAD CARDS.

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

MICH. AIR LINE DIVISION.

GOING EAST.		STATIONS.		GOING WEST.	
7:30	8:00	RIDGEWAY	9:55	8:00	5:55
7:35	8:05	Armada	10:30	8:35	6:15
7:40	8:10	Romeo	10:35	8:45	6:30
7:45	8:15	Rochester	11:35		
1:00		at Pontiac	at 12:45		
12:30		dp	dp	1:15	
1:30		Wixom	2:30		
1:35		So. Lyon	3:00		
1:40		Hamburg	3:30		
1:45		PINCKNEY	4:05		
1:50		Mount Verrier	4:40		
1:55		Stockbridge	5:15		
2:00		Henrietta	5:35		
2:05		JACKSON	6:45		

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

JAMES MARKEY,
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

D. D. BENNETT,
PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER.
All work in this line executed with neatness and dispatch.

NEWTON T. KIRK,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION
CLAIM AGENT.

(Successor to the late M. L. GAY) attends to all kinds of Pension business, including Bounties, Office claims, &c. Thousands of soldiers are yet entitled. I will be glad to attend to the cases of all who have not yet secured their pensions, or who may be entitled to increase. Will call at claimants residence and prepare papers when requested. Correspondence solicited. Office with E. G. Embler in Jewett Block, Howell, Mich.

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.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING!

Now is the time to get your

CLOTHING!

Everything made up in the best style and warranted to give satisfaction.

No credit given.

J. CROULEA, PINCKNEY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. C. E. Hicks has just received a fine stock of millinery goods. No trouble to show them.

Those wishing pruning or grafting done will do well to call on

CHAS. E. ELLIS.

Western Timothy Seed and choice Clover Seed at

F. L. BROWN'S.

FARM FOR SALE.—Known as the "Forbes Farm," 4½ miles south of Pinckney, in the township of Dexter, containing 76 acres. For further information inquire of D. Richards, Pinckney, or E. Richards, Birkett, Mich. 12w2.

ATTENTION!—A No. 1 cow for sale. Inquire of

DR. H. F. SIGLER.

Prime Western Timothy Seed at

TEEPLE & CADWELL'S.

FARMERS—Prime Clover Seed, \$4.75, prime Timothy Seed, \$1.75. Clover Seed sold on commission the same as at the other hardware stores, no charges.

TOMPKINS & ISMON.

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.

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

FARM FOR SALE.—I offer my farm of 100 acres, one mile west and ¾ mile north of Pinckney, for sale at a bargain. For particulars inquire at the place.

C. V. VAN WINKLE. 8w4.

DEMOCRAT CAUCUS.
The Democrat Electors of the Township of Putnam are requested to meet at the Town Hall in Pinckney on Saturday the 4th day of April next, 1885, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a township ticket and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of township Committee.

Jas. Markey, Chairman.

Dated, Pinckney, March 22, 1885.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.
The republican electors of the township of Putnam are requested to meet in caucus at the Justice office of G. W. Teeple in the village of Pinckney at 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, April 4th, 1885, for the purpose of making nominations for the coming township election and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Com.

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

For Sale at WINSHELL'S DRUG STORE

An Answer Wanted.
Can anyone bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c. at Winchell's Drug Store.

OUR PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
April 2, 1885. — TOMPKINS & ISMON

Wheat, No. 1 white,	80
" No. 2 white,	75
" No. 3 red,	72
Barley,	30
Corn,	25
Beans,	1 00
Dried Apples,	10
Potatoes,	10
Butter,	15
Eggs,	12
Dressed Chickens,	9
Clover Seed,	4.25
Dressed Pork,	5.00

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

HOME NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. WINSHELL.—Drugs, medicines, stationery, cigars, tobaccos, pictures, picture frames, flower and garden seeds, etc., etc.
W. B. HOFF.—Boots and shoes.
J. CROULEA.—Merchant tailoring.

Be sure and register.
Some spring weather.
Election Monday next.
Next Sunday is Easter.
Attend the party caucuses Saturday.
Farm hands are hiring for about \$18 to \$20.

W. D. Lakin was in Detroit this week.

W. B. Hoff made a trip to Ypsilanti last week.

George Green is visiting in Detroit a couple of weeks.

Annual meeting of the township board Tuesday last.

Frank Rose, of Eaton Rapids, visited friends here this week.

Sick list—Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Whitcomb, Gilbert Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cadwell visited at Waterloo last week.

"Smuggleryism" has been introduced into our quiet village.

Miss Addie McGee, of West Putnam, is very low with consumption.

Mrs. J. D. Clark spent the Sabbath with her husband at this place.

Mr. Reed is here and work will begin on the grain elevator to-morrow.

Hon. E. B. Winans was in town Saturday with a bright countenance.

Mrs. E. A. Allen and son James, of Dexter, Sabbath with Pinckney friends.

In the case of Beals vs. Harris Justice Teeple gave Harris a judgement of \$2.50.

M. B. Markham and family start for their new home at Sand Beach this week.

Quite a good-sized snow storm Monday morning, but not much stay-ability about it.

Win. Hoff and Orley Jackson, of Pinckney, were in town this week.—Dexter Leader.

May 19, 1885, is the next day fixed by the Adverts for the winding up of worldly things.

Thursday, April 9, 1885, is the 20th anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant.

Mrs. John Jackson went to Ann Arbor Tuesday to have an operation performed on her eye.

Miss Kate Brown, of Fowlerville, is spending the week at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Mrs. Wagner went to Detroit Tuesday to purchase goods. Mrs. F. A. Sigler also accompanied her.

Dr. J. H. Hoag has removed to the first building east of the residence of F. G. Rose, Esq., on Main street.

W. P. VanWinkle has been reshingling and otherwise improving the dwelling which he recently purchased.

Wm. Steptoe, having rented the farm of T. Grimes, just north of the village, took formal possession Monday.

J. Croulea, the merchant tailor, is turning out some nice work and giving good satisfaction. Give him a call.

We inadvertently omitted to notice the social at the residence of Jas. T. Eaman, Esq., on Friday evening of last week.

Wm. Yancy's barber shop is now found in the hotel. His brother John, said to be an excellent shaver, also assists him.

House-cleaning time is nearly here and you can get one done nice, clean papers to put on those pantry shelves for only five cents.

E. Kettle, relieving agent, has been conducting affairs at the depot during the past week. Mr. McGarigle was absent a few days.

At Stockbridge, March 25, 1885, Rev. H. Pettit joined in matrimony Mr. Geo. A. Collard and Miss Sarah Amby Hopkins, all of above named place.

This is about the time of year when Howell and Fowlerville merchants go to New York (?) to purchase goods—but they seldom get farther than Detroit.

The concert at the M. E. church Saturday night did not draw an overly large crowd, but all who attended thought the juveniles did splendid in the performance of their parts.

Now is the time for gardeners to plant their tomato and other seeds for spring plants, and it is also the time for merchants to plant advertising seeds if they wish to reap a rich spring trade.

—Caro Jeffersonian.

We desire through your paper to thank Mr. and Mrs. Barnard for the use of their house for the New England Supper, also the Pinckney cornet band for the excellent music furnished. Committee.

The Ogemaw Herald warns people of frauds and dead beats, but its same issue contains an advertisement of the Sunshine Magazine Co., of Fillmore, N. Y., one of the worst dead beats in the country. Pluck out the moat, Bro. Allen.

If Howell gets the T. & A. A. R. there is no better route for it to take across to Ann Arbor than by way of Pinckney. This would probably give us a chance to go out of town and back again the same day, as well as secure for us a competition in freights, which would be a benefit to all.

The New England Supper at the Monitor House last evening was a success throughout. A large crowd was in attendance and they were kept in continual laughter by the actors and imitators of old-time personages, as well as those of modern times, most of whom played their respective roles to perfection. It netted the M. E. society about \$30.

On Sunday next the Congregational Sunday school will reorganize by election of officers for coming year. All children (or grown persons) in the village or adjacent country, not at present identified with any other school, are cordially invited to unite with us in Sunday school work. The school will convene at the usual hour—half past eleven.

Jerome Winchell, Sup't,
Chas. G. Teeple, Sec'y.

An organization of the rolling-skate-rink interests have been established in Chicago. Its object is to prevent betting, gambling, smoking, drinking, liquor selling, improper conduct and improper persons from getting into skating rinks. In Minnesota a bill has been introduced prohibiting the presence of the two sexes on the floor at the same time; in our state one forbidding the attendance of children under sixteen years without guardians or parents, while a Vermont statute imposes a fine upon a proprietor who admits school children.

The passenger train has been taken from the Air Line, between Romeo and Jackson and there is much cursing thereat. But the Grand Trunk company seem to be running the business to suit their own convenience and not for the benefit of the public—that is to say, they don't intend to run a special passenger train when it is not a financial success. The mixed train runs on the same time as formerly, reaching here going east at 8:30 in the morning and returning at 4:40 p. m.

The bulk of the eastern mail will probably reach us via Dexter in the future, as in so doing it can get here on the stage about noon. A good deal of express has been ordered that way also.

and Mr. Goodrich is favorably impressed with the change of affairs.

The following are the important changes in the postal law which will take effect on July 1st: First—The weight of all single-rated letters is increased from one-half ounce each or fraction thereof to one ounce each or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established. Second—All newspapers sent from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at the rate of one cent per pound or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid. This is a reduction of one half from existing rates.

The question of building a new school house for this district is being agitated—somewhat and probably a meeting will be called soon with that object in view, and we would suggest that all ponder it well in their minds and see if this enterprise is not an essential one. The building now in use has more the appearance of a barn than a school house and strangers are wont to look upon the bulk and enquire for what it is used; it has to be frequently repaired; is not comfortable only in warm weather, and will not hold half the scholars of the district. Now is the best time in the world to build. Material and labor are both cheap; it would employ many of our idle laborers and leave most of the money in our own town. Money can also be had at a low rate of interest and by giving bonds due in two or three years say for \$5,000 it could be paid with ease, and that amount ought to put up a good school building. It is only a question of time, gentlemen, and why not do it when everything is so advantageous for your welfare?

Among the April Magazines the Cottage Hearth is especially attractive, as it contains, besides its usual amount of short stories, poems and domestic matter, an interesting paper on Westminster Abby and the Tower of London, by Willis Boyd Allen. The article is finely illustrated and gives, in the form of an easy narrative, a full description of the venerable buildings recently attacked by the "dynamiters" in London. Among the other contributors to this number are E. Vinton Blake, Abby Morton Diaz, Mary A. P. Stansbury, Horace Lunt, and Wm. H. Hayne. We notice that the publishers have increased the number of pages by the addition of a new department; devoted to correspondence about home gardening and general floricultural.

The editor of the Ogemaw county Herald visited the place of law making last week and the following is taken from his remarks about the place and those he found there:

"Mr. Markey's seat is almost directly in front of the speaker's desk, thus facilitating his duties as chairman of the judiciary committee—one of the most important is the House. The rooms for this committee are situated on the floor above the representative hall, and adjoining the gallery, also overlooking the front grounds of the capital and the main part of the city. We were glad to here find editor Newkirk of the South Lyon Picket, an old friend, now clerk of the judiciary committee.

While skirmishing around alone in the grand old capitol, we took occasion to inquire of Representative Markey as a legislator, and the report always was, "he is a smart fellow, a hard worker, with good oratorical abilities, and is a power in the performance of his duties." As for Senator Henry from this district, it has been said of him that he is one of the ablest men of that august body. If a good report from their associates is any indication, then few districts in the state, is better represented than we."

Pinckney Dispatch.

J. L. NEWKIRK, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice as 2d class matter.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE Senate committee on state affairs reported on the bill to provide for the collection and tabulation of divorce statistics under the direction of the secretary of state. It is designed that these statistics shall include all divorce cases in the state, with the disposition in each case and the cause where a divorce is granted. It is thought that such statistics would be useful aids in devising means to lessen the number of divorces and in making the divorce laws more stringent.

THE Rev. Drs. H. R. Naylor (Methodist), W. A. Bartlett (Presbyterian), and W. A. Leonard (Episcopal), all ministers of Washington, called upon President Cleveland recently and presented a memorial earnestly urging him to enforce the Edmunds anti-polygamy act. The memorial was signed by over 1,000 clergymen and laymen, and the names of some of the most prominent divines in the country are attached to the document. The president said he would give the subject careful attention at an early day.

A social question which threatens to cause some perplexity is being discussed in Washington circles. The question is: What lady has the place of honor, the president being a bachelor? Mrs. Bayard, the wife of the secretary of state, is an invalid, and her place at the state dinner was taken by her daughter, who entered on the president's arm, the cabinet ladies following in her wake. The ladies are extremely agitated as to the propriety of allowing such precedence, and it is probable that hereafter Miss Bayard will find her place lower in the procession.

THE chair in which all the English sovereigns for the last 500 years have sat to be crowned is a rough wooden affair, with a Gothic back. It stands on the backs of four wooden lions, and has underneath the seat the famous "Stone of Soane" on which the Scottish sovereigns, down to the time when there was none, knelt to be crowned. The stone is said to be the same which Jacob used for a pillow when he had his well-known ladder dream, but this part of the story need not necessarily be believed. The throne in the house of lords is modeled after the famous old chair, which latter is kept just behind the reredos in Westminster Abbey.

THE famous Henry deer bill came up for third reading in the Senate a few days ago. Senator Henry said this was his last attempt to pass or amend any game law of this state. Senator Sherwood congratulated the Senate that no more speeches on the bill would be heard. The bill comes from the conflict somewhat disfigured. But two sections are left. The first one prohibits the killing of deer any time before October 1, 1888, and thereafter only between October 15 and December 15 of each year. The accompanying section provides a penalty for violating the sister section. The fine is not to exceed \$100 nor the imprisonment ninety days. Both may be given in the discretion of the court. The bill was tabled.

An old resident of Maine, recalls in the New York Tribune, the passage of the famous woodpecker law, by the Maine Legislature, about twenty years ago. A Democratic editor stated that woodpeckers were included in a law for the protection of game birds during the close season. He attacked the Republican Legislature for passing such a ridiculous law. The other side took up the gauge and declared that the woodpecker was a friend to the farmer and ought to be protected, whereupon came the rejoinder that the woodpecker lived on fruit buds and ought to be exterminated. The agricultural papers joined in the discussion and a warm contest was waged for two years, at the end of which time it was discovered that "woodcock" and not "woodpecker" was the word in the original law—that it did not contemplate the protection of woodpeckers, and that a printer's error had precipitated the now historical fight between the woodpecker and the anti-woodpecker party.

RIEL'S REBELLION.

An Account of the Trouble With a Sketch of Its Leader.

In view of the general interest in the rebellion of the Indians and half-breeds of the Northwest under the leadership of one Riel, we append a sketch of that remarkable character with an account of the origin of the trouble.

RIEL, THE LEADER.

The Hon. Z. Demeules of Minneapolis says that he knows Riel well. Mr. Demeules told a newspaper correspondent that Riel is a shrewd, well educated man, who will give the dominion government more trouble than they expect. Mr. Demeules gives this account of him: "Riel is a highly moral man, brave as a lion, and much like his father before him in other respects. He has an uncle (his father's brother) now living in Minneapolis. Riel is about 45 years of age. He attended the same college I did in Montreal in his early days and I well remember the impression I formed of him at that time as that of a young man of brilliant promise. When he graduated he stood second in his class. He is one-quarter Indian, as his grandfather married a full blood squaw. He is liked by all who know him and his very appearance is enough to inspire one who meets him with confidence. He is nearly six feet in height and when he left college weighed 190 pounds, and presented as fine a physical appearance as I ever saw. The next time I saw him after he left Montreal was in 1858 in Minneapolis. He came as an adventurous young man and remained here a year. I had not seen him for three years and when I met him at the Des Noyers house—the half way house between here and St. Paul—he recognized me and began to talk Latin to me. I then remembered him and frequently after met him while he remained here. Leaving here young Riel went to Montreal where he was educated at the expense of a philanthropic lady named Massoit, who lived near Montreal, and who aided young men possessing such talents as Riel had. The next time I saw him was in 1873, when he was flying from justice. The Canadian government had set a price on his head—\$10,000 I think—and spies were after him. He had been traveling in the East incognito, and was unknown save to friends here. I was in the legislature at that time, and one day Riel, another gentleman and myself were in a saloon opposite the Merchants', when Riel's quick eyes detected the presence of Englishmen.

"My God!" said he in French, "I am a dead man," nodding toward the Englishmen. "Then he left me by the back door. My other friend had a set-to with the Englishmen—and after downing one of them we left. Riel was in hiding three or four days until his would-be captors had left. Then he went north and west, but kept out of Canada until five or six years ago, when he was pardoned."

Mr. Demeules described Riel's father as a man of great genius. He at one time studied for the priesthood, and in 1849 led the half-breeds in a revolt when their grievances against the Hudson Bay company could no longer be tolerated.

CAUSE OF THE UPRISING.

The present uprising is due to the agitation begun by Riel about a year ago. Riel was the leader in the Red River barrier of 1869, and for his complicity in the troubles of that time was banished for five years from the dominion. He returned to Canada last year and entered the Saskatchewan country when he advised the half-breeds as to the course to pursue to obtain recognition of their rights by the government. The half-breeds claim that patents should be issued for the land occupied by them, and that each man should have his homestead definitely defined and be allowed to use the timber on his claims. The half-breeds, in short, demand the same treatment as is accorded other settlers. It is thought probable that commissioners will be sent to confer with the malcontents and, if possible, adjust the difficulties without resorting to armed force.

THE SCENE OF THE REBELLION.

Manitoba and the territory now the scene of trouble was ceded to the dominion in 1869 by the Hudson Bay company, who until then had been governors of the country. The precipitation with which the dominion government sought to assume the possession by sending the Hon. William McDougall to Winnipeg to enter upon the duties of lieutenant governor, had its natural result, and the half-breeds, under the lead of Louis Riel, resolved to prevent his entrance into the settlement until some guarantee was received for the rights of the inhabitants, and the rebellion of 1869 was the result.

At the time of the transfer of the territory to the dominion, says a writer, the log huts of the French half-breeds lined both sides of the Red and Assiniboine rivers for many miles up and down the streams from Winnipeg. They cultivated each man a few acres over a large proportion of the broken land, and for many years their large wheeled ox-carts were the only vehicles that brought produce in at all large quantities to the settlements. Their fathers had come to the Northwest many years before as servants of the Hudson Bay company. They had married Indian women, and many of the half-breeds, at the time of the transfer, had been living in undisturbed possession of their little farms for thirty or forty years and some for half a century. Hitherto

they had known no one but the great corporation whose employees they were. Rome was their church and the Hudson Bay company their state.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM.

Suddenly word came up the river that the land upon which they had lived for so many years had been transferred to the dominion of Canada. Their Indian blood took fright, and they pictured their lands in the hands of strangers, themselves turned out of doors, and their homes gone. The arbitrary course of Mr. McDougall bore its legitimate fruit in Riel's rebellion. The rebellion did not keep the strangers out, but it had its effect in the half-breed land act, which was soon after passed by the dominion parliament. In the first place, there were 1,400,000 acres of land set apart for the half-breed infants; subsequent grants were made of land and scrip to the half-breed heads of families. Afterward came an order in council dividing the 1,400,000 acres of land among the infants per capita, and granting 240 acres to each child. Commissioners were sent about to take a premium; each child was worth 240 acres of good land to its parents and tradition says that children were "lent" from one family to another, those already counted by the commissioners being sent ahead to be counted over again in the interest of another family further on; consequently the commissioners reported unusual multiplying powers as characteristic of the French half-breeds in the Northwest.

LANDS IN CHANCERY.

Next, continues the writer quoted, we have the lands selected, apportioned out, and placed in chancery for these children until they should become of age, with special stipulation in the act that they should be considered to have attained their majority at the age of 18. The lands granted to the heads of families were soon disposed of without any good to their possessors; in many cases the speculator came on the scene, the land changed owners for a song, the "head of the family" got on a protracted spree, and that ended the benefit of the lands act so far as he was concerned; in a very few exceptional cases he remained in his possession or been disposed of to his advantage. As to the land set apart for minors it seems absurd to keep wealth stored up for the benefit of a child when he should reach his majority, when it was evident that without immediate assistance he must die within a few days. A few bona-fide cases of destitution led to a change in the practice. In many cases the money realized on the sales was not placed in the care of the court, but orders were even made that all the money be given in trust to the parish priest or to the "heads of families." The late St. Paul floods caused a great deal of real distress among the Metis along the banks of the Assiniboine river and were followed by a tremendous rush on the courts for infant money.

A HUGE LEGAL FARCE.

Children 10, 11, and 12 years of age were examined with the utmost gravity, and the farce was again and again enacted by obtaining their consent to the sale of their lands. Strange it was that these youngsters never withheld their consent. Lands were taken out of chancery and sold with such rapidity that to keep up with the times printed affidavits had to be struck off in great numbers uniformly deposing that the deponent was the father of such and such an infant; that he was hopelessly ill or disabled, that he was destitute and unable to keep his children; for some time after all effects of the late St. Paul floods had entirely passed away injury from the floods remained an invaluable clause in every affidavit that was intended to "fetch the judge."

The custom still prevails very widely among half-breeds in Manitoba of swearing interest out of court. The money that remained in chancery on the sale of infants' lands is not, and has not been allowed to lie and accumulate interest. The half-breeds know that interest is accumulating. Some of them are not remarkable for industry. While there is the certainty of a few dollars being paid out of court to them in a few weeks or months they will live in utter idleness and exist on almost nothing rather than work. When the interest is due they show great activity. Then may be seen, hale, strong men, looking for their lawyers to make them draft affidavits for them, telling "la juge" at the "patisserie de justice" that they are all sick unto dying, that they can't support their families, that they are destitute. From this state of affairs it is evident that the granting of lands to the French half-breeds of Manitoba has not secured for them the great benefit that Riel expected. On the contrary the little money that it has placed in their hands has made many of them idle, shiftless and inactive.

A vast ledge of borax has been discovered in southern California that threatens to break the corner that has prevailed in this article for a number of years past.

The laws of California allow every moral young man, under 26 years of age, who has learned a trade by serving an apprenticeship of three years, \$250 out of the state treasury.

There are 628 newspapers and periodicals published in foreign languages in this country, of which 488 are in German.

There were 759 arrests made last year for offenses against the United States mails, while the convictions numbered 439.

The number of postal notes issued last year was 3,780,287, amounting in money to \$7,411,992.48.

GENERAL NEWS.

STRICKEN SOUTHERNERS.

Reports of great suffering in several of their back counties of West Virginia among the people and stock for want of food have been made, but not until recently were reports confirmed. A gentleman who has traveled through Braxton, Gilmer and Calhoun Counties says a few days' travel in the counties named has proven that the destitution and suffering are indescribable. In many localities people are on the verge of death by starvation. Stock is no better off than the people, the animals dying for want of food. The suffering is great in Boone and Jackson Counties. In some sections of the stricken district people are subsisting on beans, and gruel made of wheat ground in coffee-mills. The greatest suffering exists in parts isolated from towns and railroads where supplies cannot be gotten. For miles a store cannot be found, and those that are kept have scarcely enough on hand for the proprietors' families. The low state of wells and springs during the drought last summer and fall sowed the seeds of death. Many people are sick. The difficulty of getting medical aid adds terror to the situation. All through the section named the crops were cut short last year and the suffering is beyond comprehension. The wheat crop is short and farmers in the stricken section are unable to procure seed corn.

AGAINST THE MORMONS.

A decision has been rendered by the supreme court of the United States affirming the decision of the lower courts in the service of five cases known as polygamy suits, brought by certain Mormon citizens of Utah for the purpose of getting a judicial decision as to the power of the board of commissioners or canvassers appointed under the so-called Edmunds act of March 22, 1882, to supervise elections in that territory. The principal question raised by the suit is whether the board of commissioners appointed under the Edmunds act had power to prescribe as a condition of the registration of voters, a discriminating test oath requiring the applicant for registration to swear (if a man) that he is not a bigamist or polygamist and does not live or cohabit with more than one woman in the marriage relation, or (if a woman) that she is not the wife of a polygamist and has not entered into to any relation with any man in violation of the laws of the United States concerning polygamy or bigamy. The general sentiment among intelligent Mormons regarding the decision is one of disappointment, which the test oath prescribed by the commission declared invalid. They state the court went out of its way to practically declare the Edmunds act valid when the point was not necessarily before it. The ruling that inhabitants of territories are under the sovereign control of congress, is viewed with amazement and regret, and is generally considered as a decision more opposed to a republican form of government than any ever given since the nation was founded. The Mormons feel then are being unjustly dealt with.

SUFFERING FOR FOOD.

Additional particulars of the suffering for want of food in the interior of West Virginia, have been received. A letter from a merchant in Wirt county, bears for corn-meal only, saying he has not a bite of food in the house. A traveler just returned from Gilmer, Boone and other interior counties, says the suffering is awful. Scores of dead animals killed by starvation line the roadways. The people are at death's door for lack of food. Aid is being forwarded as rapidly as possible. The details of the distress are painful in the extreme.

A BUFFALO BLAZE.

"Music Hall, in Buffalo, N. Y., was discovered to be on fire the other evening just before the performance began. The company playing in the building had barely time to escape with their lives, and lost all of the wardrobe and settings of the opera of "Falka," "The Little Duke," and the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief." An hour later the St. Louis Catholic church at the rear of Music Hall took fire and it was soon evident the magnificent edifice was doomed. The street between Music Hall and the church is very narrow, rendering it impossible for the fire department to do effective work. George Smith and Joseph Green ascended ladders in front of the church for the purpose of assisting the firemen in directing the work. The building burned rapidly, and the firemen and Smith hastily left the roof, which they had reached but for some reason Green remained and frantically rushed to the cupola, climbing it in full view of the thousands of spectators. He clambered to the lightning rod, but returned and rushed to the body of the roof, which was now burning fiercely. He rushed to the corner of the building heedless of the cries of the firemen who had a tarpaulin stretched for him to jump into, made for the tower and from it hung by the hands fully ten minutes. An attempt was made to reach him with a ladder, but it was unsuccessful owing to the network of telegraph wires surrounding the building. At this time the entire front of the church was enveloped in flames. When the smoke cleared away he was seen still clinging to the edge of the roof. Then he lunged forward, let go his hold and fell and struck on his head and was instantly killed. At 8:30 o'clock the tower of Music Hall fell into the street. The south wall, which was unusual strongly built, as it was within ten feet of a large private dwelling, remains intact. The fire was finally confined to Music Hall and the church. The Music Hall was completed in 1883, having been about a year in the course of construction. The St. Louis church was the oldest Roman Catholic church in the city. Music Hall will be remembered as the place of holding the grand musical festival of 1883, the Democratic state convention in the fall of 1888 and the grand musical festival at which Theodore Thomas and Dr. Damrosch appeared in June, 1884.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

Commissioner of Pensions Black has issued the following circular: "To advance any one pension claim out of its order is to retard by so much the adjustment of thousands of others, which precedes it in the order of filing. To prevent the practice of fraudulent importations upon the Pension Office it is announced that no claims will be made special, that is taken out of their order for expedition unless such reasons are shown in writing, as will, in the judgment of the Commissioner, warrant such action. The mere statement of claimants themselves, uncorroborated by those of disinterested persons, will not be deemed sufficient to warrant such special actions."

WANTED TO KILL RED SKINS.

Miss Hoyt, teacher of the Second Intermediate School, on Ninth street in Cleveland, was alarmed during the close of school by an unusual clamor in one of the rooms. When she entered the apartment she found four boys, crouching over the desks in the greatest confusion, with large revolvers, and all whoping like Indians. The unruly youths were disarmed, and it was learned

that they had planned to go to Texas in May and become cowboys, and were practicing in the schoolroom when found. All were armed with revolvers and bowie knives. The eldest was 13 and he was to provide funds for the expedition. The children belong to well-known families, and their names are suppressed.

A WOMAN'S GRIE.

Becky Jones, who has been confined in her quarters in Ludlow jail, New York, since last May because she refused to answer certain questions which were put to her by the surrogate in the Hammerly will case, was released March 27, having been given in her favor an appeal to the general term of the supreme court.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Nez Perce Indians are to be returned to their reservation in Idaho. Gen. Grant's daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, arrived from England, March 20.

The Texas House of Representatives has passed a prohibitory amendment.

West Virginia's new state capitol at Charleston will be occupied May 1.

The annual reunion of the Potomac will be held in Baltimore on the 6th and 7th of May next.

Owing to the inefficiency of the New Orleans police a vigilance committee has been organized in the city.

Gen. Anson Stager, prominent as manager of the telegraph service during the war, died in Chicago recently.

Gen. Grant's testimony in the Fish case was taken at his residence. His memory proved somewhat defective.

Nearly 800,000 cigars were destroyed by a fire which destroyed the cooper shop in the Ohio penitentiary a few days since.

An accident occurred on the Central road four miles East of Lockport, N. Y., and several persons were seriously injured, and property to the value of \$40,000 destroyed.

E. W. Kellogg of Michigan, third auditor of the treasury, has tendered his resignation at the request of Secretary Manning. Kellogg was appointed under Hayes administration.

The Oklahoma boomers at Coffeyville, Kan., number 500; there are none of them there. They will move off to Oklahoma immediately; they will return home. Take your choice of the above statements; all are correct.

Orth Stein, formerly city editor of the Kansas City Star, was acquitted of the murder of George Fredericks, whom he shot in 1882, and for killing whom he was convicted and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment at a former trial.

A large portion of the capitol building in Trenton, N. J., burned early the other morning. The flames were extinguished after a four hours' fight. The loss will be about \$100,000. The chancery office, containing all the records of the courts, the state deeds, etc., was destroyed.

The Langham hotel in Chicago was completely destroyed by fire on 21st. About 200 guests were in the house at the time. The fire occurred early in the evening, so there was no trouble in getting out, although several narrow escapes are reported. One lady was fatally injured, and several patrolmen were suffocated.

A Novel Inaugural Celebration.

New York World. On the last days of February the following notice was posted in the streets of Mexico:

Excursion to Popocatepetl. Inauguration of the President of the United States. A party under veteran management will leave Mexico Tuesday morning, March 3, 1888, for a visit to the famous volcano to celebrate on the highest mountain in America the inauguration of the President of the United States on the following day.

At the hour when the guns are booming in Washington a bottle of champagne will be broken and the health of the "President of the United States" will be drunk under the American and Mexican flags.

The journey will occupy three days and two nights.

Special attention will be given to the comfort of the ladies in the party.

A stove will be taken to the top and hot coffee made from the snows of Popocatepetl will be served.

Hot coffee and meats will also be served at the ranch where the party will be obliged to tarry two nights.

Photographs of the party and of the scenery will be taken on the summit in commemoration of the visit.

Every possible facility will be afforded the scientists of the party to improve the occasion by taking barometrical and other observations. Apply to Frank Wollenstein, in the Patio at the sign of the red W, where full information and tickets may be had.

On the mountain top the following toasts were given:

May the administration of Grover Cleveland be without blemish, as the clouds below us are without stain.

Mexico. May her national glory be as grand as the glory of her hills.

The Two Republics—the American and the Mexican. May they be forever one in kindness of heart, yet each distinct.

Americans for America.

Mexicans for Mexico.—New York World.

People talk of the feelings dying out as one gets older; but at present my experience is just the contrary. All the serious relations of life become so much more real to me—pleasure seems so light a thing, and sorrow and duty and endurance so great. I find the least bit of real human life touch me in a way it never did when I was younger.—George Eliot.

What I most prize in woman is her affections, not her intellect! In the United States one person in every 120 is dependent upon public care.

It is said that no two locomotives ever exactly resemble each other, no matter how carefully they may have been built from the same plan; neither do any two engineers manage their engine exactly like.

THERE is a wide-spread and serious prevalence of disorders of the kidneys; and of various diseases caused by the imperfect operation of the kidneys and liver. According to Roberts, Thompson, and other recognized authorities, kidney disorders are very common, but the obscurity of their positive symptoms is so marked that many people, ill and out of sorts generally, are really victims of kidney complaint, and they and their physicians do not realize it. Rheumatic pains, irregular appetite, frequent headache, chills and fever, "blues," hot and dry skin, sour stomach, dyspepsia, irregular action of the bowels, nervous irritability, muscular soreness, cramps, languor, impairment of memory, loss of virility, are among the preliminary evidences of coming kidney and liver derangements. As the disease develops then follow lame back, swelling ankles, pale face, scalding sensations, the water sometimes being very light and abundant, at others scarce, dark colored and frothy, and abounding in sediment, and, under the microscope, in albumen and tube casts. If the deranged kidneys are not promptly attended to there is danger of the terrible Bright's Disease—hitherto considered incurable, which is a consumption or destruction of the kidneys—the near approach of which alarming disorder should awaken the liveliest concern, for it soon hurries one into the grave unless promptly checked.

Disordered kidneys have the unfortunate effect also of weakening the vigor of the liver, as indicated if one has, besides the above symptoms, yellow spotted skin, fat covered eyeballs, frontal headache after eating, burning and itching skin, cold extremities, hot head, and circulation of blood, sick headache, nausea, light colored evacuations, constipation, piles, variable appetite and feelings, dizziness, blurred eyesight, liver-cough, ague, chills, fevers, wakefulness at night, drowsiness by day, etc.

These are some of the commoner symptoms as laid down by leading medical authorities, and with them in view one ought not to have much trouble in ascertaining if he is suffering from disorders of these great organs.

These observations have been called forth by a double-column article which appears in another place in this paper. Skeptical of some of the statements made therein, and at other times by the same persons we have been led to make a little study of the matter ourselves, with the above result. The diseases prevail amongst young and old everywhere, resulting in terrible and untimely deaths; they take off more people than epidemics; physicians report death as occurring from such diseases as apoplexy, paralysis, convulsion, heart disease, pneumonia, fevers, etc., when in reality these disorders are often secondary to Bright's disease and would not occur were the kidneys in healthy working condition. Hence from personal knowledge, or from trustworthy experience of other competent judges, we believe there is no preparation equal to the remedy that is so prominently mentioned elsewhere in this issue, for preventing and curing the dangerous disorders of which we have written. It has had an extraordinary sale, is everywhere commended, the record of its work seems indisputable, its manufacturers are reputed to be men of the highest standing. We hold, therefore, that not to use it, if needed, would be a crime against one's supreme interests, especially at this time when, threatened by a fearful epidemic, it is of the highest importance, according to Dr. Koch, the celebrated German cholera specialist, that we keep the kidneys, liver and digestive organs in healthy action, if the scourge would be escaped.

There are 10,000 veterans stumping through the world on wooden legs, having lost their limbs in the United States civil war.

"SHOOT POLLY AS SHE FLIES."
—Pop.

was the way it appeared in the proof-slip. The argus-eyed proof-reader, however, knew the quotation intended and changed it to read: "Shoot Polly as she flies."—Pop. Of course it was an error, yet how many are daily committing much graver errors by allowing the first symptoms of consumption to go unheeded. If afflicted with loss of appetite, chilly sensations, or hacking cough, it is suicidal to delay a single moment the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery,"—the great and only reliable remedy yet known for this terribly fatal malady. Send two letter stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on this disease. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is a good thing to be contented, yet contentedness is often the fruit of laziness.

"LAUGH AND GROW FAT."

is a precept easily preached, but not so easy to practise. If a person has no appetite, but a distressing nausea, sick-headache, dyspepsia, boils or any other ill resulting from inaction of the bowels, it is impossible to get up such a laugh as will produce aldermanic corpulence. In order to laugh satisfactorily you must be well, and to be well you must have your bowels in good order. You can do this and laugh heartily with Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the little regulators of the liver and bowels and best promoters of jollity.

Twenty times its own weight is the drawing power of a bee. Its power to make a boy jump when it stings him cannot be definitely measured.

Delicate disease radically cured. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

20,690,506 BOTTLES OF WARNER'S 'SAFE' CURE

Or, Warner's SAFE Kidney and Liver Cure (its former title.)

SOLD TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1885.

No other Compound on earth can show a similar record, and no Physician a better one. The highest Medical Authorities pronounce it the only known Specific for Kidney, Liver and Urinary diseases; that it has no equal as a BLOOD PURIFIER, and that it is the best safeguard against contagious diseases, both acute and chronic, keeping the Kidneys and Liver—the great organs of the body—in healthy condition, disease then being impossible. For the many distressing ailments of delicate Ladies, it has no equal. We can furnish over One Hundred Thousand voluntary Testimonials similar to the following. Read them for the good of yourself, your family and your friends. Note how this vast number of bottles was distributed, as evidenced by our sales-books.

Boston, - - 936,842.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Hon. B. F. Butler's campaign manager) of Worcester, Mass., in May, 1880, was prostrated by kidney colic, caused by the passage of gravel from the kidneys to the bladder. He then began using Warner's SAFE Cure and in a short time passed a large stone and a number of smaller ones. Dec. 10th, 1884, Mr. Plympton wrote, "I have had no recurrence of my old trouble since Warner's SAFE Cure cured me."

Providence, - - 128,947.

G. W. FULTON, Esq., Fulton, Texas, suffered for ten years from serious bladder disorders and lost from 25 to 30 pounds; in 1881 he used 24 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and recovered his natural weight and said, "I consider myself well for a man of 75." December 20th, 1884, he wrote, "I have had no symptoms of kidney disorder since 1881, and if I did I should rely upon SAFE Cure."

Portland, Me., - 330,829.

Bal. of N. Eng., - 331,315.

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB, Westport, Ky. In 1882, during a political canvass, health gave way and was prostrated with severe kidney trouble. Lost 40 pounds of flesh. Used Warner's SAFE Cure in 1882, and June 23, 1884, writes: "I have never enjoyed better health,—all owing to Warner's SAFE Cure."

New York State, - 3,053,080.

B. F. LARRABEE, Esq., 49 Chester Square, Boston, Mass., in 1879, was given up by several prominent Boston Physicians as incurable from Bright's Disease. He took over 200 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, in 1880-2, and Oct. 6, 1884, wrote that the "cure was as permanent as surprising."

Pennsylvania, - 1,365,914.

MRS. J. B. DESMOULIN, 2411 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo., in 1882, wrote, "I have been in delicate health for many years; but Warner's SAFE Cure made me the picture of health." June 23rd, 1884, she wrote, "My health has been good for the last two years."

Chicago, - - 2,181,520.

CHAS. E. STEPHENS, of Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1884, wrote, "When my daughter was ten years of age she was seriously attacked by extreme kidney disorder. She recovered temporarily, but a year ago was again prostrated. She was swollen to twice her natural size, had frequent headaches, nausea, and other disgusting symptoms of the disorder. All her Louisville physicians agreed that she could not recover. Her case and treatment were telegraphed to a New York specialist, who said recovery was impossible. Last August we began to treat her ourselves, and now, wholly through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure, she is apparently as well as ever." November, 1884, he says, "My daughter is apparently in perfect health."

Detroit, - - 635,210.

S. F. HESS, Rochester, N. Y., the well known tobacco manufacturer, three years ago took twenty-five bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure for liver disorder, and August 20th, 1884, he reported, "I consider myself fully cured, and the credit is wholly due to Warner's SAFE Cure."

Milwaukee, - - 344,171.

THE REV. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, (P. E.), Grand Island, Neb., in 1881 was pronounced fatally sick with Bright's Disease. His condition he says was desperate and he could get no relief from physicians. He then followed Warner's SAFE Cure treatment, and July 7, 1884, he wrote, "All local trouble has disappeared. Have taken no medicine for nearly a year."

Minnesota, - - 486,013.

G. W. HAMILTON, Milton, Santa Rosa Co., Florida, December 15th, 1884, wrote that "four years ago my wife was suffering with liver complaint which reduced her to a skeleton. The doctors finally pronounced her case Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and incurable." She then took 13 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and has been in perfect health ever since. She now weighs 180 pounds where formerly she was a skeleton. Warner's SAFE Cure will make a permanent cure always if taken by directions.

Bal. N. W. States, 1,400,362.

IF IT IS
HARD TIMES WITH YOU,
Resort to the Remedy that Nine-tenths (9-10) of Sufferers Require, thereby
Saving Continuous Debility and Expensive Medical Attendance.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Cleveland, - - 511,974.

B. J. WORRELL, of Ellaville, Fla., in 1879, was prostrated with Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and under the best treatment, grew worse. "On the advice of Governor Drew's sister, I began Warner's SAFE Cure, sixty bottles of which restored me to full measure of health. I have now been cured about four years, and my case is regarded as miraculous." Governor Drew of Jacksonville, Florida, April 20th, 1884, says "Mr. Worrell's case and cure give me great confidence in Warner's SAFE Cure, and I unhesitatingly indorse it."

Cincinnati, - - 655,250.

MRS. S. A. CLARK, East Granby, Conn., in 1881 was utterly used up with constitutional and female complaints of the worst kind. Been sick ten years, and tried everything. In November, 1884, she wrote, "Warner's SAFE Cure cured me four years ago, and has kept me well."

Bal. Ohio, (State,) - 474,869.

Southern States, - 2,725,513.

JOSEPH JACQUES, Esq., St. Albans, Vt., in January 1877 was taken desperately sick with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. He spat blood, was tremendously bloated and seemed to be beyond the power of the best physicians. He then took 60 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, which restored him to health. January 1st, 1885, eight years afterwards, he wrote: "I never enjoyed better health in my life than I do now, and I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Cure. I consider myself cured of Bright's Disease."

Canada, - - 1,175,868.

ROBERT GRAHAM, 77 Penn street, Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered for six years from inflammation of the bladder and stricture. Six physicians, specialists, gave him up to die. In 1883, he began Warner's SAFE Cure and its continued use, he says, effected a complete cure. Under date June 25, 1884, he says, "My health continues good; have used no medicine since April 30, 1883."

St. Louis, - - 1,222,895.

REV. JAMES ERWIN, Methodist minister, West Eaton, N. Y., was long and seriously ill with inflammation of the prostate gland, (a very obstinate disorder). In 1882, he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, wrote, "The relief obtained two years ago proved permanent; physicians express great surprise."

Kansas City, - - 538,395.

JAMES M. DAVIS, 330 South Pearl street, Albany, N. Y., superintendent of Jagger Iron Co., in 1881 suffered from very serious kidney trouble; he weighed but 160 pounds; he used 18 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and December 8th, 1884, he wrote, "That was fully three years ago. I have had no trouble since, and I feel first class and weigh 198 pounds. I would not go back to that time of four years ago for all the dollars in the United States."

Bal. S. W. States, - 635,092.

N. B. SMILEY, Esq., of Bradford, Pa., in 1882, was very seriously sick of extreme kidney disorder and rheumatism, which gradually grew worse. Physicians being unable to assist him, his last resort was Warner's SAFE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, he wrote, "My health is better than for two years past, and in some respects is better than it has been for five years. When I catch cold and have any slight kidney trouble, I resume the medicine again and the relief I believe is permanent."

San Francisco, - 932,210.

S. A. JOHNSTON, Lockington, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1881, stated that for thirty years he had suffered tortures with dyspepsia, but he was entirely cured by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure. Dec. 8th, 1884, he says: "I took 20 or 25 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and it has never failed to stop any symptoms of my old complaint if they appeared; my health is good."

Bal. Pacific Coast, - 624,237.

ALL THE TESTIMONIALS ABOVE GIVEN ARE FROM PERSONS WHO WERE PERMANENTLY CURED SEVERAL YEARS AGO AND REMAIN SO.

The advancement to an earldom was one of the prizes held out to Gen. Wolseley conditional upon his success in Egypt.

Have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for croup and colds, and declare it a positive cure. Contributed by Wm. Kay, 570 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. All syrup and no flapjacks makes a thin breakfast.

THE BURDOCK PLANT is one of the best diuretics or kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

Nature has always been progressive, and such has recently become so.

SOME REMARKABLE CURES of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Never fails to cure earache.

Joking on facts will frequently part closer friends than beer and French mustard.

Stated by J. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa.: Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney trouble.

Poverty is certainly bad enough, but when pride and poverty are as twins, it's worse.

Why continue the use of irritating powders, snuffs or liquids. Ely's Cream Balm, pleasant of application and a sure cure for Catarrh, and cold in head, can be had for 50 cents at drugstore. It is easily applied with the finger, is safe and pleasant and is curing the most obstinate cases. It gives relief at once. We will mail it at 60 cts. Ely Bros., Oswego, N. Y.

I have been troubled with catarrh from boyhood and had considered my case chronic until about three years ago I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and I count myself cured to-day, all from the use one bottle.—J. R. Cooley, Hardware Merchant, Montrose, Pa.

Mr. A. Nichols suffered from Catarrh for years. He purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm of us. He is now almost cured, and says you cannot recommend it too highly.—Evers Bros., Druggists, Independence, Iowa.

A no-bill act—coining money.—New York Journal.

Behold the conqueror of all kidney, liver, and urinary diseases—Hunt's Remedy. Sure cure.

A lunch is a kind of piece-fair.—Merchant Traveler.

Speedy cure to all diseases of the kidneys or urinary organs by using Hunt's Remedy.

Can't is hypocrisy as well as bad grammar.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

What an appetite it gives; how restful it makes my sleep, by using Hunt's Remedy.

Never make fun of a dog because his pants are short.—Centralia Journal

Throat Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. Brown's Bronchial Troches give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

A mustard plaster may not be very artistic but it draws well.—Texas Siftings.

SCRATCHES.

J. M. Shaffer, Marlinton, W. Va., says: "I cured a horse of the worst case of scratches that I ever saw with Veterinary Carboline. Of all the ointments or ointments that I ever saw, this is the best." 25 and 50 cents of drugstore.

Prominent Butter Makers.

There is no dissent from the decision of candid and capable dairymen, that the Improved Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such men as A. W. Cheever of Massachusetts, E. D. Mason, Vermont, Francis A. Hoffman, Wisconsin, use it, and recommend it as superior to all others.

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. Patients 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 CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from various forms of nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, or any other ailment, we would say, if you are not cured by our medicine, we will give you \$100.00. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, and is now sold by all druggists. J. M. JOHNSON, Boston, D. New York.

It is pretty hard for a man to be better than God made him, but very easy to be worse.—Peck's Sup.

This remedy contains no in flammatory drugs.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

When applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing 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, smell and hearing. It is NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at drugstore. Send for circular.

ELY BROTHERS, Oswego, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Something entirely new!

Buy the Porter Hay Carrier, the only carrier that uses this new improvement. Ask your dealer or send to J. M. JOHNSON, Oswego, N. Y., for circular.

Pat. April 17, 1884.

FAY'S
MANILLA ROOFING
ESTABLISHED 1861

Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rot. It is also a SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building, CARPETS AND RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloth. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Sold By ALL DEALERS throughout the WORLD GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

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, no strong is a faithful in its effect, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address to DR. T. A. SLOUGH, 111 E. 5th St., New York.

R. U. AWARE

Lozillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lozillard's Climax Plug is the best and cheapest quality considered?

RUPTURE!

JOHN'S INFANTAL TRUSS. This new Truss has a spring-steel and elastic support; yields to every motion, retaining the hernia down. It cures. Very easy and comfortable. Enclose Stamp for Circular. Used at the New University Hospital. Ask your Druggist for the Truss. JOHN'S INFANTAL TRUSS CO., Box 2500, and Arden, Mich.

Bro. Jonathan's Jobs

50 pages, illustrated, sent free. Postpaid, for Twelve Cents. Jonathan Publishing House, 99 & 101 Broadway, New York.

W. N. U. B-14

FUN
Bro. Jonathan's Jobs
50 pages, illustrated, sent free. Postpaid, for Twelve Cents. Jonathan Publishing House, 99 & 101 Broadway, New York.

OPUM
Bro. Jonathan's Jobs
50 pages, illustrated, sent free. Postpaid, for Twelve Cents. Jonathan Publishing House, 99 & 101 Broadway, New York.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Pinckney, Michigan, Thursday, April 2, 1885.

A will made in 1861 by Francis Jackson, of Massachusetts, bequeathed a sum of money in trust to carry on the anti-slavery agitation and for the benefit of fugitive slaves. The testator died in 1865, and after twenty years of contest the will has just been held valid. What the trustees will do with the money now that there are no fugitive slaves or anti-slavery movements is a mystery.

During the past six months there have been frequent reports of wholesale desertions from the banner of El Mahdi. If these stories were all true, the False Prophet should now have a wretchedly feeble following. But the accounts of Soudan battles tell quite a different tale. If El Mahdi has actually been somewhat weakened by revolts the British must thank their lucky stars. What if he had swept against them in the Bahiuda Desert with all his original strength?

Sullivan and Ryan, two notorious and unnecessary citizens of the United States, are reported to have about completed arrangements for a personal encounter, to take place somewhere in Montana. The terms insisted upon by Sullivan are that "the fight will be to a finish with small, hard gloves, under the London prize-ring rules." If by fighting "to the finish" they will finish each other, the authorities should not interfere, but encourage the pugilists in every possible way.

War between England and Russia would effect the entire commercial world. As capitalists would be more interested in the success of England, irrespective of the merits of the controversy, they would pour millions of money into her lap, which would enable her to purchase the allegiance of thousands of natives, who would naturally be more friendly to Russia. It is true that Russia would adopt the same tactics, but in such a warfare the nation with the largest purse usually wins—and in this instance it would be probably England.

The Supreme Court of California was recently called upon to decide the right of Chinese children, born in this country, to a place in the public schools. The decision was that they possessed the same rights as other children born in the United States of alien parents, and that they could not be excluded from the schools. A like decision by Justice Fields, of the Supreme Court of the United States, plainly indicates that these American born Chinamen are citizens, and that upon their attaining their majority they will under the Fifth Amendment be as fully entitled to vote as are the colored people of the land, and no State can by local laws prohibit them from the exercise of this right.

Roller-skating matches seem to be very fair substitutes for Arctic expeditions. They are just as useful in what they accomplish and the mortality is about the same. Of the sixteen who entered the six days' match at Madison Square, New York, recently, one has died and two more are in a very critical condition, mainly from hemorrhages caused by exhaustion and the emery dust with which the air was impregnated. It is only fair to say, however, that they were not trained for the contest, but went in and kept in for the \$50 the manager is said to have promised each person who did so, but which, it is reported, he refused afterward to pay.—Free Press.

A good many stalwart disciples of St. Jackson still profess confidence that the President will finally yield to the pressure of the spoilsmen. They hope so, anyhow, and hope is comforting. At present, an unbiased observer can detect no sign of weakness in the Presidential backbone. Mr. Cleveland's course thus far tends to show that he is not made of pliable stuff. Members of the Cabinet are apparently in full accord with the President with reference to the policy outlined in the inaugural address. Judging the future by the present and the past, one would say that the Jacksonian doctrine will be applied, if at all, in a modified form, and with great deliber-

ation. But time passes swiftly, and most people are entirely content to let the future speak for itself.

London, March 28.—There is a marked lull in the war scene. In fact, among the very sober minded there is no war scene at all. Some of the most fiery jingoes are even beginning to ask themselves what grounds they have for causing all the alarm of the past week. The first announcement of the Queen's summons calling out the army reserves and militia almost created a picnic. It aroused the national pugnacity thoroughly. It made every fighting Englishman ready to fight right away. The pugnacity is still up, but there is a growing belief that it is up for nothing.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale, at WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil cures rheumatism and kidney complaints when other remedies fail, by creating a healthy action, thereby effecting a permanent cure.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is a thorough remedy on kidney complaints and rheumatism, and on acute aches and pains its cures are almost instantaneous.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

Winchell's Drug Store can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs and chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a trial bottle free.

An Answer Wanted.

Can anyone bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c. at Winchell's Drug Store.

To the Afflicted.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on Kidney Complaints and Rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affection, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh, and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible.

Call at WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine.

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THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCOS.

With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest? Is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.

LORILLARD'S ROSE LEAF FINE CUT TOBACCO

is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing quality is second to none.

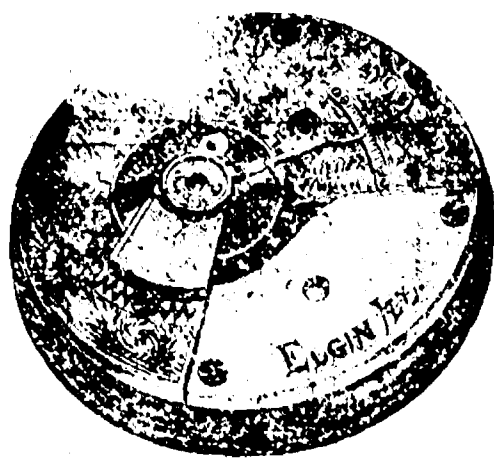
LORILLARD'S NAVY CLIPPINGS

take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco, and are never introduced.

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have been used for over 124 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others.

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WATCHES

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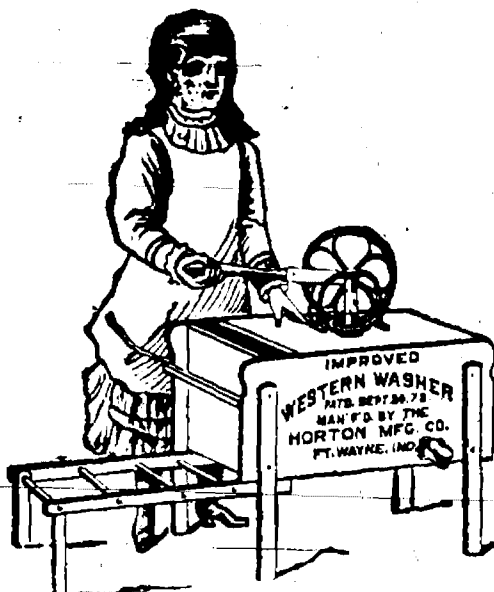
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COST.

BARTON & CAMPBELL.

Improved Western Washer

PRICE. No. 1 for family of 6..... 10
No. 2 for large family..... 10
No. 3 for Hotel and Laundry, 10
Over 20,000 in use.



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 washday no longer a dread, but rather a pleasant recreation, as much as such is possible.

HORTON MFG CO.,

Agents Wanted. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page, Cook, Illinois.
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at \$3,000,000,
which includes

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Which family of horses is the best, the best horses recorded in the RECORD BOOKS OF FRANCE.

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND:

150 Imported Brood Mares,

250 Imported Stallions,

100 COLTS.

Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigree are not recorded, and cannot be authentically traced, they should be valueless as such, I will sell all Imported Stock of Grade Horses when I cannot furnish with the animal and pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its superior quality in stock book in France. 140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with Six Price Horses of the Exposition of the Société Agricole, Forestière et Pêchère de France, 1884, prepared by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by Louis Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters.

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AROUND ABOUT.

The Howell skating rink has closed its doors.

Alvah Dibble was bound over to circuit court.

Stephen Du Bois, of Brighton, has killed 11 foxes this season.

John Raymer, of Conway, aged 57 years, died Tuesday, the 24th.

An Easter egg-breaking at Plainfield next Wednesday evening.

N. B. Green has gone into the grocery business at Fowlerville again.

The delivery business of 20 stores at Ann Arbor costs \$7,000 annually.

David Gurin, an old pioneer of Lima Township, died at Dexter Tuesday, March 21.

The Fowlerville Good Templars lodge, suspended about 12 months, has been resurrected.

Springport expects a business boom this season. Well, she's a lively little town and ought to have it.

Mr. Stevenson, of North Lake, recently lost one of his matched colts worth \$250, from congestion.

Jacob Staebler, of Scio township fell from a load of hay on Saturday the 21st, breaking his neck.

Eddie, 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Thompson, of Stockbridge, died Saturday, March 21st.

Mrs. Penelope Smith, aged 74 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hueston, of LeRoy, recently.

The Springport Signal says they are going to have a fire company. A handy thing to have in every community.

Jackson county has 64 physicians who are graduates; four who are non-graduates, and 13 who never attended any college.

L. D. Lovewell, of South Lyon, went to the Exposition on the recent excursion and now he is talking New Orleans to good audiences.

Milan's first charter election occurred on Monday of last week. Three tickets were in the field—citizens', young men's and non-partisan's. The young men's was victorious, with the exception of constable.

A recent issue of our esteemed contemporary makes this remarkable statement: "Prof. Baur laid two eggs on the editorial table this week." Well! ahem! Isn't that a little unusual?—Ann Arbor Courier.

Fred Ellingworth and wife, for the past four years residents of Howell, left last week for their former home in England, on account of his poor health. Through their solicitations and subscriptions money was obtained to make the journey.

Dr. A. W. Chase, of Ann Arbor, has completed the writing of a third receipt book, and lacking the means to print it appeals in the Register to his old neighbors to come to his relief. Dr. Chase's receipt books have become very valuable works in many homes throughout the land, and a lack of funds should not prevent this last edition from reaching the people.

Query: Could not some enterprising chap expend a few hundred dollars in erecting accommodations on the bank (in a suitable place) of Long Lake, in Genoa, and reap a rich return on his investment? Say build good accommodations for man, and a feed barn for horses. A small dock and a number of row boats would find almost constant customers in the summer season. What think you of the idea?—Livingston Republican.

Livingston Democrat: John Mass, of this township, was arrested Monday, charged with assault and battery upon his wife and little daughter, whom he tried to kill. The man's actions are so peculiar that it is thought he is insane, and a medical examination will be given him to ascertain whether he will be tried on the above warrant. If he should be adjudged insane he will be taken to the asylum.

From present indications it appears that business will be livelier this season than ever before. Improvements are being made on every side. We are certain of one meat market and perhaps another will be opened. The

proprietors of the Clifton house are making improvements in general. The steamboat will receive some repairs. J. King & Son will sell all kinds of farming implements. A depot is promised us as soon as it can be erected, yet we want a new school house, a telephone and many other improvements.—Whitmore Lake Sun.

Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, Eddie Waddell, a lad 6 years old, living with his grand-mother, Mrs. M. Higgins, Jackson, while playing with a revolver accidentally shot Nellie Gleason, a girl about 13. The revolver was a small twenty-two six-shooter of the cheapest kind, but it made a dangerous wound. The bullet entered the left side of the lower jaw and followed the bone round to the center of the chin, where it is firmly lodged in the bone. Dr. North dressed the wound, but concluded it was not safe to attempt to remove the ball until the hemorrhage subsided. The little boy who caused all this trouble, when asked about the shooting, said he didn't mean to hurt Nellie; he wanted to play with the revolver and didn't suppose it would shoot.

In the spring of 1835, the land where the village of Stockbridge now is located was a wilderness, and the only evidence that a white man had ever traversed the region was the finding of a three penny tobacco paper at the section corner just north of the hotel barn by S. G. Ives who in company with Judge North, of Lansing, New York, looked up and decided to locate the land where the village now stands but upon going to the land office in Detroit they found that another man had just located it; and Mr. North then located the S. S. Chapell farm in the township of Ingham. A brother of Judge North located 22 lots where the city of Lansing now stands, and named the place Lansing after Lansing, New York.—Stockbridge Sun.

Dr. Florence A. Donohue, our handsome Medical Examiner, is a member of the New York Medical Association. At a recent session of that body he was selected as the delegate from the Central district of the State to represent the Association, in London, England, during the latter part of July and the first part of August of this year. As there are but six districts in the State and but one delegate selected from each district, the honor conferred on Dr. Donohue is something more than ordinary. The coming congress will be attended by the most eminent physicians of Europe and America. The various important subjects will be severally discussed in a series of sessions that will cover a period of about three weeks. The attendance on, and participation in these deliberations will be of incalculable benefit to our young physician. His commission also entitles him to admission, as a delegate, into any medical organization in Europe. He will be accompanied on his journey by Counsellor M. E. Driscoll, who seeks the mild climate of merry England and southern France for the benefit of his health.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.

Dr. Florence A. Donohue is a brother of John J. Donohue, of near this place. He began life a poor boy and is what is often styled a "self-made man."

Fowlerville Review: Mr. John B. Fowler who has been the victim of consumption for the past few years died of that disease at the residence of his father-in-law, Geo. Baker, on Wednesday night. Mr. Fowler was a young man of marked ability, and having been a resident of this village nearly all his life was known by all to be a young man of sterling worth and integrity, who commanded the respect and love of all. While his death has been looked for by all his friends the past year it was none the less hard to bear when the end of his suffering was reached. From a letter received from Ed. Flanders, of Ticeville, Dakota, we learn that they have had but very little snow this winter and the weather has been very mild. The thermometer not having been below zero since February 22, until March 16, when it fell to 10 degrees below. While he was loading some shells for a rifle the other day, one of them exploded and he was considerably injured about the face, neck and hands, the index finger of his left hand being badly mangled. His mother and sister were in the room at the time and the latter was slightly injured while the former escaped without a wound.

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Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and produce effects such as change of feeling, to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished. A full tonic effect is produced. The Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. 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 all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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To my collection of Percheron Stallions and Mares, I have added, by direct importation, 27 fine animals, including 30 head, Large number of prize animals. Imported stock registered in Percheron stud book of France and America. All stallions registered breeders. New catalogues on soon. Sent by Express, on South's Central R. R. JOHN W. ANNE.

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NICHIGAN NEWS.

Foundered on Lake Michigan.
The propeller Michigan, which left Grand Haven on the 9th ult. in search of the propeller Onondaga, and which has been ice-bound ever since, is no more, having been crushed by the heavy ice, and sunk on the 28th inst., about 15 miles off Holland. Her crew made a desperate effort to save her, but all efforts were futile. The crew took temporary refuge on the tug Arctic which was anchored about four miles off. After resting a few hours the brave men started for shore, walking 14 miles over shifting ice, reaching Holland on the morning of the 29th.

The Michigan had been ice-bound for 42 days. Had not the Arctic been near, the men must certainly have perished, as they were exhausted by cold and hard work, and to have reached land by means of shifting ice in their present exhausted condition would have been impossible.

The steamer Michigan was built by the Detroit Dry-Dock company at their Wyandotte yard and was launched about midsummer in 1881. She is 212 feet long, thirty-four feet six inches beam, and fourteen feet four inches deep. She was constructed with a spoon-shaped bow, especially modeled for crushing through heavy ice. In order to render her more safe she had a double bottom, with a space between the two bottoms of three feet her entire length. She had five water-tight compartments, and was built of heavy iron work had been completed she was placed in charge of the late E. J. Montgomery, of the Star Line, who superintended the building of her cabins, which were among the finest on the lakes, and decorated with out regard to cost, with oil paintings and the finest of carpets and furniture. Niles Peterson built the cabins. During her first winter the work done in the ice was quite satisfactory, but the present winter, and that of 1883-4 were both too severe for successful navigation, and the company must have lost a great deal of money by attempting to keep the route open. The fact that the steamer had five water-tight compartments, and little cargo would go to show that the damage received from the ice must have extended pretty well along her side so as to admit water into more than one compartment. Capt. Fridtjof is an experienced and capable sailor and well qualified for winter work.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

The annual public sale of short-horn, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle of the Agricultural College took place in Lansing, March 26. It was tolerably well attended, many members of the legislature, the governor and state officers being present. The following are the names of the buyers and of the animals purchased with the prices paid:

SHORT-HORNS.	
J. O. Sharpe, Jackson, College Rose	\$145
E. B. Hale, Eaton Rapids, College	75
Red Rose 3d	110
J. M. Turner, Lansing, College	110
J. M. Turner, Lansing, College	110
Hugh Alexander, Ervatt, College	85
J. O. Sharpe, Jackson, College	85
J. B. Larned, Port Austin, College	105
W. Cullom, East Saginaw, College	3d 105
J. O. Sharpe, Jackson, College	240
F. Spicer, Eaton Rapids, College	65
Duke 2d	95
B. J. Glevay, Osceola, College	95
S. B. B. Yellanti, Hercules 2d	175
H. Alexander, Ervatt, Hercules 4th	110
J. T. Barnard, Yellanti, College	110
Frank Wilson, Jackson, Hamlet 6th	85
Mr. Schults, Lansing, Hamlet of Lansing	160
J. C. Thorpe, Jackson, Handsome 3d	115
H. Alexander, Ervatt, College	2d 45
C. W. Beckwith, Cassopolis, Helianthus 2d	60
W. J. McElwin, Hela 7th	80
J. B. Larned, Port Austin, College	230
J. T. Monroe, Hercules 5th and calf	185
J. O. Sharpe, Jackson, Handsome 3d	185
J. T. Monroe, Portland, Horatio 4th	125
AYRSHIRES.	
W. A. Newton of Lansing, Lulu of Lansing	30
Phyllis Linden	85
Susette 2d	30

Ten Years at Hard Labor.

Adrian's "boy" mayor, Tom Navin, whose fall, escape and recapture have been chronicled from time to time, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery, in the circuit court at Adrian, on the 23d and was at once sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in Jackson. He accepted his fate very stoically, remarking that he deserved it all.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

Howard City boasteth because it is out of debt.

Alpena has lost \$100,000 by fire this winter.

A law and order league has been formed in Paw Paw.

The State holiness association will build a church in Grand Rapids.

Saturday, April 11, has been designated by Gov. Alger as "Arbor Day."

John Cole of Osceola, Hillsdale Co., is 100 years old and father of 21 children.

Mr. Irwin of New Britain, Conn., has donated \$100,000 to Olive college.

Antisett sails with no more going down 3,100 barrels a day, and two more are going down.

Wm. H. Parks, the oldest, and most prominent attorney of Cadillac, is dead.

The suspended paper company of East Saginaw will pay creditors 50 cents on a dollar.

Thieves stole \$40 in cash and \$700 in notes from A. M. Gates of Milton township, near Elk Rapids.

Dr. Frederick Inster, for over 80 years a prominent physician of Port Huron, died on the 21st inst.

The Muskegon ship will visit New Orleans and demonstrate to the south that there be soldiers yet in Michigan.

Port Huron's city charter is to be amended giving women the right to vote and serve on the board of education.

Jacob Sabler, a farmer living at Seio fell off a load of straw and fractured his skull. He lived but half an hour.

Mrs. Sarah A. Noble, a sister of the humorist, Josh Billings, died at her home in Monroe recently, aged 74.

A \$200,000 fire occurred at the Michigan carbon works, about seven miles from Detroit, Friday morning, March 27.

St. John's union school building was destroyed by fire March 20. The building originally cost \$18,000, and was insured for \$6,000.

Ex-Gov. Begole was subpoenaed to appear before the Senate military committee investigating the collection of \$42,000 by Friend Palmer.

The friends of the Egyptian leader Zehar

Pasha are threatening to take the life of the Khedive, for what they call betrayal of his country.

Dr. Sala Smith, one of the best known citizens of Grand Rapids, and an active abolitionist in the days of the underground railway, is dead.

At the spring election in Cadillac a proposition to bond the city for \$35,000 to aid the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad will be submitted to the people.

Mary Ann Durek, aged 78, of Rossey Point, was burned to death a few days ago while working around a stove. Her sister, aged 80, had a narrow escape.

"Canada Jack" who was arrested at the time of the robbery of the toll house near Bay City, charged with receiving stolen property, has been found guilty.

Philip Duquesne, a Grand Rapids burglar, sent to Jackson October 6, 1880, has become insane and he will be placed in an asylum. Duquesne's term has just expired.

Wm. J. Howard of East Saginaw thought because he had left wife No. 1, that he could take into himself another. He sees his mistake since he was arrested for bigamy.

A society has been established at Grand Rapids for the promotion of the poultry interests and the dissemination of knowledge concerning this great source of wealth.

The South Haven Messenger says the peach crop for 1885, in the Grand Traverse region is ruined. There will, however, be a good crop of plums, pears and cherries.

Alva Dibble has been held for trial at the April term of court in Howell on charge of murdering Edward Mann at the Dibble "charavari" on the night of Jan. 15, 1885.

Grand Rapids is to be lighted by the electric light from twenty-five towers, three of which will be 165 feet high and the remainder 150 feet. The system must be completed by July 1, 1885.

W. D. Place, a prominent Ionia dairyman, had an encounter with an unruly cow a few days ago. When order had been restored both bones of Mr. Place's right leg below the knee were broken.

A 2-year old son of druggist Hines, Charlevoix swallowed some carbolic acid, and also got a quantity of the poison in his eye. The lad's life was saved, but his eye is permanently injured.

Elith Kirby, a bachelor, aged 72, for 14 years a resident of Charleston, Kalamazoo county, died recently in New York, leaving an estate valued at half a million, much of it being in Kalamazoo county.

Charlevoix people were recently treated to a remarkable mirage, showing the Green Bay peninsula, distant nearly 100 miles, very distinctly. Washington Island and other points were also plainly outlined.

The Emmet rifle of Jackson hold their annual reception on Monday evening, April 6. Gov. Alger and staff, the field and staff officers of the fourth regiment M. S. T., and other military notables will be present.

William Girard, treasurer of Winterfield township, Clare county, was robbed of between \$700 and \$800 the other night. The money was secreted in Mr. Girard's bed, upon which he was sleeping at the time.

Mrs. L. D. Hickey of Coldwater, while attending upon a sick person was severely burned by her clothing taking fire from a gasoline stove. Her back and side were burned to a crisp, and her recovery is doubtful.

Frank D. Porter of Ogden, Lenawee Co., blew out the gas at the Lewis house in Battle Creek on the 19th inst. and was nearly asphyxiated. Blood poisoning set in, his right leg mortified and he died on the 21st, aged 20 years.

Oscar W. Martin was arrested in Jackson a few days ago charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. Very soon after being locked in jail he began tearing his hair and screaming in a terrible manner. He has once before been insane.

Reading has a pensioner of the war of 1812 who is yet able to take a spin of ten miles in a day. He was in the engagement of Lake Erie with Commodore Perry. He does all his own work and takes considerable pride in his garden, which he works himself.

A meeting will be held this spring at Roscommon to reorganize the oil company, giving stockholders in the old an equivalent in stock of the new. The interested parties still believe there is oil in paying quantities at Roscommon, and they will find it or bust.

The first effect of the new law in regard to sending home discharged prisoners was seen recently when 11 ex-convicts were put on board the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad at Ionia with non-transferable tickets. They were ticketed to Detroit and Ann Arbor.

Henry Wells fell from a load of hay in North Branch and died in about three minutes. It is supposed that his neck was broken. He was an old man about 60 or 65 years of age and worked for Frank Parsons of this township. He was unmarried and had no friends in this country that are known of.

Ed. Probert of Sebawa, Ionia county, who was arrested charged with assault with intent to kill, was re-arrested on the 21st inst. on a new complaint charging him with intent to do bodily harm, in addition to the first charge. His bail was increased to \$5,000 and was readily furnished.

Albert Badley who shot at officer Brown in Muskegon, in December last, while the officer was trying to arrest him, has been found guilty of assault with intent to kill. Brown was injured in the left arm and side, and subsequently suffered the amputation of the arm. Badley has been sentenced to 20 years.

Ellsworth and Elijah Weaver have been bound over by United States Commissioner Gilbert of Niles to answer in the United States court to the charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit United States currency. The defendants are brothers and sons of respectable parents residing in Buchanan.

Mr. Sutski, a young man living east of Minden City, froze both his feet last January, and attempted to take the frost out by the application of cold water. Gangrene set in on one foot, and the flesh of the toes sloughed off, leaving the bones bare and black. On March the 22d Drs. Reedy and Preston amputated a portion of the foot. The most remarkable circumstance of the case is that the young man during the operation, showed no symptoms of pain, but continued smoking during the whole time.

Several days ago ex-City Attorney S. H. Clink of Muskegon caused Mayor Cook's arrest on a capias for language used in a reason for removing Clink as city attorney. Cook made a motion in the circuit court to quash the writ because of irregularities in the return day, and Judge Russell quashed the writ and dismissed the proceedings. The case will go to the supreme court. Cook has a capias ready for ex-Chief of Police Osborn, whom he also removed and who made affidavit in Clink's capias that Cook frequently taxed policemen and saloon-keepers for his own benefit.

A heart-rending calamity occurred in North Star township, Ithaca county, resulting in the literal roasting to death of two children of George Spooner, aged 5 and 3 years respectively. The father was absent at work in the lumber woods and Mrs. Spooner put her two children to bed, a boy and girl, and in company with the occupants of another part of the house went to make a friendly call at a near neighbor's, locking the house after her. A good fire was left in the kitchen stove and it is supposed coals fell to the floor, causing the conflagration. Soon afterward the flames were discovered, and the neighbors hastened to the scene, but were unable to extinguish them. After repeated efforts, however, the children were got out, but they were merely a mass of sickening flesh burned almost beyond recognition. They were undoubtedly smothered to death before the flames reached them.

J. K. Paulding and F. S. Dick reached Cadillac the other day from Frankfort, having traveled 72 miles through the woods in snow shoes. They report finding near Fine river, in the southwestern part of Winifred county, a place where a party of Ottawa Indians had camped. The party consisted of four men and three women, one of the latter a young girl. All but the girl were frozen dead. After burying the dead bodies they took the girl to the nearest settlement, where she was provided for. The band camped near Cadillac last fall, but moved where they were now found, in order to get better hunting and fishing grounds. The river froze over and drove the fish down stream, and hunting and trapping became very difficult on account of the snow which averages three feet, and in places is drifted terribly.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

MARCH 23.

SENATE—The Senate met at 8 p. m. As only twelve senators were present there was no quorum.

HOUSE—The House met and passed the bill amending the charter of Adrian. The governor noted his approval of the act to prohibit fishing in Black River and Lake; for the inspection of commercial fertilizers, to prohibit the sale of adulterated honey, unless plainly labeled. A resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Manistee river improvement company, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted.

MARCH 24.

Reported adversely by judiciary committee: Senate bill providing for admission of parole evidence in certain cases. The governor noted his approval of acts amending the act for the incorporation of publishing societies; incorporating village of Iron River, Marquette county; amending act authorizing the establishment of health institutions; incorporating the village of Ontonagon, Ontonagon county; appropriating money to the pioneer society. The committee on military affairs was authorized to employ a stenographer to act during the investigation of the military department. Bills passed: authorizing East Saginaw water board to borrow money; regulating the employment of children and women; relative to partition of lands.

HOUSE—The House concurred in the action of the committee of the whole in striking out all the enacting clause in H. 78 to prohibit taxation of attorney's fees in circuit courts. Passed—reincorporating Albion. The speaker appointed as a special committee to investigate the Manistee river improvement. Messrs. Blacker, O. N. Case, Oviatt, Webber and Croser. Adjourned.

MARCH 25.

SENATE—The memorial of the university society of Marquette, that the teachers' class of the Michigan university be granted certificates of like conditions with the graduates of the normal school was received. Passed: The following bills were passed on third reading, appointing a stenographer of the twenty-second circuit, legalizing the laying out of a state road in Warren, Midland county, amending charter of Bay City, reincorporating the city of Albion, revising charter of Adrian, establishing a board of public works in East Saginaw. A resolution by Senator S. W. Smith, asking congress to establish as a national game preserve the St. Clair flats was adopted. It was agreed to hold evening sessions hereafter. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Reported adversely: By the committee on education, relative to the employment of teachers in public schools (placed on general order); by the committee on state affairs, relative to abstracts of deeds. Bills passed: Incorporating the village of Boyne City; incorporating the village of Metamora, Lapeer county; incorporating the public schools of Bangor, Bay county; authorizing East Saginaw water board to borrow money. The governor noted his approval of the following acts: Authorizing Glenora, Lake county, to assess and collect money; repealing act establishing bureau of immigration; amending act in reference to the election of officers for the city of Stanton. Passed: Bills incorporating West Bay City, Albion and Newberry. Adjourned.

MARCH 26.

SENATE—The judiciary committee reported that James Hueston was entitled to the seat he held and which was contested by John Frenzel, Jr. Adopted. The governor noted his approval of the following acts: Authorizing East Saginaw water board to borrow money; concurrent resolution on Arbor day. Bills passed, amending Adrian charter, amending Port Huron charter, incorporating village of Newberry, Chippewa county, incorporating village of Metamora, Lapeer county, incorporating village of Roscommon, Roscommon county, incorporating village of Frankfort, Benzie county. HOUSE—The special committee to investigate the accounts of the late quarter-master-general were authorized to summon witnesses. The bill to amend the law relative to subjects for dissection, was put upon its third reading and lost; yeas 43, nays 37. The bill was reconsidered and laid on the table. In the afternoon the bill was taken from the table and a substitute for it offered by Mr. Dodge was passed; yeas 68, nays 9. Passed: Amending section 4258 Howell, relative to insurance; to regulate trial of actions for damages; amending act 180 of 1875 relative to ejectments; for the appointment of commissioners of claims against estates of deceased persons in Wayne county, lost; yeas 24, nays 39, reconsidered and laid on the table; amending board of education act of East Saginaw, passed; amending act 243 of 1881, relative to highways, lost; yeas 38, nays 32, reconsidered and tabled; amending section 8670-71, Howell, relating to course of chancery, passed; for incorporation of the two Detroit colleges, passed. Adjourned.

MARCH 27.

SENATE—The following passed on third reading: Reincorporating Bay City, reincorporating Bangor, for a recorder's court in Kalamazoo, reincorporating St. Ignace, amending act 87 of 1883 relative to payment of wages earned and materials furnished for public buildings and public works. Adjourned.

HOUSE—The governor noted his approval of acts amending sec. 7000-1, Howell, relative to courts held by justices of the peace, authorizing drain proceedings in Warren, Midland county. Bills passed: Incorporating Frankfort, Benzie county, reincorporating Roscommon, Roscommon county. Adjourned.

MARCH 28.

SENATE—The following bills were passed, reorganizing the Union School District of Flint; amending act relating to Vassar school district No. 1; amending sections 1810-11, Howell, relative to poor officers; providing a uniform system of accounts for poor officers; amending the act to consolidate poor laws; amending act 243, 1883, relative to highways and public roads; authorizing the state auditors to pay claims of fire companies for extinguishing fires in state property; amending chapter 167, Howell, relative to industrial schools; incorporating Attica, Lapeer county; amending Grand Rapids fire and police act; amending section 7801, Howell, relative to service of process in actions of ejectment; amending section 5987, Howell, relative to the partition of estates; allowing Central Michigan soldiers' and sailors' association the use of tents; amending Grand Rapids charter; changing the name of Mabel E. Wilbur to Mabel E. Cook; reincorporating Benton Harbor; reincorporating Marine City; and section 22, amending the act to protect fish and preserve fisheries.

HOUSE—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the charter of Bay City. The following bills passed: Establishing a recorder's court in Kalamazoo; reincorporating Leslie and Muskegon. The bill amending the charter of Port Huron was referred to the committee on municipal corporations. A resolution that hereafter members should forfeit their pay when absent was referred to the committee on state affairs. Passed on third reading: House manuscript, detaching territory from Marquette and Menominee and organizing the county of Iron. Adjourned until 10:30 Monday.

IN CONGRESS.

MARCH 23.

SENATE—The following nominations were sent to the Senate and confirmed in executive session: To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, to Great Britain; Robert Molane of Maryland, to France; George H. Pendleton of Ohio, to Germany; Henry B. Jackson of Georgia, to Mexico; Macenas E. Benton of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the western district of Missouri; Assistant Engineer John W. Bayville of Maryland, now on the retired list, to be a passed assistant engineer on the retired list.

MARCH 24.

SENATE—The president sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Daniel McConville of Ohio, auditor of the treasury for the treasury for the postoffice department; Henry L. Muldrow of Mississippi, assistant secretary of the interior; Wm. A. S. Sparks of Illinois, commissary of the general land office; a long list of army promotions.

MARCH 25.

SENATE—The oath of office was administered to Senator-elect Berry of Arkansas, and the Senate went into executive session. Consideration of the Well and La Abra treaty consumed the day and was not concluded when the doors reopened and the Senate adjourned. The president sent the following nominations to the Senate: Samuel S. Cox of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey; and Capt. David B. Harmony of New York, to be chief of the bureau of yards and dock in the navy department, with relative rank of commodore, and a number of postoffice appointments which were confirmed in executive session.

MARCH 26.

SENATE—The Senate met at noon and five minutes later went into executive session. After some further discussion of the Well and La Abra treaty it was postponed until next session. When the doors reopened, Mr. Sherman's resolution providing that a committee of two Senators be appointed to wait upon the president and inform him, if he has no further communication to make, the Senate is ready to adjourn, was adopted, and Senators Sherman and Beck were appointed such committee. Adjourned.

MARCH 27.

SENATE—Immediately after the reading of the journal this morning the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. During the executive session Mr. Sherman from the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that the committee had performed its work and that the president desired the "special" session of the Senate to be continued until Thursday next. The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Capt. David B. Harmony of Pennsylvania, to be chief of the bureau of yards and docks, navy department, with relative rank of commander; Thomas C. Crenshaw, Jr., of Georgia, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Georgia; also 26 new postmasters (none in Michigan). The doors at 12:40 p. m. were reopened and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1 white	75	@	87
Wheat—No. 2 red	75	@	85
Flour	4 25	@	4 50
Corn	40	@	43
Oats	33	@	33
Barley	1 30	@	1 35
Rye per bu	4 20	@	4 25
Buckwheat	2 45	@	2 50
Corn meal, per 100	13 50	@	22 00
Glover Seed, per bu	4 80	@	5 00
Timothy Seed, per bu	1 55	@	1 60
Apples per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Butter, per lb	15	@	16
Eggs, per doz	13	@	31
Chickens	12 1/2	@	13
Turkeys	14	@	15
Ducks	12	@	13
Geese	10	@	11
Potatoes	38	@	40
Onions, per bu	1 10	@	1 10
Turnips	30	@	35
Honey	12	@	15
Beans, picked	1 15	@	1 30
Beans, unpicked	80	@	90
Hay	13 00	@	17 00
Straw	6 00	@	7 00
Pork, dressed, per 100	5 80	@	5 75
Pork, mess new	18 50	@	18 75
Pork, family	11 75	@	12 75
Lard	10 1/2	@	11
Shoulders	3	@	9
Leaf	06	@	07
Tallow	10 25	@	10 35
Wood, Beech and Maple	5 75	@	6 00
Wood, Maple	5 25	@	5 50
Wood, Hickory	6 75	@	7 00

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs—Rough packing, \$4 40 @ \$4 70; packing and shipping, \$4 80 @ \$5 55; light, \$4 30 @ \$4 85; skips, \$3 50 @ \$4 25.

Cattle—1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$4 25 @ \$4 90; 1,200 to 1,600 lbs., \$4 95 @ \$5 75; Texas, \$4 40 @ \$4 75.

Sheep—Inferior, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; medium, \$3 45 @ \$3 75; choice, \$4 40 @ \$5 00.

WAR PROBABLE.

British Reserves Called Out by Royal Message—Great Excitement in all England.

Minor Items from the Old World.

An extra session of the cabinet was held in London on the afternoon of March 26, for the consideration of the situation in regard to Russia.

It was resolved to formally demand of Russia that she commence forthwith the work of delineating the Afghan frontier in accordance with the understanding under which Sir Peter Lumsden and the British surveying party passed so many months in the ameer's dominions. The British ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to press the Russian government for a reply to Granville's proposals of the 18th, regarding the outpost on the Afghan frontier. Dispatches from Earl Dufferin forwarding the demand of the ameer for a war which was considered. It was rumored the ameer had received overtures from Russia, offering favorable terms for an alliance. The cabinet decided to instruct Dufferin with full powers to arrange terms with the ameer.

All officers of the Indian army, and now in Europe on furlough, have been ordered to immediately rejoin their regiments. The same afternoon the Queen sent a message to the house of commons, calling out the reserve of the militia for permanent service. In accordance with the message the war office has called out the army reserves and the militia. The call issued by the Queen is for 53,000 reserves and 140,000 militia.

At Aldershot orders have been received providing for the raising of 15,000 troops for India. One battery of horse artillery proceeds from Woolwich to India immediately. The government of Burmah is sending thousands of camels to India to be employed in transport service on the frontier of Afghanistan by Gen. Stewart, British commander.

Orders have likewise been sent to armors throughout the kingdom to return immediately to the Tower of London all Martini-Henry rifles which they have in stock. The object is that they be inspected and dispatched to India. Thirteen thousand rifles are now at Portsmouth to be forwarded to India immediately. Orders were received at Portsmouth directing the complete aloof Cornwall to be made ready for sea.

Gladstone stated in the House of commons that the Russians had advanced no nearer to Penjdeh than Pulikhatum, which he said, is 80 miles distant from Penjdeh. Gen. Altkhanoff, Gladstone added, has established a post of Turcomans at Pulikhatum.

There was a rumor current in London that Russia troops had attacked the British under Sir Peter Lumsden, and that two were killed.

Five thousand Turkish troops are to be sent to Suakim.

Mexico collected \$61,000 for the Spanish earthquake sufferers.

Osman Digma's troops are deserting him, 900 having left him in one day.

An explosion of gas in a mine in Lebu, Chili, resulted in the death of 35 men.

Two frightful explosions occurred in Austrian mines March 27, in which 90 miners lost their lives.

A squad of Arabs attacked a detachment of British on the march for Tanania few days ago. The Arabs were repulsed with 100 killed.

An engagement between French and Chinese troops occurred near Dong Dang, in which the French were repulsed with the loss of 100 men.

The pope asks the emperor of China to protect Catholic missions during hostilities with the French, in return for which his holiness will pray for the Chinese.

Burton and Cunningham, the men arrested for complicity in the dynamite explosion in the London tower and Westminster Hall, are to be tried for treason-felony.

Smith, the Irish informer brought into prominence at the time of the murder of Burke and Cavendish is dead. Kavanagh, the other informer, is an inmate of an insane asylum.

The steamer Mark Twain, plying on the Mississippi between Memphis and Mound City, Ark., exploded her boilers the other morning, killing four men, and injuring several others.

Telegraph wires between Suakim and the zereba, have been cut by the rebels, but communication with McNeill is successfully maintained by means of the heliograph, or sun telegraph.

Bills in the British commons provide for raising loans of \$50,000,000 in England for completing railways in India, and of \$20,000,000 for a railroad from Cape Town to Kimberley, South Africa.

An encounter between rebellious half-breeds and troops took place in Manitoba March 27. The half-breeds under the leadership of Kiel fought stubbornly, and 10 civilians and two policemen were killed.

Advices from a new Spanish colony on the Gold river, west of Africa, state that the settlement was attacked by natives, who destroyed the trading buildings, killed six Spaniards and took many into captivity.

Advices from Tananarive state that a disastrous hurricane visited the east of Madagascar February 20. The American Park Sarah Hobart and French steamers Oise and Argo were wrecked and seventeen persons lost.

At Matara, below Kimouki, a cannibal named Portes literally tore the body of his wife to pieces with his nails and teeth, and then died. He is a brother of Portes, who a few years ago cut up two of his children to bait fox traps.

No official information has yet been received at the State Department concerning the reported advance of President Zaldívar, of Salvador, toward the Guatemalan frontier with 10,000 men to meet and prevent the entrance of Barrios' forces into Salvador.

March 28, the situation between England and Russia was about this: The czar positively refused to withdraw his troops from the disputed Afghan frontier. In consequence of this decision by the czar Lord Granville has sent England's ultimatum to Russia and demanded an answer.

Gen. Wolsey has long complained of the composite cartridges served to the British troops. Correspondents in Soudan say that in furnishing them to the troops who have to use rifles in actual service England is putting the means of self destruction into the soldiers' hands. The government has at last ordered all cartridges made at the Woolwich arsenal to have the cases of solid metal. From private dispatches received at San Francisco from Victoria, B. C., state that considerable alarm prevails over the unprotected situation of that province. The failure of Great Britain to provide for the safety of the coastward and coal-station crews much comment. There is only one ship at that station and a British fleet is reported to be only 13 days' sail from Victoria.

WHERE ARE WICKED FOLKS BURIED?

"Tell me, gray-headed sexton," I said, "Where in this field are the wicked folks laid? I have wandered the quiet old graveyard through, And studied the epitaphs, old and new; But on monument, obelisk, pillar or stone I read of no evil that men have done."

The old sexton stood by a grave newly made. With his chin on his hand, his hand on a spade; I knew by the gleam of his eloquent eye That his heart was instructing his lips to reply.

"Who is to judge when the soul takes its flight? Who is to judge 'twixt the wrong and the right? Which of us mortals shall dare to say That our neighbor was wicked who died to-day?"

"In our journey through life, the further we speed, The better we learn that humanity's need Is charity's spirit, that prompts us to find Rather virtue than vice in lives of our kind."

"Therefore, good deeds we record on these stones; The evil men do, let it die with their bones. I have labored as sexton this many a year, But I have never buried a bad man here."

Truth Seeker.

THE SILK DRESS.

"There's Annie Beldon!" said Aunt Jane, looking up from her knitting as she heard the sound of footsteps on the plank walk which lay along the front fence. "Poor soul! I never see her that I don't think of that verse in the Bible which says that 'from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath,' and she sighed deeply."

I looked from the window just in time to see Annie Beldon before she turned the corner of the next street. She was a faded, careworn looking woman, a little past middle age, with dark-brown hair thickly sprinkled with gray. Her dress was a rusty black cashmere, her black shawl was decidedly shabby, and her crape bonnet was shabbier still. She looked neither attractive nor interesting, and I turned from the window and took up my crocheting again, remarking only that "she looked as if she had had her share of sorrow."

"Sometimes I think she has had a good deal more than her share," said Aunt Jane. "I know dozens of women would have sunk into the grave under only half as much. And the best of it is, she don't never complain. She's the cheerfulest soul that ever breathed."

"Does she live near here?" I asked, more out of politeness than from any real interest in the subject.

"No! but she was my next door neighbor for twenty-five years when this was a farmhouse. The town lay two miles off then, and we never looked to see it grow up right to our very doors. Annie wouldn't be wearing such shabby clothes if there hadn't been a mortgage on their place. She could have sold every acre at a good profit if it had been free."

"Tell me about her, Aunt Jane," I said, as the old lady paused. "You'll have plenty of time before supper."

"Dear me, child, there isn't much to tell, 'n' maybe the little there is wouldn't prove very interestin' to you. I know Annie looks shabby, 'n' old, 'n' gray now, 'n' not much like she did thirty years ago. We was girls together, 'n' she was the prettiest 'n' liveliest little thing I ever saw. Her eyes was black as coals, 'n' her hair hung in long curls to her waist. She had a laugh 'n' a good word for everybody, 'n' more beaus than she could 'tend to. There was only two of 'em, though, that she favored at all. One was Tom Layton—"

"The owner of the Layton Mills?" I interrupted.

"Yes; but he didn't own the mills then. He was only superintendent there, 'n' though he was a savin', industrious young man, no one looked to see him get to be a millionaire. But he had a good salary, 'n' his father was well to do, 'n' he was reckoned a good match for Annie. For a while folks thought she'd marry him, but he wasn't a professor, 'n' Annie set a deal by her church. She allowed that if she married a man who never went inside of one she'd be false to her principles, for the Bible says the righteous shall not be voked to the unrighteous, you know. Tom took it real hard at first, but he didn't bear Annie no ill will, 'n' when she married Luther Beldon he sent her a handsome present. Luther, he was a real steady young man, but somehow or other he didn't have any luck. He had a good farm, but work as he might, he never made nothin' off it more'n a bare livin'. 'n' Annie had to pinch and scrow to keep clothes to their backs. She was a master hand at maaagin', 'n' she worked like a horse, but year after year went by 'n' they didn't get no better off. Drought 'n' early frost, 'n' too much rain, kept 'em allers behindhand, 'n' 'n' jest when they was thinkin' they was going to do better, there'd come something that would put 'em back again."

"Luther he got discouraged but Annie she never lost heart. Leastways she never seemed to. When they'd come over here 'n' Luther 'd get to tellin' how crossways things allers went for him, she'd allers have some-thin' cheerful to say. She'd tell about that it was a long lane that has no turnin', 'n' 'twas allers darkest lest before day, 'n' there was always a silver linin' to every cloud, till Luther 'd get pleasant again 'n' ready to laugh with her over their troubles."

"Ain't I got a treasure in my wife?" he'd say. "Long as frosts 'n' mildew 'n' floods don't take her away from me, I guess I can get along."

"They was over here to take dinner the day I was thirty. I was wearin' for

the first time a new black silk dress which John had given me for a birthday present. It was thick 'n' soft 'n' mighty handsome, 'n' Luther he didn't seem able to keep his eyes off it."

"I wonder when I'll be able to give you a black silk, Annie," he said, putting his arm round her as she stood by his chair. "We've been married seven years 'n' I ain't been able to get you nothin' better 'n' calico."

"I don't need a silk," says Annie. "I've got all the dresses I can use now." "Luther looked at her real steady a minute. Then he says, sorter slow 'n' quiet, 'For all that, I mean to get you one, Annie. I want to see how you'd look in it.'"

"No better 'n' I look now in my blue delaine," says Annie.

"We'll see 'bout that," says Luther. "I don't care how hard times are, I mean to live till I get you a black silk dress."

"She laughed 'n' told him he'd make a peacock of her if he could; but for all her brave words I know she was down-right fond of pretty things, 'n' it really hurt her to have to wear old, faded dresses, 'n' bonnets five years behind the style. But she never said so, 'n' she'd walk into church Sunday in her old blue delaine 'n' yellow straw bonnet, lookin' as sweet 'n' happy as if she'd been dressed like a queen."

"Well, Luther he never came over here after that without he had some remark to make 'bout my black silk, 'n' he stuck to it that he would give Annie one like it before he died."

"But year after year went by, 'n' my silk was all wore out 'n' I'd got another, 'n' still Annie's best dress was a cheap delaine, 'n' it wasn't often she could afford to buy even a pair of cotton gloves to cover her hands. Things hadn't gone better with Luther, 'n' they had other things to sorrow for than losing their best horses 'n' cattle 'n' their crops. They lost their six children, one after the other. Three of 'em died in 'one week of scarlet fever, 'n' the others was sickly little things, 'n' went off in slow consumption."

"If it hadn't been that she had to keep Luther up, I believe Annie'd have give away many a time; but for his sake she didn't know one half she felt. An' she never lost faith in the Lord. She said His ways seemed hard, but that He knew what was best for her."

"Well, time went on, 'n' about five years ago things seemed to take a turn for the better with Luther. His wheat crop turned out well, 'n' he sold it to good profit, 'n' he got his corn off the bottom lands before the river rose, 'n' that was a great help to him. He seemed real cheerful, 'n' told John that he was just beginnin' to enjoy life. 'n' if things went well he'd soon have the mortgage cleared off the farm. The weather set in cold 'n' stormy just after Thanksgiving, 'n' one afternoon I was out in the chicken yard shellin' corn to the hens, 'n' all muffed up to my eyes, when I heard a wagon stop at the gate, 'n' there was Luther a noddin' 'n' beckonin' to me. I went down to the gate to speak to him, 'n' before I got there he was tellin' me how he'd sold Tom Layton a colt he'd been raisin', 'n' was on his way at last to buy Annie that silk dress. He asked me 'bout the number of yards he ought to get 'n' where he'd best go to buy, 'n' he said he couldn't hardly wait to get it now he was ready. He was goin' to give Annie a surprise, he said; she didn't know what he was goin' after."

"Well the tears was in my eyes as I watched him drive off, pleased as a child at the idea of surprisin' Annie. But I never guessed what the black silk dress was to cost her, poor soul!"

"It began to rain soon after Luther 'd gone 'n' poured down for upward of four hours. I was at the window when he went by on his way home, 'n' I noticed he didn't have his overcoat on, 'n' I wondered what he'd done with it, for I was sure he'd had it on when he stopped at the gate. Annie told me afterward that he'd taken the coat off his back 'n' rolled the black silk up in it to keep it from gettin' wet. It wasn't even damp when he unrolled it 'n' showed it to her, but he was wet to the skin himself, 'n' a few days later there was a doctor's buggy at the gate. John he went over to see what was the matter, 'n' found Luther walkin' the floor 'n' groopin' with pain. The cold had settled in his side 'n' the doctor couldn't give him no relief. But he said he guessed he'd pull through all right 'n' there wasn't no need to worry."

"Miss Parsons was makin' the silk up. Luther wasn't satisfied till Annie had gone to the village 'n' got some one to work on it, 'n' she thought best to humor him. He wasn't no better when the dress came home, 'n' the doctor was still tendin' him; but no one 'lowed he was any way dangerous. It was John who brought the dress home from Miss Parsons, 'n' he said Luther was just to pleased for anything to see the bundle."

"I'm goin' to have Annie dress right up in it, he says, 'n' you 'n' Jane must come over after supper 'n' see how she looks."

"Well, as I heard afterwards, John had hardly gone when Luther began to tease Annie to put the dress on. She wanted to get supper first, but he wouldn't hear to it."

"I've been waitin' nearly twenty years to see you in that dress," he says, "I won't wait even an hour longer."

"Well, Annie she made him lie down—for he'd been walkin' the floor constant nearly all day—'n' she went into her bed-room to put the dress on. She'd got the skirt on, 'n' was fastenin' the waist, when she heard a queer sound from the spare room where Luther was lyin'.

She stopped a minute to listen, 'n' then called to him to know if he wanted anything. There wasn't no answer, 'n' she crossed the hall 'n' hurried into the spare room. Well, child, she found him dead, his face turned toward the door as if he'd been watchin' for her, 'n' the sound she'd heard was the death rattle in his throat."

"When John 'n' I got there he'd been dead only a few minutes, 'n' I tell you, child, it was a sad sight to see her kneelin' down by that low bed in her new black silk, her arms round that dead man 'n' moanin' 'n' shudderin' ever him 'n' beggin' him to speak to her."

"He isn't dead!" she says to me as I come in. "He has only fainted. O, Jane! do something for him. Get hot water, 'n' you'll find camphre in the pantry on the lowest shelf to the right."

"But I saw that hot water 'n' camphre wouldn't be no use, 'n' I told her so as gentle as I could 'n' begged her to come away. She wouldn't listen to me at first, but after the doctor had come, 'n' he'd told her it was all over, 'n' poor Luther'd died from apoplexy of the stomach, she let me take her to her own room."

"As we was crossin' the hall she heard the dress rustle, 'n' she stopped short 'n' looked at me pitiful. "He never saw me in it, after all," she broke down and cried as if her heart would break."

"After poor Luther was buried 'n' there was a stone put over him 'n' his debts was all paid, there wasn't nothin' left for Annie, 'n' she was glad to take a place in the mills. We wanted her to come here, but she was too proud to eat bread she hadn't earned, she said. About a week ago I was out with Miss Snip getting subscriptions for the church carpet, 'n' we met Annie on the street. Miss Snip, she ain't oversensitive herself 'n' she don't give no one else credit for bein' so, 'n' she up and asks Annie if she didn't ever wish she'd said 'yes' 'stead of 'no' to young Tom Layton."

"Never," says Annie. "Had I my life to begin again I would not alter it as far as Tom Layton is concerned."

"But it's pretty hard to have to work for him, isn't it?" asked Miss Snip. "I felt in my heart to hate her for asking such a thing."

"But Annie only smiled. 'I consider myself fortunate to be able to earn such good wages,' she says, 'n' then she walked away smilin' still."

"I was glad Miss Snip didn't know about that black silk dress. If she'd said anything about that, Annie would 'a' broke down. She's got it packed away at the bottom of her trunk, poor soul, 'n' she never speaks about it."

A Romantic Story.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune sends the following from Pittsburgh: Some of the old people in this city remember Robert Graves & Son, lumber merchants, who failed here under suspicious circumstances forty-seven years ago. A few weeks before the failure the head of the firm bought an unusually large quantity of lumber on thirty days' credit, which he at once disposed of for cash, making over \$30,000 out of the transaction. He attempted to repeat the operation a few days later and was caught in his dishonesty and arrested. Passing out of his lumber yard he caught up a hatchet and buried his blade, as he supposed, in the skull of the officer who had arrested him. Hiram Graves, the son, who was accompanying his father and the officer, saw the blow struck and to prevent being a witness against his father in the latter's trial for murdering the officer, fled with him to parts unknown. A few months after their departure the woman to whom young Graves was engaged to be married left Pittsburgh mysteriously and never came back again."

Last week Hiram Graves, his wife and three children came quietly to Pittsburgh to enable Mr. Graves to pay his father's debts. To an old friend Mr. Graves tells a singular story. When they left Pittsburgh, 47 years ago, he and his father went to Canada. Being tracked there by officers they hurried away one night, under cover of darkness, and went to California. Young Graves was followed by his sweetheart and they were married in Sacramento. They were successful, and three years ago had paid enough money to pay all that they owed and a considerable amount besides. Still fearing that they would be arrested for murdering the officer, Robert Graves refused to come back to Pittsburgh. Several months ago he died."

As soon as Hiram Graves could get his business in a condition making his absence from California for a few months possible, he came east with his family."

Not one of the men whom his father owed is now living, though in every case he succeeded in finding some relative to whom the money and interest so long due could be paid. The grandchildren of the richest creditor of Robert Graves were found in an orphan asylum. The sum due them, including compound interest, was \$9,000. Mr. Graves found them in Louisiana. None of the relatives of his creditors were in comfortable circumstances and the money was in each case a god-send. All have now been paid and Hiram Graves and his family will soon return to their western home."

The officer whom Mr. Graves supposed that his father had killed is now a successful planter in the South. The hatchet missed his head though it left an ugly scar in his shoulder."

A Hynnis, Mass., woman has just completed a bedquilt made of 3,900,600 pieces."

Minority Representation.

N. Y. Tribune.
There is pending in the Michigan Legislature a bill providing for the representation of minorities in corporations, on the cumulative plan. Every stockholder is to have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, the number of shares of stock owned by him for as many persons as there may be directors to be elected, or to cumulate such votes upon such candidates as he may please. Under this provision, with equal effort and skill on both sides, the representation in the board will correspond as closely as possible to the relative strength of different interests. The minority will then have, as they have not now, the right to be present at meetings of the directors to examine books to know what is being done in the company, and to be heard in opposition to any measure which they consider adverse to their interests. A similar provision was put into the Constitution of Illinois in 1870, and has worked well ever since; was incorporated in the constitutions of West Virginia in 1872, Pennsylvania in 1873, and Missouri in 1875, and has been of marked service in all those states."

This measure is opposed only on the ground that it is desired by the minorities in certain important corporations for their own defense. But this does not seem to be a reason for rejecting, but rather a reason for adopting it. Even in political matters the tendency of progress has been toward greater defense and recognition of the rights of minorities, while in a business corporation it is a well-understood principle that each individual stockholder has rights of which he cannot lawfully be deprived by the action of a majority. But the defense of those rights through the courts is at all times difficult, costly, and attended with delay, and moreover the injury to the corporation resulting from litigation and exposures of its operations is often so serious that minorities endure great injustice rather than resort to such a remedy. In all parts of the country abuse of corporate power has become a fruitful source of financial and industrial difficulties. It is reasonable to believe that the adoption of the measure pending in Michigan, by preventing such abuses and giving minorities power to protest against them in season, and if need be to defend their rights by timely legal proceedings, would prove incalculably beneficial to business interests and would promote the welfare of the state."

A Haunted House in Dublin.

St. James Gazette.
A remarkable case was heard in Dublin, on Saturday, February 21. Mr. Waldron, a solicitor's clerk, sued his next door neighbor, who is a mate in the merchant service, named Kiernan, to recover £500 damages for injuries done to his house by, as he alleged, the defendant and his family. Kiernan denied the charges, and asserted that Waldron's house was haunted, and that the acts complained of were done by spirits or some person in plaintiff's place."

Evidence for the plaintiff was to the effect that every night from August to January his hall door was continually being knocked at, and his windows broken with stones which came from the direction of the defendant's premises. Mrs. Waldron swore that one night she saw one of the panes of glass in the window cut through with a diamond, and a white hand inserted through the hole so made in the glass. She caught up a bill book and aimed a blow at the hand cutting one of the fingers completely off. The hand was then withdrawn, but on examining the place she could find neither the finger nor any traces of blood."

On another occasion, the servant, hearing mysterious knockings, fell down with fright, upsetting a pail of water over herself. Mr. Waldron armed himself with a rifle and revolver, and brought a detective into the house, while several policemen watched outside. Kiernan's family, on being accused of causing the noises, denied it, said it was the work of ghosts, and advised the Waldrons to send for a Roman Catholic priest to rid the house of its terrors. A police constable swore that one evening he saw Waldron's servant kick the door with her heels at about the time that the rapping usually commenced."

Chief Justice Morris said the affair suggested the performances of the Davenport brothers or Maskelyne and Cooke. It was quite inexplicable from the absence of motive, and remained shrouded in the mysterious uncertainty of the "Man with the Iron Mask," the authorship of "Junius Letters," or "Why Anderson left Dye's." The jury found for the defendant."

Two Chestnuts.

Hatchet.
An exiled Canadian incidentally strayed out of his room in a Western hotel and in a moment of abstraction fell down the ten-story elevator well. They got up what they could of him and laid it out on a sofa. "Don't disturb me," the exiled Canadian faintly gasped, while an expression of great ecstasy played over his features. "Ah! I haven't felt anything like it since I used to ride a toboggan in my own dear native land!" A peaceful smile slid into his face and he was gone. He never came back. He couldn't.—Philadelphia News.

That reminds us of that yet older chestnut of the Virginian who died in the far West. As his last hours came upon him his dying thoughts reverted to his distant native state where by field and flood he had hunted and fished in the days gone by. His friends were gathered about him anxious to do what

they could to soothe his dying moments. He began to talk in a feeble voice: "Boys, if I could only get some shad I could die in peace," was what he said. His friends looked aghast. How could they get shad away out there in the interior where the shad doesn't grow? Some of them didn't know a shad from a sawbuck, and besides it was not shad season, anyway. Suddenly one of the party, a Marylander, exclaimed:

"All right, old boy; you shall have some as quick as I can get it cooked," and he rushed out. Presently he returned with a dish with something in it which looked tempting. "Here, old boy, is some nicely fried shad. Help yourself." The dying man slowly reached out his hand, he was too far gone to be able to eat, and feebly fumbling the dish with his fast stiffening fingers, a smile of sweet satisfaction lighted up his expiring countenance. He said: "Yes, that's shad. I can feel the bones. Thank you, pard; I die happy." The Marylander had fried a paper of pins in a little butter."

Who Wrote Shakespeare?

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, is hard at work to prove what he has long believed, that the writer of Shakespeare's plays was not Shakespeare, but Bacon. He is firm in his theory and enters in support of the assertion that William Shakespeare, a butcher's son, was educated at the Stratford village school, where only the rudiments of Latin were taught, the English branches being neglected. Yet the first "heir of the invention" of Shakespeare, the "Venus and Adonis," was the most perfect and finished piece of courtly versification produced in that age."

The writer of these plays was not only a man of vast genius, but of great learning. Whole pages were written in French, and there are evidences that the writer was a Latin, Greek, Italian and Spanish scholar. He was an accomplished and erudite lawyer, so impregnated with the terms of his profession that they flowed from the mouths of his characters. It was not pretended that William Shakespeare was a lawyer. Shakespeare did not, he says, "in his will or any other way, make any claim to the authorship of the plays; they were not even published in his own name, for he always signed his name Shakespeare, the first syllable having the sound of shax, while the name on the title page of the various editions of the plays was Shakespeare, very often printed with a hyphen thus Shakespeare-Bacon," he says, "was a man of finished education, who, in the earlier years of his manhood, had no employment, not being a favorite with Elizabeth, and was glad of an opportunity of writing these plays secretly for Shakespeare and gaining some profit, for his lack of money was a source of great embarrassment to him in his relations with the English nobility."

"I have long been convinced from the voluminous evidence on the subject that Bacon wrote these plays. He was a man of secretive nature. After Queen Elizabeth's death, when he was advanced to the chancellorship of England by King James, in that capacity and all through his life previous, he had had occasion to use a cipher in his government correspondence. In those times letters were intercepted and not only suspicious language, but that which bore any signs of mystery would endanger the writers' safety. Those writing in cipher were often called upon by the government to interpret the meaning of their messages, and to overcome this Bacon invented a double method by which two meanings could be concealed in one message. In studying the subject, merely with historical evidence, it occurred to me that possibly Bacon had made some reference to his authorship in a cipher woven in the text of the plays, and when this in view I began re-reading them and found that they were from beginning to end one marvelous mosaic work of internal narrative arranged by a system as accurate, unvarying and precise as a sum in arithmetic. By a systematic method in 'Henry IV,' I found the following sentence: 'Francis Bacon of St. Albans, Sir Nicholas Bacon's unimportant side chapter of this story; his robbery of Sir Thomas Lacy's orchard, the riot referred to in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' the killing of the deer, the beating of the gamekeeper, the flight to London, the pursuit and Shakespeare's first encounter with Henry Percy, the servant of Bacon. Shakespeare was then poor, ragged and begging at the door of the play houses."

Mr. Donnelly had a fac-simile of the folio edition of the plays published in 1623. "Note how this book is made up. If you put a manuscript in the hands of the publisher without special instruction the pages would be numbered in order. See here," said he, referring to two consecutive pages in "Henry IV," one of which was numbered 46 and the other 49, and which erroneous numbering is frequent throughout the book. "The cipher hangs on the numbering of these pages. Now, notice the hyphenated words, italicized words and words in parenthesis. They are so placed without regard to rhetorical rules and are apparently inaccuracies. Many learned commentators have classed them as typographical errors and have so corrected them. The fact is, these characteristics do not exist in the first editions of the works, which were intended only for the plays, but were inserted in the revised editions, and on them the cipher hangs. When this system is revealed the wonder of the world will be as great over the marvelous mechanism of these plays as it is now over their literary merit."

UNADILLA ITEMS.

From our Correspondent.
How is this for spring?

Wm. Davis lost a very fine horse last week with distemper.

A family by the name of Smith moved in the unoccupied rooms of the Wm. May house last week.

Mrs. Christena Craig, of Stockbridge, has come to spend a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Marshall.

We were favored with a very pleasant though brief visit from Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Bignall, of Fowlerville, last week.

Kittie Doty has gone to Iosco to spend a few weeks at her uncle Jim. Doty's; now another fellow looks "glum."

R. C. Anderson and his sister Maggie, of Fowlerville, made a short visit to their mother and brother last week.

We listened to a very able sermon last Thursday evening from the Presiding Elder, Rev. McEldowney. On account of bad roads the congregation was small but very appreciative.

The absent ones have returned. Kittie Livermore from school at Bancroft, Ed. Clack from a visit to his parents at Ridgeway, and Lonnie Hunt from school at Jackson.

Married.—At the Presbyterian parsonage, March 26th, by Rev. O. N. Hunt, Ed. Keizer, of Lyndon, to Eva Pickell, of Unadilla.

Last Thursday morning John Watson received quite a serious fall in the icy road, bruising his left hip terribly. Dr. DuBois was called immediately and made an examination but could not decide whether there any bones broken or not. He had not fully recovered from the bruises—he received some time ago from being thrown from his cutter. It is doubtful if he will be able to walk again in several months as he is quite old. He has the sincere sympathies of the Unadilla people.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Correspondent.
March 28, 1885.

Ex-President Arthur will remain here, it is said until the close of next week. He has been entertained at dinner by his friends almost every night since he left the White House. Nearly all of leading members of the diplomatic corps will have dined him before he leaves. They take this means of returning courtesies which he extended to them during the time he was President. They can now have Mr. Arthur as their guest, but while he was President he could not enter the residence of any foreign minister or accept hospitalities of any character from them. Secretary Bayard, it is reported, is appointing Consuls and Consuls General abroad. He will select, where it is to do so, either American citizens residing at foreign points where representatives are required, or gentlemen who have had experience in diplomacy. His desire is to obtain the services of persons who know something of the countries to which they are accredited, such knowledge, in his estimation being prerequisite. Mr. J. W. A. Shaw, colored, of Flushing, Long Island, formerly editor of the Suffragist, a democrat paper, devoted to the interests of the colored people of New York, applied to-day to the president to be appointed United States Consul at Antigua, in the West Indies. Mr. Shaw is endorsed by Mayor Grace and a large number of New York and and Queen county (Long Island) leading Democrats. He is a native of Antigua and received a collegiate education there.

Some of the Democratic politicians affect to-day to take no interest in the nominations the President may send in, saying that he is certain to name for every place some one they have never heard of, and the sensation of surprise has ceased to be a novelty. The hotel lobbies are practically deserted. Many of the politicians have gone home disgusted, and a few have begun to affect modesty. A down-right office seeker is hardly to be found. The latest method for an ex-member of Congress who is after an appointment is to get his friends to circulate the statement that they have been trying to get him to make a break for some thing, but that he is too modest to do it. This is expected to be effective. The Indiana and Kentucky delegations

are thoroughly disgusted with the way things are going. Even Mr. Hendricks is said to be very much dissatisfied with what he deems sentimental civil service. The number of malcontents is increasing every day. The eastern democrats stand by the President however, and that makes it look very much as if there might before long be a split in the party on those lines. An eastern member, a democrat, said to your correspondent to-day that the people who were doing all the grumbling were those only who were disappointed at not getting the offices.

MICHIGAN PATENTS.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Michigan bearing date March 24, '85. Reported expressly for this paper by Louis Bagger & Co., Mechanical Experts and Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. Advice free.

Allender, Henry, Detroit, hydro-carbon gas machine.

Cardell, M. L., Hancock, boquet holder.

Chapman, H. S., Penn, sheaf carrier for self-binding harvesters.

Colley, G. H., Jackson, corset clasp.

Fitch, J. M., Detroit, adjustable support for telephone receivers.

Hart, T. J., Detroit, combined injector and ejector.

Horton, Eugene, Prairieville, land roller.

Hudson, H. H., Flint, reversing gear.

Jacobi, Alex., St. Clair, burglar alarm.

Jenles, James, Detroit, injector.

Keeler, D. L., Grand Rapids, pitman for sewing machine.

Roberts, N. J., Battle Creek, car starter.

Tower, D. W., Grand Rapids, locking mechanism for doors.

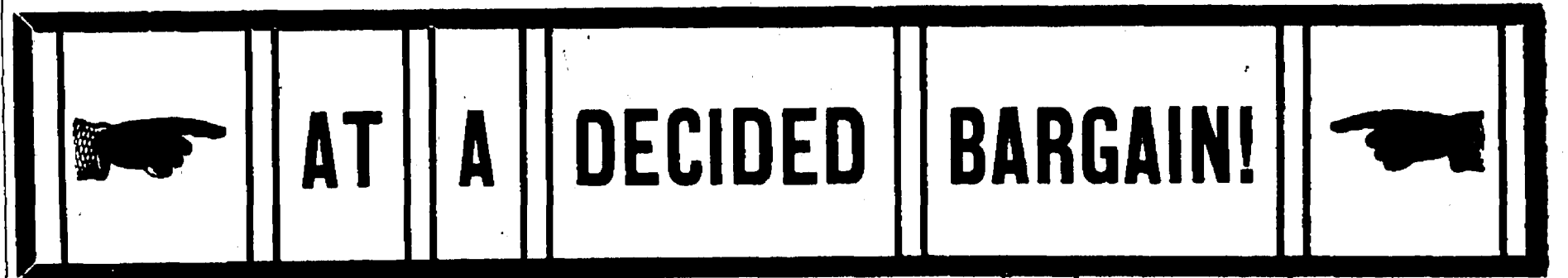
Society in Washington.

A writer in the Century characterizes Washington society thus: "Leaving aside the question of political morality, few people who have passed a winter in Washington will deny the charm of its society. Acknowledging all its faults, its crudeness—narrowness perhaps—and its lack of form, it must yet be acknowledged that it differs from all other American society in the fact that it is not founded on wealth. It is the only society which is really republican, though it has little resemblance to the 'republican court' of the first administration—the only one in America which has a well-defined basis. And that basis is public station, temporarily conferred, whether directly or indirectly, by the expressed wishes of fellow-men. The holding of such public station necessarily implies intelligence, and such it is intelligence, as distinguished from lineage or wealth, which is the fundamental basis in Washington's society. Such a society does not feel obliged to adopt certain customs because it is reported at second hand that they are in good form in London. Its opinions are robustly independent, its information is extensive, and its subjects of conversation are many and varied."

"It is not to be imagined that such a society is well defined, or that its rules are clearly established—though it is true that the 'Etiquette of Social Life in Washington' has been most elaborately formulated in a little pamphlet, of which a fresh edition is perennially produced, and which is said to sell in great numbers. It is, undoubtedly, open to the criticism of being raw, to the same extent—but no more—that society in London is subservient and snobbish, and in New York illiterate and commercial. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the public levees of the President, where the doors are thrown open that every person in the street may enter them in a crush, and stand in a slowly moving procession for two hours, in order that during half a minute of that time the President may be seen and his arm may be wrenched. But this is not peculiar to Washington alone. Such 'public receptions' are inflicted upon Presidents in all cities which they visit. Hardly less incongruous are the Wednesday afternoon receptions of the wives of Cabinet officers, when their doors are also thrown open and hundreds of strangers tramp through their parlors 'to pay their respects.' The wives of Judges and Senators and Representatives have to endure the same thing on other afternoons of the week. It has come to be considered as part of the price of public station. But, no matter what office a man may hold, no one may come to his dinner table without an invitation. And it is in dinners that Washington society excels. Diplomats and travelers from every part of the world; men distinguished in political life, on the bench, and in war; men of science and men of letters; women of intelligence and culture, with the native grace and beauty for which American women are justly celebrated—there is no such wealth of choice in any other American city, and there are no other dinner-parties so entertaining as those of Washington."

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We are showing this week a fine assortment of goods bought before the season's advance, all of which we are offering



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