

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, and if possible, the address, so that the writer may be reached in case of need. The paper is not responsible for the return of communications, but it is a courtesy to the writer to do so. The paper is not responsible for the return of communications, but it is a courtesy to the writer to do so.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Our Life Charges.

Detroit Post.

Of the first ten life convicts sent to Jackson, beginning with March, 1847, Wayne county furnished five. Of the 135 whose names appear in the last annual report as life convicts sent to Jackson since the above date, Wayne county has sent twenty-six. Of the sixty-two committed during the past ten years, Wayne county has sent twelve.

James Hitchcock, a life convict in the state prison at Jackson, from Ingham county, has served the state continuously since 1853—a period of thirty-two years, or just one half of his life, having been 32 years old at the time of his sentence; a longer period of continuous service by some five years than that served by any other convict. He is safely trusted outside of the walls without a keeper, showing no desire of escape. He was the tenth life convict sent to Jackson.

April's Report.

During the month of April the amount of Michigan salt inspected in the counties named was as follows:

	Barrels.
Bay	85,230
Saginaw	52,065
Huron	20,000
Manistee	19,582
Midland	3,352
St. Clair	4,369
Iosco	630
Total	157,034

More Suggestions.

Gov. Alger sent the following message to both houses the other day:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LANSING, Mich., May 5, 1885.

Should the legislature decide to create a pardoning board, in accordance with my message of the 30th ult., I would suggest that the law be so framed as not to permit the sittings of the board to exceed six months during the gubernatorial term, and that the composition be regulated accordingly, leaving the portions of the six months which the board should sit discretionary with the executive. I do not think a secretary other than a stenographer would be essential.

(Signed) RUSSELL A. ALGER.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

Ypsilanti had a \$6,000 blaze May 5.

Edw. S. Moore of Three Rivers is dead.

Battle Creek is to have an art loan exhibition in June.

The Ropes gold mine, U. P., gives employment to 40 men.

A patent roller process flouring mill is to be erected in St. Johns.

Berrien Springs boys are not allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock p. m.

During April, 1875, emigrants entered the United States at Port Huron.

Four million young white fish have been deposited in the bay at Bay City.

The colored people of Allegan are raising funds to build an M. E. church.

Muskegon parties are talking about establishing chemical works in that city.

Fruit growers in Allegan county pronounce the prospect good for a fair crop.

Michigan stone has been chosen for the new postoffice building at Port Wayne, Ind.

There is a good opening for a young physician at Mundy Center, Genesee county.

Eighteen prominent citizens of Clare county are under indictment for trial at the next term of court.

George Morgan, a Michigan Central brakeman, had his foot crushed by the cars at East Saginaw.

Mrs. Ancker, a lady 80 years of age, was drowned in Carp Lake, seven miles from Traverse City.

Articles of association of the Menominee & St. Marie railroad have been filed with the secretary of state.

Col. Geo. Aldrich of Cass county, has been appointed Deputy Warden of Jackson prison, vice Dr. Drake.

Hon. Allen Porter, ex-Mayor of Kalamazoo and ex-member of congress, died in Kalamazoo on the 5th inst.

Reported that a number of capitalists are about to build a railroad between Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

Smith & Woodard of Kalamazoo, have been awarded the first prize for windmills by the New Orleans exposition.

Miss Carrie Benedict of Ypsilanti, has gone to Terra Haute, Ind., to enter the convent of the Sisters of Providence.

Fred Surdam has been found guilty of larceny by the Clare county circuit court, and sentenced to 10 years at Ionia.

Lansing Palmer, an employee of the St. Louis postoffice, has been arrested, charged with purloining money from letters.

On the steamer Nordland, which arrived at New York recently, were 300 Hollanders, who are now en route for Michigan.

Mrs. Ferris, a resident of St. Joseph for 50 years, dropped dead of heart disease the other afternoon. She was 73 years old.

The business portion of Grand Junction, Van Buren county, was destroyed by fire on the 2d inst., at a total loss of \$30,000.

Wm. A. Ridgely, a lumberman, was murdered at Indian Lake, near Manistique, a few days ago, in a quarrel about a cup of coffee.

Speculators in the upper peninsula are agitating a scheme for the establishment of a company to prospect for gold in Alaska.

Michael Brennan, the East Saginaw lawyer, who was injured at Vassar on the 12 ult., died from the effects of the injuries on the 5th inst.

The "Geo. F. Smith Dist. Collector company" has organized in Jackson for the manufacture of a machine to do the work implied by the name.

The cases of Alva Dibble, the charivari homicide, and Frank Abrams, larcenist, have been laid over at Howell till next term of the circuit court.

Emory A. Storrs of Chicago, will address the rapidly decimating ranks of the "old pinocners" at the annual reunion in Cassopolis next month.

The Senate has made the consideration of Ford's capital punishment bill in the committee of the whole a special order for May 14, at 2 p. m.

A quarrel about a coffee pot at Indian River resulted in the murder of a lumberman named Wm. A. Ridgely, his skull being crushed by a skidding bar.

Manistique needs more houses. Many of the houses there contain two families and the rapid growth in population is putting things into a crowded shape.

G. V. N. Lophy of Detroit, has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia. Mr. Lophy will accept.

E. E. Carleton, a St. Clair pioneer, is dead.

Some remains of a mastodon were found on the farm of C. N. Cook, near Corunna. The under jaw measured 3 ft. 6 in. in length and 3 ft. across.

Mrs. Margaret Dudgeon, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Hanford of Oscoda, was 104 years old May 5. Mrs. Dudgeon was born in Ireland in 1781.

N. P. Lovelidge of Coldwater, has resigned the position of Second Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries. He will return and resume law practice in Coldwater.

John Ramsey, a prominent citizen of Portland, and well known throughout the state as a live stock dealer, died recently at his farm residence near Portland.

The crop report for May indicates an aggregate product of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in the state. All reports received state that wheat is in good condition.

Wm. Heart, the crook who was shot by a policeman in Grand Rapids, while resisting arrest, died of his wound the next day. The officer who shot him has been arrested.

Brooklyn, Hudson, Morenci and Wauseon have formed a trotting circuit, and each give \$1,000 in premiums. The races will be run about the middle of June at Brooklyn.

Officer Lemming, the escaped convict from the Michigan state prison, who has recently been making himself notorious both in Toronto and London, Ont., is again in jail in Toronto.

The St. Clair Republican is responsible for the statement that Alexander Fraser of China township, St. Clair county, has a cow that Saturday, the 3d inst., dropped a calf weighing 130 pounds.

An Otisville preacher recently announced: "Services next Sunday evening will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. God's time, for we adopt that as our time instead of standard or the world's time."

Ex-City Attorney Clink of Muskegon has had his examination on the charge of perjury made by ex-Mayor Cook. Clink was bound over for trial at the May term of court with bail fixed at \$2,000.

Edward Wood of Eau Claire, Berrien county, was killed by lightning, while eating his breakfast. His wife and child, who sat at the table with him, were uninjured, save a little spot on the child's face.

The apple tree plague has struck in several places in Gratiot county in full force. Whole orchards are becoming bothered by the pest known as the oyster shell bark louse, the most destructive of scale insects.

Ferdinand Schwindt's eight year old daughter, Ella, of Grand Rapids, while playing around a bonfire with other children the other night, caught her clothing on fire, and was fatally burned. She died in terrible agony.

The Scandinavians of Manistique will erect a neat church there this season. Good amount having already been secured. It will be in the form of a cross and surmounted by a fine spire. It will be neat and tasty, but not expensive.

David A. Davis, the alleged adulterer, who was recently arrested in Flint, has been discharged mainly on the petition of his wife. Mary Moore, Davis' paramour, refused to give evidence. Davis will return to his family in Detroit.

Charles Blanchard, aged 50, employed in Klady's novelty works, in Big Rapids, was caught in the shafting and evolved a great many times, being confined to pieces. Both legs were broken and his ribs crushed. He is still alive but unconscious.

While building a fence around the Mayville cemetery the other day a coffin was struck outside the platted grounds. The coffin was of small size, but contained a portion of a frame of a grown man. The authorities are suspicious that a crime has been committed.

Miss Mary Martin, about 20 years of age and daughter of Albert Martin, near Olivet, was found dead in her bed the other morning. She had been an epileptic subject, and it is supposed that in a fit during the night she turned on her face, and in that position was smothered.

Eugene Saultsbury and his brother-in-law Peter Miller of Union City, quarreled while under the influence of liquor. The next day Miller and Eugene's father approached the house, and Eugene pointed a revolver, and fired at Miller, the ball entering just below the heart. Miller lived 15 minutes.

Dr. Ollinger, claiming to live in Windsor, Ont., was arrested in Monroe the other day for violation of the law requiring physicians to file an affidavit with the County Clerk setting forth that they are properly qualified. He pleaded guilty and in default of payment of a fine of \$5 was sent to jail for fifteen days.

The body of Joseph Herman, a resident of Sault Ste. Marie, was found near Palms Station, on the Detroit, Macine & Marquette Railroad, a few days since. He left the latter place for home in the fore part of January, and probably got lost and was frozen to death. His hand and face were badly eaten. The body was taken to the Sault for interment.

To show the increase in value in real estate property in Battle Creek the past year, we will give an instance. One more remarkable from the character of the land. In a certain section of the city, some swamp land which last year was assessed at \$700, by the enterprise of one citizen, who has improved the property by residence building, was this year assessed at \$5,000.—Battle Creek Journal.

At the annual convention of the state firemen's association held in Albion, the following officers were elected: President, S. D. Pond; Vice-presidents, Ed. Finn, Quincy; E. L. Helmer, Jackson, and S. Berry, Albion; Secretary, W. H. Miller of Pontiac; Treasurer, A. L. Holmes, Grand Haven; Statistician, C. V. R. Pond, Quincy; representative to the national association, L. A. Bentley, Eaton Rapids.

Commander Chas. D. Long and Col. Hill, the Committee on Transportation for the Grand Army of the Republic, have decided to go to Portland, Maine, via the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk route, either by Niagara Falls, Albany and Boston or by Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, and the White Mountains. The tickets will be good for thirty days from date, with stop-over privileges on the return route. The excursion will leave Flint on the 19th or 20th of June. The details of the trip are yet to be arranged.

Henry Ray of Coldwater, owner of the Schilling patent for concrete pavement, covering this state, has commenced ten suits in the United States court in Grand Rapids, against residents of Three Rivers, White Pigeon and Constantine, for infringement. The patent claimed to be infringed upon is a pavement made to imitate stone and laid in blocks. The pavement is in general use throughout the state, and if the patent is declared good, suits will be commenced against all using them to collect royalty.

Arthur Brodie, son of P. P. Brodie, agent for the Michigan Central at Grosse Ile, a young man named Thompson of Detroit, and a young boy named Allen Baby, and Edith Jennings started on a hand car from Slocum's Junction to Grosse Ile. When a few rods from the Canada Southern bridge connecting Grosse Ile with the main land, the man in charge of the bridge, unaware of the approach of the hand car, swung open the draw. The car was going at a good rate of speed, and the first impulse of Thompson and Miss Jennings was to jump off. Brodie and Baby, however, were apparently dazed at the sight of the open draw and took stock still. The hand car, went rumbling into the draw, and with its two occupants tumbled headlong into the water. The forms of the young man and boy struggling in the river were seen by some of the company's employees, and every means were exerted to save them, but without success. Brodie disappeared in less than a minute, and Brodie died of slight before the men on the bridge reached the other end of the draw.

ENGLAND EXCITED.

GEN. LUMSDEN AND STAFF RECALLED.

Foreign News in Brief.

Gen. Lumsden and the majority of his staff have been ordered to return to London. This is practically a recall, although Lumsden says it should not be so regarded. It is accepted throughout England as a humiliating surrender.

It means that, so far from submitting the Pull-Kuist affair to investigation and arbitration—upon which Mr. Gladstone laid so much stress in his recent speech—the ear has sustained and honored Komaroff, while England discredits, abandons and dishonors her agent in the matter, before any investigation has been made, and while all the information at hand fully justifies him.

Joseph Smith "the reformer," died in London May 7.

Queen Dowager Emma of the Sandwich Islands, died April 25.

Earl Dufferin is reported to have resigned as viceroy of India.

The two rebel leaders who instigated the burning of Coleridge have been hanged.

The reported resignation of Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, is emphatically denied.

The news of the peace arrangements proposed by England created profound dismay in India.

Sixty-eight persons were buried by an avalanche from a mountain near Lake Van, in Armenia.

The conference of Earl Granville and Baron de Staal on the Afghan boundary question has been postponed.

Advices from Honolulu say that Queen Dowager Emma of the Sandwich Islands died April 25. Her death was sudden.

James Russell Lowell delivered a panegyric on the poet Coleridge on the unveiling of a bust of the latter in Westminster Abbey.

The opinion gains ground in London and Europe generally that the British government's arrangement is a complete surrender to Russia.

It is announced that the King of Denmark has definitely agreed to act as arbitrator on the question in dispute between England and Russia.

Famine prevails in Kordofan. The revolt against El Mahdi is spreading. The report of the routing of El Mahdi with heavy losses at Mesalamia confirmed.

It is believed that a treaty has been signed between our government and the United States of Colombia in respect to the security of transit across the isthmus.

El Mahdi's forces have been defeated again, and have retreated to Abu-Haraz. The Mahdi has but few troops at Omecman, and is unable to send reinforcements against the insurgents.

It is reported that a secret treaty has been signed between England and Turkey by the terms of which England will be allowed to send men of war through the Dardanelles in case of war.

The governor of Eastern Siberia reports that bands of armed Chinese have crossed the Russian frontier and suppressed many Cossack villages. The extent of the depredations is not stated.

Emigrants on board a French steamer bound for Buenos Ayres mutinied and were overpowered only after wounding several of the crew and passengers and killing some of the latter.

A large force of British and Indian troops and friendly natives, under Gen. Graham, marched out to Tachbal, where they surprised and defeated 400 rebels, killing sixty of them and capturing twelve prisoners and 150 head of cattle. After burning the village they retired to Suakim, fighting until they had passed Hasbeen. The British loss is five wounded.

The steamer Rio Janeiro, from Hong Kong, reports a collision March 25 on the Huanpu river, between the Chinese ferry steamer Lin-yun, sailing between Woo Sang and Shanghai, and the Ocean steamship company steamer Orestes. The Chinese steamer, which carried about 100 passengers and a crew numbering 12, was cut in two. All but 32 passengers and seven of the crew are believed to have perished.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Register of the Treasury, Bruce has resigned. The president will not take a summer vacation.

Gen. McDowell, U. S. A., died in San Francisco on the 5th inst.

Fire wiped out the entire business portion of Cabery, Ill., on the 3d inst.

Minno, chief of the bureau of statistics, will resign. He has been requested to do so.

Silk worm eggs are to be bought and distributed by the agricultural department.

Reported that Capt. Crouch and colonists are preparing for another raid upon Oklahoma.

Secretary Manning has ordered the issuance of \$1 and \$2 notes discontinued for the present.

Richard Short, the assassin of Capt. Phelan in New York, a few months ago, has been acquitted.

Gen. Grant was re-elected President of the Army of the Potomac, at its recent reunion in Baltimore.

Isaac W. England, publisher of the New York Sun, recently died of dropsy of the heart, aged 53 years.

Plymouth, Pa., is afflicted with typhoid fever, 600 people being down with it, and the death rate averaging 15 daily.

Two of the striking quartermen at Lament, Ill., were killed by the militia, which had been called out to quell a riot.

Seventy striking quartermen at Joliet, Ill., were arrested by the military for attempting to prevent other men from working.

James Logan, his wife and child, of Waterloo, N. Y., were burned in their house which was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

The third annual visit of the Veterans of the Army of the Potomac to the battlefield of Gettysburg was made on the 4th inst. President Cleveland and party were present.

Judge Wylie of the supreme court of the District of Columbia has resigned and Judge William M. Merrick is expected to succeed him.

The revised version of the old testament will be given to the public in London on the 19th, and will be published in New York on the 21st.

Fire broke out in the pine lumber yard district in Chicago, and before it was subdued over \$700,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

Kent H. Hayden of Omaha, has been appointed national bank examiner by the secretary of the treasury for the states of Kansas and Nebraska.

Marwell, the man charged with the murder of Proller, whose mutilated remains were found in a trunk in a hotel in St. Louis, has been arrested in Auckland, New Zealand.

A terrible disease is decimating Plymouth, Penn. From six to 14 deaths occurred daily for several days. The epidemic was brought on by the filthy condition of the streets, and the impure water.

Cancer increases the number of its victims in England at the rate of over 500 per year.

The coal fields of Arkansas cover an area of 12,000 square miles.

Mining is being actively pushed in the new gold mines in Murray county, Ga.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

MAY 5.

SENATE.—The governor by message advised legislation looking to the establishment of a board of pardons, to be allowed a stenographer but not to exceed six months during the term of office. The governor approved of the act establishing a school of mines in the Upper Peninsula, incorporating Howard City, incorporating Ossauco, appropriating \$15,000 as working capital for the Northern Asylum, incorporating Vassar. The following bills passed on third reading: House bill, amending charter of Hillsdale; House bill 129, to provide attorney fees for foreclosures and on table. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A communication from President Angell of the University, stating that Randolph Rogers had presented his collection of casts to the University and asking for an appropriation to defray the expense of transportation was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Reported adversely. Senate 2d, making the University tax one-tenth of a mill. The bill was tabled, incorporating the Village of Hart, Oceana county, amending section 9577, Howell, relative to exceptions meritorious cases. The Governor, in a message, made further suggestions as to a board of pardons. Referred to the Judiciary committee. The Governor noted his approval of the following acts: To put in repairing acts in St. Clair county; incorporating the City of Ludington, incorporating the City of Waukegan, issuing a patent to Chester C. Morton. The Governor returned House bill 12, to secure minority stockholders representation on boards of directors, without his approval. The vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table. The afternoon was spent in committee of the whole. Adjourned.

MAY 7.

SENATE.—The following bills passed unless otherwise noted: Empowering Leshe township to borrow \$20,000, amending act 142 of 1883, relating to selecting jurors in the Upper Peninsula, amending section 502, Howell, relative to payment of legacies; appropriating lands to improve the Maple river in Gratiot county; to prevent the spread of glanders and farcy; to regulate the practice of pharmacy; amending an act of 1883, for macadamizing roads in Bay county; for the challenging of taken in justice courts to regulate freight tariffs; amending section 1756, Howell, relative to the support of the poor; amending laws relative to the protection of fish by prohibiting the depositing of sawdust, etc., in the streams; lost, considered and tabled; reorganizing the Township of Cass, Presque Isle County making an appropriation for the current expenses of the Normal School, making an appropriation for building walks in the Normal School. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The governor noted his approval of the act amending the charter of Hillsdale. The bill appropriating \$15,000 to build two infirmaries at the Eastern asylum for the Insane was passed. Senate joint resolution extending the time for completing the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad, was defeated, 30 to 46 the vote considered and the resolution tabled. Adjourned.

MAY 6.

SENATE.—The governor noted his approval of the act, for the relief of Peter Des Fekker, amending chap. 107, Howell, relative to industrial schools; amending Secs. 1810-11, relative to reports of supervisors, directors and overseers to county superintendents of the poor; amending act 27 of 1882, to provide for the incorporation of the grand council of the royal templars of temperance. The day was spent in considering the several election bills in committee of the whole. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed on third reading unless otherwise noted: Amending Sec. 5838 Howell, relative to appointment of administrators; amending Sec. 4563 Howell, relative to sale of real estate by executors; appropriating money to the Normal school for building sidewalks; to prevent non-resident aliens from acquiring lands in this state; legalizing ditch tax in Windsor, Eaton county; making an appropriation for the deaf and dumb institute; making an appropriation of state swamp lands to improve the Looking glass river in Clinton and Shiawassee counties; to hasten the civilization of Indians, lost; proposing an amendment to the constitution relating to auditors of Wayne county; appropriating \$5,000 for the semi-centennial celebration of the admission of Michigan into the Union; amending section 2375, Howell, relative to police regulations of the liquor traffic; lost; reconsidered and referred to the committee of the whole, for publication of divorce statistics; lost; for the punishment of public officers; enacting clause struck out but bill reconsidered; amending section 1930, Howell, relative to subpoenas; for indexing names of soldiers; amending section 7012, Howell, relative to punishment for cutting and carrying away timber; amending section 7508, relative to taking depositions; to prohibit sale of butter and oleomargarine. The committee on military bounties reported their inability to estimate the amount required under the terms of the Sellers bill. Adjourned.

MAY 8.

SENATE.—The bill amending Sec. 4741, Howell, relative to burying grounds, was passed. The day was spent in considering in committee of the whole the value insurance policy bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The greater part of the day was devoted to work in committee of the whole. The following bills for a grant of state swamp lands, drain the townships of Verona and Colfax, Huron county.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1 white	98	@ 1 02
Wheat—No. 2 red	98	@ 1 02
Flour	4 75	@ 5 00
Corn	45	@ 50
Oats	35	@ 40
Barley	1 35	@ 1 50
Rye per 100	4 00	@ 4 25
Corn meal per 100	1 00	@ 1 10
Clayton Seed	6 00	@ 6 50
Timothy Seed	7 50	@ 8 00
Apples per bushel	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples per barrel	75	@ 1 00
Butter 1 lb	13	@ 16
Eggs	11	@ 12
Maple Sugar	10	@ 11
Potatoes	34	@ 45
Turnips	35	@ 40
Onion 5 lb	30	@ 1 00
Honey	10	@ 13
Beans picked	1 15	@ 1 25
Beans, unpicked	90	@ 1 00
Hay	16 00	@ 18 00
Straw	6 00	@ 7 00
Pork, dressed 24 100	5 50	@ 6 00
Pork, mess 100	12 25	@ 13 50
Bacon, family	12 50	@ 13 75
Hams	10 50	@ 11 75
Shoulders	8	@ 7
Lard	6	@ 7
Tallow	5	@ 5 1/2
Beef wax	30	@ 35
Bacon extra mess	10 25	@ 15 50
Wood, Beech and Maple	5 75	@ 6 00
Wood, Maple	6 25	@ 6 50
Wood, Hickory	6 75	@ 7 00

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—Market weak but active at 10c decline; shipping \$4 50@5 50; butchers, \$3 50@4 50; stockers, \$1 00@1 60; feeders, \$1 60@2 50;

A PHILOSOPHER.

Let all the mortals ever born
Recount their every grief;
Their tales I treat with utter scorn,
And bear with unrelenting
There never dwelt a soul on earth
To whom were so unkind
The fates that ushered me to birth—
No matter. Never mind!

I madly loved in early life,
Before I left my teens;
The lady might have been my wife,
Instead of Mr. Green's.
'Twere sad enough the facts to tell,
But worse remains behind;
I can't get on with Mrs. L.—
No matter. Never mind!

It struck me once I had a turn
For commerce or for trade;
I found a little safe concern
Where money might be made.
But rack and ruin came to pass,
And I could only find
One shilling in the pound, alas!—
No matter. Never mind!

I thought the City life so hard
That, in a little time,
Says I, I'll be a bard,
And build the lofty rhyme.
Yet verse is not a merry task,
But one incessant grind;
Will genius ever pay? I ask—
No matter. Never mind!

I only steer a cranky craft
Across a stormy sea;
To slowly starve aboard a raft
Alone is left for me.
The waves are high, obscured the sky,
And bleakly blows the wind.
For help I loudly, vainly cry—
No matter. Never mind!

—Henry S. Leigh.

THE GIFT.

An April day, the sky all dappled
With silver-shining clouds, while bright
sheets of rain seemed to braid them-
selves with the sunbeams, and every
gust of southward-coming air seemed
full of vague scents of violets and daf-
fodils, and grass growing green on
sunny hillsides.

Hiram Lacy sat by his city window,
where the sweet air lifted the silver
hair upon his forehead, and thought
longingly of the departed days when
he dwelt under his own vine and fig
tree, and watched the dancing sun-
beams with greedy eyes.

"Marian!" he said, in his feeble,
piping voice, "Marian, don't you think
we might have a little walk in the
park this afternoon? The air is so
mild, and I'm so tired of these four
walls."

Marian Lacy looked up from her
desk at the farther end of the room.
She was a slender, pretty girl of sev-
en or eight-and-twenty, with large,
soft hazel eyes, brown hair, and pale
cheeks.

"By and by, dear father," she said,
gently, "when the sun gets a little
lower."

And once more she eagerly resumed
her writing, the pen flying swiftly over
the smooth surface of the paper, as if
it were winged with magic speed.

Hiram Lacy turned to his wife, who
sat patiently sewing opposite him.

"What," said he, "the apple trees
will be in blossom at the old farm soon.
Don't you remember how the white
leaves used to shower down on the
ground like a snowstorm? The old
farm—if I could but have ended my
days there!" he added, with a weary
sigh. "Here I'm a poor, weakly old
man, and nobody nurses me or cares
for me by the city whirl—but there
every tree is a friend of mine, and the
very wind among the branches sounds
familiar in my ears!"

"It's no use thinking about old
times, dear," said his wife, sighing
almost inaudibly.

"If I could only have been content-
ed to let those oil speculations alone,"
resumed Hiram, eagerly; "or if I
could have bought them a month—
only a month—earlier! But I was mad
—and we are ruined! The landlord
was here this morning, persecuting
us because the rent of the room was
not paid. I never thought I should
come to this, Huldah!"

His wife made no reply. Marian
still wrote on, her brow slightly con-
tracted.

"Still, we should have done well
enough," went on poor old Lacy, "if
Marian could have made up her mind
to marry young Deforest! He is well
off, we old folks could have had a
home with him, with our feet on the
green grass, and God's pure, clear
sky above our heads. It's not too
late yet, lass. Deforest was here yester-
day when you and mother were
gone down to those musty old news-
paper offices. You'd better think of
it, my girl!"

"Marian looked up, tossing back the
drooping hair from her brow.

"Father," she said, pitifully, "I
have told you that I do not love him!"
"Love! love!" echoed the old man
sneeringly. "Love won't boil the ket-
tle nor buy a gown! I thought you
had outgrown the age of school girl
sentiment!"

"I hope I shall never outgrow it,
father!" answered Marian in a low
voice.

"And while you are waiting for love
to grow up in your heart your poor
old father and mother may pine their
lives out in this city-smelling den!"

"I hope not, father," said Marian.
"My writing—"

"I don't want to hear another word
of your writing," interrupted Mr.
Lacy. "If it hadn't been for your
ridiculous idea that you were a genius,
you'd have settled down quietly to be
John Deforest's wife five years ago!"
Marian pursued the argument no
further, but her mother's gentle, en-
couraging glance, as she looked up,
mutually testified that she had at least
one tender sympathizer.

And the blue-eyed April violets blos-
somed and died, and hung her chap-
lets of bloom on tree and glen and
forest, and still Marian toiled on, early
and late.

Her father's words often occurred

to her at times of fatigue or despon-
dency. "A genius." Was she, indeed,
a genius? If she were—O bright, im-
possible if—every sacred fire of her
nature was burning on the altar of
this book, into which she was inter-
weaving the tenderest fancies of her
soul or brain; oh, if!

And Marian grew paler and more
absorbed day by day, and her mother
watched her with wistful, silent care,
and old Hiram fretted on with the in-
coherent plaints of old age, and the
summer ripened into golden fullness,
under beamy moonlight nights and the
glow of tropic days.

"It's getting warm weather," groan-
ed old Hiram, "and this Croton water
isn't fit for a dog to drink, let alone a
Christian. Oh, if I could only have a
drink of water out of the old well un-
der the garden wall! It used to be as
cold as ice when the sun was at its
hottest. I dreamed last night of stand-
ing beside that well with the old
bucket brimming over and the wild
roses hanging over the cumb, all in a
tangle, as they used to grow!"

"Father," said Marian, who had
just come in, with cheeks unwentingly
rosy and a light sparkling deep down
in her eyes, "shall we all go, you and
I and mother, for a nice, long drive in
the country this afternoon?"
The old man's face lighted up for an
instant, but it fell again.

"We can't afford it," he said, testily.
"We are poor. Carriage drives costs
money."

"But I have earned a—little money
from my book," began Marian eagerly.

"Book, indeed!" laughed old Hiram.
"A pretty book you'd write. But we'll
go, if you can afford to squander the
money of your old father. You've
been very close with your money of
late."

Marian's cheeks glowed at the under-
served taunt, but she did not reply.
"Father's not well," she said to her-
self, "and he's old and irritable, and
this hot weather frets him. He will be
better when—"

And there Marian's reverie stop-
ped.

The air was full of the sweet breath
of new mown hay, when the open car-
riage rolled along the green country
roads, under the rustling boughs of
elm and beech and waving willow.
Hiram Lacy's eyes brightened, the
blood seemed to leap with new impul-
ses through his veins.

"Ah!" he cried, drawing a deep
breath, "now I am beginning to live
again! Why, this is the old road, with
the gnarled oak hanging over the gate.
There are the fields that used to be
ours. Daughter, why did you take
this road?"

"I thought you would like to see the
old place again, father."

"It isn't ours any longer," he groan-
ed. "See those clover fields—I al-
ways said it was the best ground in
the country—and the tall corn, grow-
ing so loyally! and the house
looks just as it used to look.
I believe it is the very same
robin singing in the poplar tree by the
porch."

His eyes were brimming over with
tears; his voice faltered strangely as
he spoke.

"Who lives here now?" he asked.
"You said Burke had sold it."

"Nobody just at present. Shall we
go in and walk through the rooms?"
Hiram Lacy assented with a slight
inclination of the head.

It was all the same—the old furni-
ture undisturbed in its nooks and cor-
ners, the worn, familiar carpets, the
same tinting of wall and woodwork.
Hiram Lacy could almost believe that
it was but yesterday he quitted the
threshold. He sat down in the old
cushioned arm chair, which had once
been his special chair.

"I shall die more contentedly for
having seen the dear old furniture
once more!" he said in a broken voice.
"Father!" cried Marian, unable to
restrain herself any longer, "you shall
never leave it. It is home to you!"

"Home!" repeated old Hiram in a
puzzled voice. "It was home once, I
know, but—"

"And it is home now!" cried Mar-
ian, throwing her arms around his
neck and bursting into tears. "Tell
him, mother! I cannot."

"Marian is the one who has bought
it, father," said the old lady, with
fond, maternal pride. "Her book has
been published, and it was a great
success, and she took the money to
buy the old farm back for her father
and mother to end their days in."

Old Hiram was silent for an instant;
then he laid his hand on Marian's
bowed head.

"My daughter," said he, "you have
kept the fourth commandment, and
God will bless you for it in His own
good time. I never dreamed of this
—when I was so cross and un-
reasonable with you. But who is
this?" as a shadow crossed the thresh-
hold, and a tall, noble looking man
entered from another door. "One of
our new neighbors, perhaps; there
have been many changes since I lived
here."

"No, father," said Marian, growing
as rosy as the elms pinks in the gar-
den outside; "it is Mr. Arden, one of
the publishers of the new book."
"I'm glad to see you, sir," said Hi-
ram Lacy, with old-fashioned court-
eously, "and I'm glad you like my girl's
writings."

"I do, sir, very much," said Mr.
Arden. Frankly, "and, moreover, I
like the girl—so well that I am here
this afternoon to ask you to give her
to me for my wife."

"What does Marian say?" asked the
old man, after an instant of bewilder-
ment.

"She says yes."

"Oh!" said Mr. Lacy dryly; "so this
is the reason she wouldn't marry John
Deforest?"

"It is one of the reasons, I believe,"
said Mr. Arden, laughing.

And thus, in striving to work out
the happiness of her parents, Marian
Lacy found the great gift and sunshine
of her own life.

The Egyptian Fellah.

The fellah is not the owner of the
soil, but merely a laborer under a
master; just as the same class of men
were three or four thousand years
ago, under the mighty Pharaohs, so
are they now. The fellah formed part
of the estate, and if it were sold, then
the serf, not as slave, went with it,
for he was under direct protection of
the law; his master had no power
over his life, as formerly in American
slavery. Each serf had the liberty to
appeal to Pharaoh himself, whether
the petitioners were workmen or till-
ers. Both were serfs, the tiller of the
ground only bearing the name of
"fellah." A papyrus, now in the
British museum, thus describes the
bitter life of the fellah: "Behold the
humble farm laborer. His whole life
is consumed amid the beasts of
the field. His strength is
spent in tending the vines and the
hogs. He seeks his food in the fields.
If he is well, he is well among the
cattle; if he is sick, he lies on the bare
ground in the midst of the herds."

Before the days of Rameses the Great,
supposed to be the Pharaoh of Joseph's
time, regarding the husbandman the
following is the treatment narrated by
the scribe Amenemhat to the scribe
Pentaur, the original being also in
the British museum: "Consider the
condition of the husbandman. Ere it
is yet harvest time, the worms, the
hogs, the locusts, the birds devour the
growing corn; and if he is not vigil-
ant the little that remains is stolen by
thieves. The tax collector waits on
the quay to claim the tithe of his har-
vest when reaped. The doorkeepers
are there with their staves and the ne-
groes with their palm-canes. They
cry, 'Give up thy corn!' If it is lack-
ing, he is flung down, bound, and
dragged head downward through the
canal. His wife is manacled before
his eyes. His children are strangled;
his neighbors, occupied in their own
harvest, abandon him to his fate." This
tyrannical mode of government is said
to have originated with Cheops, the
founder of the first and largest
pyramid. Three thousand years have
passed away, and still the same usage
of the husbandman, or small farmer,
remains. "The tax-collector still
awaits the corn-barge at the landing
place, the bastinado is still wielded by
his negro assistants, and the wretched
defaulter is beaten, cast into prison,
and tortured to this day." Three
thousand years ago the weaver's fate
was as bad as that of the husbandman.

"The weaver, imprisoned inside the
house, is more helpless than a woman.
He sits crouching, his knees higher
than his heart. He tastes not the free
air. If, for a single day, he fails to
weave the prescribed length of stuff
he is bound with cords, like a bundle
of the marsh reeds. It is only by brib-
ing the doorkeeper with gifts of bread
that he gets to look out upon the light
of day." There was one thing, how-
ever, that the oppressed workers of
Egypt had in common with their task-
masters of every rank. The dead
bodies were mummified, although in a
cheap and careless manner. "Some-
times inclosed in coarse basket-work,
sometimes wrapped in palm fronds
laced with palm-leaf, the only relics
buried with them being a knotted cord,
a pair of straw slippers, and a tool-
punch; and with the fellah a pick and
hoe; and these mummies of the hum-
ble class are found lying side by side,
layer above layer, in enormous com-
mon graves." The singular tuft of
hair on the head of the Egyptian men
and children of the present day pro-
fessing to be followers of Mohammed
is described by Josephus to have been
the practice of the Phœnicians, who
used to shave the head, leaving only a
lock on the crown, but for what pur-
pose is unknown.—*Ladies' Treasury.*

The Cost of Disinfecting Rags.

To disinfect rags costs about \$5 per
ton. It is done in an air-tight box,
into which each bale of rags is drawn
by means of five screws, which at the
same time make five perforations from
end to end of the bale. Super-heated
steam is injected through the screws,
which are hollow and perforated with
holes which permit jets of steam to
penetrate through the rags in every
direction. An escape in the upper
part of the box is provided with a
bath intended to intercept the passage
of any disease germ into the air.
Most germs of life are killed at a heat
of 212 or 215 degrees, but the steam
employed in this process is raised to
330. An exposure of four or five min-
utes here heats the bale so that it takes
two hours for it to fall below the per-
centage point of 212.—*St. Louis Com-
mercial.*

He Took the Biscuit.

A fashionable young man of this
beautiful village, who is of a very
economical turn, has the habit when
he sends a note to his girl of adding
this postscript: "Give negro boy a
biscuit for carrying this note." Re-
cently the young lady promptly sent
the young man quite a number of
biscuits, informing him that he could
henceforth prepay postage, and when
the rations were exhausted to draw
on her for more. A cold wave now
blows between that young lady and
the collect-on-delivery young man.—
Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

THE EXODUS.

Physical Conditions Brought Into Harmony
with the Bible Narrative.

The quarterly statement of the
Palestine exploration fund for April of
this year, says *The London Post*, con-
tains an interesting article by Prof.
Hull, of Dublin, on "The Relations of
Land and Sea in the Isthmus of Suez
at the Time of the Exodus," wherein
he deals with the question of the actual
position of the passage of the Red Sea
by the children of Israel. Prof. Hull
justly remarks that, according to the
present position of land and water,
there is a direct landway across into
the wilderness of Etham, and he asks
whether, if at the time of the exodus
the physical conditions of the district
north of Suez had been the same as
they are now (of course he disregards
for the moment the existence of the
Suez canal), there would have been
cause for the cry of despair from the
Israelites, or the necessity for the
stupendous miracle of deliverance
such as the bible narrative relates.
He then proceeds to show that the
beds of sand and gravel and other ma-
rine forms now existing in the waters
of the Gulf of Suez (which beds are
found on either side of the gulf up to
at least two hundred feet above the
present sea level), form complete evi-
dence of the elevation of the whole
land area of that particular region,
but that this elevation must have
taken place at a time long antecedent
to that of the exodus. He points out
what is true, that if at the time of the
exodus an elevation of not more
than from twenty-five to thirty feet
had remained to be effected, the land
now forming the southern part of the
Isthmus of Suez would have been sub-
merged by the waters of the Red sea,
and he regards it as in the highest de-
gree probable that at the time "when
the exodus took place the waters of
the Red sea extended northward, up
the valley at least as far as the Bitter
lakes, producing a channel twenty to
thirty feet in depth, and perhaps a
mile in breadth; a terrible barrier to
the Israelites, and sufficient to induce
a cry of despair from the whole multi-
tude." Having quite recently trav-
ersed the whole isthmus, making a
special examination of the portion be-
tween Ismailiya and Suez, the follow-
ing incident, which then occurred, ap-
pears to be worthy of notice, inasmuch
as it is eminently corroborative of Dr.
Hull's view: While engaged with
other members of the international
commission upon the investigation of
various matters connected with the
question of improving the Suez canal,
some of our party landed from time to
time, and on one occasion at a point
between what is now the north end of
the Gulf of Suez and the south of Bit-
ter lakes, not, in fact, very far to the
north of the bridge of boats by which
the pilgrims from Mecca cross the
canal. Desiring to test for myself the
character and hardness of the unbroken
ground at this point, and a height of
about twelve or fifteen feet above sea
level, the first stroke of a pick turned up
from three inches below the surface a
thick cake of a dull white substance,
which at the moment appeared to be
gypsum, and, while stooping to take it
up, I remarked accordingly, but sim-
ultaneously a colleague who was stand-
ing at my side exclaimed, "Salt!" On
asking him how it came to pass that
he so instantly arrived at this conclu-
sion, he replied that the whole dis-
trict thereabout was full of such salt.
When it is explained that this gentle-
man had the engineering charge of a
considerable length of the Suez canal
at the time work was in course of con-
struction, and consequently had thus
acquired an intimate knowledge of
this district, and also that on testing
the ground at other points thereabouts
I found salt existing below a thin cov-
ering of sand at heights considerably
above the sea level, there is ample
warrant for saying, as I have done,
that the extensive existence of salt in
this form, and at such a height, can
not be regarded otherwise than as a
proof that the waters of the Red sea
did at one time extend as far north as
the Bitter lakes. A specimen nearly
an inch thick is before me as I write.

Further evidence that at some period
antecedent to the formation of the Suez
canal the sea extended as far up the
isthmus as the Bitter lakes is found
in a remarkable sample of salt which
was cut from the bottom of the Bitter
lakes by the engineers of the Suez Can-
al company before the sea was let in
to effect the completion of the water
communication between the northern
and southern sections of the work.
This block of salt to which my atten-
tion was directed by M. de Lesseps, is
preserved in the court-yard attached
to the offices of the canal company at
Ismailiya. It is fully seven feet in
height, and, according to M. Vosnil
Bey, who at the time it was taken out
acted as the company's chief engineer
in Egypt, salt certainly existed to a
still greater depth, but to what pre-
cise extent is not known. I may here
mention that, while passing over the
1,500 miles from the Strait of Bab el
Mandeb to Suez, the water of the Red
sea is so far changed by evaporation
that samples taken from the surface
at Suez have been proved to be nearly
two parts in 1,000 saltier than those at
Bab el Mandeb. It should be borne
in mind, moreover, that an excep-
tionally great amount of evapora-
tion would necessarily take
place within such a comparatively
shallow island basin as that of the Bit-
ter lakes, having its surface swept by
the hot, dry air of the Arabian desert,
and shut in from the Mediterranean by
the high banks of Serapeum immedi-
ately to the north, or, at any rate, to

the still higher ridge of country at El
Guish. These conditions would obvi-
ously contribute to the formation of
such a remarkable deposit of salt as is
found in the specimen above described.

A peculiar feature in this specimen
is the presence of a thin layer of sand,
most probably caused during the pre-
valence of violent southerly winds,
which, from time to time, raise the sea
level of Suez nearly three feet above
that of an ordinary spring tide in calm
weather. The strong current to the
northward on such occasions would be
sure to carry a considerable quantity
of sand into the Bitter lakes, sufficient,
it may be assumed, to account for the
layers of sand in question. The facts
to which I have here called attention
appear to me unquestionably to con-
firm the view entertained by Prof.
Hull. Feeling with him that, accord-
ing to this view, the physical condi-
tions at the time of the exodus will be
brought into harmony with the bible
narrative, and that the difficulty which
which has hitherto surrounded the
subject of the passage of the Israelites
through the Red sea will thus have
been to a great extent removed. I
have ventured to send you the result
of my own recent personal observa-
tions, in the hope that the interest of
the subject may secure a place for this
letter in your columns.

Frost Preserves Them.

"If your garret or loft is only cold
enough, there isn't any reason in the
world why you shouldn't treat your
friends with plump, full-flavored
Rhode Island greenings, Baldwins, or
any other choice apples, just as well
next June as you did last Christmas,"
said a Washington street commission
merchant. "I'll have last year's Bald-
wins, and I don't know but last year's
greenings, as sound as a knot, in my
house next summer, in the same dish
with this year's harvest apples; yet
nine out of ten people would have
thought these same apples were ruined
two months ago, and would have treat-
ed them accordingly. Why? Simply
because they were frozen."

"Doesn't the freezing of apples spoil
them, then?" asked the reporter.
"The general opinion is," replied
the merchant, "that after an apple
freezes its value is gone; but the fact
is that just the contrary is the truth.
Let a barrel of apples freeze in the
fall, and keep them froze, or, rather,
do not disturb them, and in the spring
they will be in the very condition they
were when taken from the tree. Bald-
wins, and, in fact, all favorite eating
apples, do not have their full flavor
nor mellowness when packed in the
fall. They ripen in the barrel, and
are at their best in January. After
that they begin to decay, and when
March comes they are few and far be-
tween, those that are left being the re-
sult of especial good care and atten-
tion."

"If they are frozen in the fall, how-
ever, the ripening process is checked.
The vitality of the apple is simply sus-
pended, and it only needs proper
treatment to restore it to its natural
action. The trouble has always been
that when a barrel of apples was
found to be frozen it was rolled off at
once to a warm place and subjected to
a rapid thawing. Some people take
the apples out of the barrels and
plunge them into cold water to draw
the frost out. The result is a flabby,
flavorless fruit, really not worth the
room it occupies, and subject to speedy
decay; all because of popular ignor-
ance. A frozen apple is one of the
most sensitive things in the world.
Touch your finger upon it, and when
the frost is thawed from the apple the
spot touched will be a mark of decay,
which spreads rapidly over the fruit."

"Therefore, if you ever find that
your barrel of Baldwins is frozen, heat
it gently. If the apples are thoroughly
frozen the barrel will not be full by
nearly a peck, so much has the fruit
contracted with the frost. It would
be impossible now to move the barrel
without ruining every apple in it. So,
if it stands where it will not be subject
to sudden warmth, and thus thawed
out rapidly, let it stand. Cover the
apples up where they will be kept dark.
Then go away and let them alone un-
til spring comes and draws the frost
out of everything. Then uncover
your apples. It may startle you, but
you will find the barrel full to the
head with the plump fellows that were
rolled into your house in the fall, and
which were a sorry-looking lot of
wrinkled, shrunk-up fruit the last time
you saw them."

"If they were assorted apples when
packed you need not pick them over,
for they will be just as sound and
hard as they were in November. By
the middle of May or 1st of June they
will be in the fragrant, mellow condi-
tion that they would have been in five
months before if the frost hadn't
stepped in and held it back. I've had
apples frozen and thawed three times
in one winter, owing to sudden changes
in the weather, but they were all right
when the final drawing of the frost
took place. A barrel of apples might
be kept frozen a thousand years, I be-
lieve, and the fruit would be just as
sound and fine flavored when thawed
out and ripened as it was the day it
was packed."—*New York Sun.*

Paralyzing Puns.

An agricultural country—Hay-ti.
A little one for a scent—An onion.
An idle-eyed female—The blind
woman.

The young man who sows wild oats
is apt to reap his sown.

Murderers in prison are candidates
for hemptie honors.

The man who made the first steam-
engine should have been a man of
great engine-unity.—*Vanity Fair.*

Pinckney Michigan, Thursday, May 14th, 1855.

It has thus early begun to appear that American tourists in Europe will be scarcer than usual this year, owing to the probability of an epidemic of cholera, spreading from the Mediterranean shores.

In Georgia there seems to be among a certain class an inadequate appreciation of one of the great and growing industries of this great and glorious country. We refer to professional base ball playing. The *Thomaston Times* declares the game a nuisance in Georgia and calls upon the legislature to pass a law prohibiting it. These Georgia folks will please explain what the able-bodied young men now engaged in ball playing are to do if the game is abolished. Is it possible that they are expected to work?

The chief editor of the New York Herald, the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, is pastor of a church in Newark, New Jersey. His parishioners think they are not getting their money's worth when he preaches only one sermon on Sunday, and that perhaps an old one, while Bennett grudges him the time taken to deliver it. He should divide his sermons into editorial paragraphs and advise his hearers to subscribe to the Herald if they want to get their money back.—Free Press.

In the appointment of G. V. N. Lathrop as minister to Russia President Cleveland has shown due regard for the dignity of the office and for the reputation of the nation whose ambassador Mr. Lathrop becomes. It is not probable that Mr. Lathrop has sought this, or any other office, and his selection is, therefore, a surprising contrast to the nomination of such men as Kelley and Meier for foreign appointments. Mr. Lathrop, it need hardly be said, was not urged upon the president by the office-broking mob of small Democrats who recently invaded Washington.—Post.

A St. Petersburg dispatch brings the news of popular demonstrations in honor of General Komaroff. It is said that he has become "a national hero." He is regarded by the populace as the embodiment of the national spirit and pride, and of the aggressive ambition of Russia. At the risk of setting England aflame with rage, Komaroff fought the Afghans and boldly took possession of disputed territory. As it appears to the Russians, the battles on the border and subsequent operations of the Russian forces, were a humiliation to the Lion. This was enough to stir the popular spirit, which finds vent in cheers for Komaroff. If there is to be an amicable settlement of present complications, by mutual concessions, or even by a radical modification of the claims of the Russian Government, General Komaroff will still be a hero in the eyes of the Russians. He prodded the Lion with his sword and the beast slunk away.

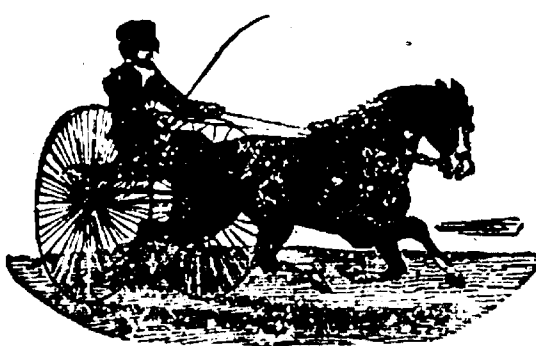
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Sugar, Granulated,.....	7c
" Confectioners.....	6½c
" Extra C., Yellow.....	6c
" Brown.....	5c
Bird Seed,..... 10 + 3 lbs. for 25c	
Saleratus.....	7c
Yeast Cakes.....	8c
Coffee, Arbuckle's.....	18c
" Delworth's.....	18c
" McLaughlin's.....	18c
Corn Starch.....	8c
Gloss Starch.....	8c

Soap, 3 bars for 25c.	{GalvanicMagneticIvory
" Anti-washboard, 4 bars,.....	25c
" Town Talk, 6 bars,.....	25c
Canned Goods per can, Tomatoes,.....	10c
" " " Corn,.....	12c
" " " Peaches,.....	18c
" " " Sardines, 10 & 15c.....	18c
" " " Mackerel,.....	12c
" " " Salmon,.....	15c
" " " Beans,.....	18c
Lard per lb.....	10c
Teas, " " " 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c.....	10c
Herring per box.....	30c
Pure Maple Sugar per lb.....	12c
Figs per lb.....	20c
White Fish per lb.....	10c
Trout, " " ".....	8c
Markerel, " " ".....	8c
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Forgot Something.

"What! You in mourning!" she exclaimed, as she entered the car and caught sight of an acquaintance.

"Yes."

"Some one dead?"

"Yes."

"Dead and buried, eh?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's too bad! Died of pneumonia, I suppose?"

"No—of brain fever."

"Dear me, but that's awful! How do you like my new hat?"

The newcomer rattled on in this fashion for twenty minutes, and then left the car. As it started again after leaving the cross walk she made vigorous motions to the conductor, and when he had brought the vehicle to a halt she said:

"Won't you please ask that lady friend of mine if it was her husband or one of her children who died. I forgot to find out."

She didn't find out on that trip.—Free Press.

The Woodchuck at a Weather Prophet.

The Connecticut country editors are greatly wrought over a story that a Fitchfield county woodchuck was caught in a trap in March. Their patrons are taking up the pen and an appalling deluge of woodchuck knowledge is outpouring on the great question whether the woodchuck does or doesn't know enough to stay in his hole until April at least. A Harwinton expert on woodchucks swears by the eternal horn spoon that "when he was a boy" he trapped "chucks" every month in the year. A Caeshire man says his dog treed one last week on a branch twenty feet above the ground, and an aged farmer with the truth on his lips and mud on his boots tells the gentle editor of the Derby Transcript that March is the woodchuck's mating season, and after a light snow they can be tracked for long distances on their evening tramps in search of a housekeeper for the coming summer.—Hartford Post.

Bill Nye on Roller Skating.

The roller skate is a wayward little quadruped. It is as frolicsome and more innocent looking than a lamb, but for interfering with one's upright attitude in the community it is perhaps the best machine that has appeared.

One's first feeling on standing upon a pair of roller skates is an uncontrollable tendency to come from together. One foot may start for Idaho, while the other promptly strikes out for Arizona.

One of the most noticeable things at a skating rink, is the strong attraction between the human body and the floor of the rink. If the human body had been coming through space for days, at the rate of a million miles a second, without stopping at eating stations, and not excepting Sundays, when it strikes the floor, we could understand why it strikes the floor with so much violence. As it is, however, the thing is quite inexplicable.

There are different kinds of falls in vogue at the rink. There are the rear fall and front fall the Cardinal Wolsey fall, fall one across the other three in a pile, and so on. There are some of the falls that I would like to be excused from describing. The rear fall is the favorite. It is more frequently utilized than any other. There are two positions in skating, the perpendicular and horizontal. Advanced skaters prefer the perpendicular, while others effect the horizontal.

Skates are no respecter of persons. They will lay out a minister of the gospel or the mayor of the city as readily as they will a short coated boy or a giddy girl.

When one of a man's feet start for Nevada and the other for Colorado, that does not separate him from the floor or break up his fun. Other portions of his body will take the place his feet have just vacated with a promptness that is surprising. And he will know that the fun has just begun—for the people looking on. The equipments for the rink are a pair of skates, a cushion and a bottle of liniment.

PASACAS.

It is not to electrify the world by some brilliant performance on the turf that we present the picture of the subject of our sketch on the frontispiece of the Horseman this week, but to place again before the public one of the grandest horses in general conformation and as a stock horse in Michigan.

Pasacas, whose picture appears here, and one that represents him very truly, and for which a great deal of credit is due the artist, is a blood bay stallion, 15½ hands high, of wonderful conformation, superior both in quality and substance throughout. His sire is the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; his dam is Glory, by Jackson's Western Star, by Platt's Western Star, son of Blacknose, by Medoc, son of American Eclipse, by Duroc, son of imp. Diomed; 2d dam by Boanerges; 3d dam by Gallatin. He is the property of W. W. Starkey, Fowlerville, Livingston County, Michigan. While his career on the turf has been very limited, he has trotted some creditable races. In 1878 he was entered through the Oil Circuit in Pennsylvania in the 2:40 class, and trotted his first race in the circuit at Oil City, September 18th, against John McDougal and Cricket, but was driven for second place only on account of having suffered a temporary disability from the effect of a very severe quarter crack in one of his front feet that had been very annoying to both horse and owner throughout the whole season, but in this race his owner learned to prize more highly the sterling qualities and indomitable courage that he has so stoutly inherited through his royal ancestry. When scoring for the second heat he burst open his quarter afresh, but came unflinching to the wire for the word, and trotted a good second in the heat, and when he came out for the third heat he carried his lame foot, going from the stall to the track on three legs, and his owner thinking it cruel to start him again, went to the stand to draw him, but his driver prevailed on him to let him come to score once, to see if he would not brace up enough to save his distance in the heat, and thereby win second money, which he did. The moment his check was placed, and he turned for the word, he came down the stretch, his eyes like balls of fire, and acted like he was ready to do or die, and he was allowed to go the heat, and was only beaten by John McDougal a neck in 2:33½, without even a nod, over a half mile track, with a 36 foot grade in the first quarter, which accounts for the slow time made over the track that season. At Edinburg the next week he won third place, and at Parkers the week following he won second place in a good field of horses. At Massillon, Ohio, the same fall he was started in the three minute class to win, and won in straight heats, beating Young Bruno, Doctor Cash (both ringing out of their class), and four others, best time 2:43½, in deep sand.

It will be remembered that Pasacas was brought to Lansing, Mich., in February 1878, a place where well bred horses were comparatively unknown at that time, and where the people were very much prejudiced against such high priced stock—as they termed it—from the fact that other well bred stallions had been largely patronized in different localities throughout the state, and as yet had failed to produce trotters, and they could not be induced to patronize this horse, the consequence was he had to seek other fields for his labor, and he was taken to Fowlerville where he is now owned and where he has made a great local reputation as a sire. Pasacas is a horse of wonderful individual excellency and prepotency as a sire; his colts all inherit in a remarkable degree the indomitable courage, nerve and instinct to do or die so conspicuous in their sire.

Out of 245 colts got by this horse up to 1882 from all colors in dams, 117 are bay, 26 are chestnut, and two are gray. This shows the prepotency in the blood, with power to transmit. These colts are largely bred and owned by farmers, consequently very few of them have been handled or trained. Up to this date not more than a dozen mares brought to his embrace can be traced to any speed producing strains of blood, and the produce from these dams are too young to develop much speed. Those of his get that have been handled are out of strictly gold blooded dams, as far as known, and it can safely be said that no sire in Michigan can show such a lot of fine colts with same aggregate amount of speed, superior quality, and substance for road and track from the class of dams, as this son of the great Almont. They have taken first premiums over all comers whenever shown with their sire for sweepstakes, for stallions, and six of his own get, at the Michigan State, Central, and Western Fairs, also as single and individual horses in their class.—Chicago Horseman.

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Pinchney Dispatch.

J. L. NEWKIRK, Publisher.

Published at the Pinchney as it stands matter.

CURRENT TOPICS.

HERE is the entertaining prophesy of a Pittsburgh man: "In 50 years, or perhaps in half that time, coal will not be carried from the mines to its place of destination in bulk, but only its actual heat energy will be transported, and that by wire, a process which, he says, can be accomplished by converting the coal into heat, the heat into motion and the motion into electricity; a storage battery in Cincinnati would take it up as fast as generated at the mines, and from this battery it could be taken and converted back into motion and heat, or changed into light."

THE president of the Manchester medical society, England, said recently that the number of deaths from cancer had increased from 4,807 in 1849 to 14,057 in 1882, the last return available. Mr. Whitehead did not compare deaths from cancer with population, but with the total number of deaths, and he found that whereas in 1849 out of the total mortality one death in 90 was due to cancer, in 1882 the proportion was one in 36. These figures do not represent the extent of the increase fully, because formerly fibroids, polypi, etc., were included under the term cancer. In 1882 twice as many females died from cancer as males, and the proportionate increase has been greater among women.

PEOPLE who enjoy shopping and getting bargains should go to Berlin and join in the scramble for "something to boot," which dealers in that city gladly give to attract trade. Thus, it is said: Confection houses give Chinese shawls, hats and satchels; grocers bribe cooks with gifts of soap; butchers give extra slices of ham, and dry goods dealers give dress patterns, valuable according as the value of the purchase is much or little. The practice is most general among booksellers, who give toys, dolls, games, pencils, and the like, and recently in one of the Berlin schools the pupils having got into a violent quarrel over some fire-crackers obtained by one of them as 'boot' in a book-store purchase?

MR. W. D. HOWELLS is engaged upon a new serial story for The Century Magazine, to follow "The Rise of Silas Lapham," which will be finished in the August number. The publication of the new story will be begun possibly during the autumn, and will be completed in six numbers of the magazine. It is said to deal with the fortunes of a country boy in Boston, and with the perplexities, on his account, of the minister who has tried to help him with advice; and will therefore illustrate phases of one of the peculiar questions of American life. The situations will be fresh, and the characters a larger group than Mr. Howells usually brings upon the scene of a novel. In the minister, the readers of The Century will recognize one of the subordinate characters of "The Rise of Silas Lapham."

A fresh impetus to bible study will, no doubt, be given by the appearance of the new revised version of the old testament, which was to have been given to the public on the 1st inst., but is now promised for the 19th. As stated before, this has been 15 years in preparing, and all the profoundest learning of the age has been engaged upon it. The genuineness of the original manuscripts has been verified, their variations compared and weighed, and all the rules of interpretation developed by the highest scholarship applied. The Revised Version is perhaps the most perfect transcription of the sacred writings into the English vernacular that will ever be undertaken or accomplished. It will be the standard for all ages. If it differs but little from the old King James version the fact only shows the high merit of that translation. If it fails to supersede it in popular use it will only be because it has proved the substantial correctness of the old translation. In any event it will have accomplished its end, and a glorious and noble work it has been.

Chestnut! Oliver Wendell Holmes carries one in his pocket as a rheumatic preventive.

The finest granite in the world is that of South Carolina, and it is being used to pave the streets of Charleston.

INDIAN FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

Some of the Singular Customs of the Aborigines of America.

When the Indians were great nations, instead broken, wandering tribes, their customs were more elaborate. Lawson, who wrote a history of the Carolinas in the first years of the last century, was struck with the care the Indians showed in keeping the corpses from contact with the soil. Their feeling was just the opposite of that expressed by "earth to earth." Old travelers give quaint wood-cuts of the quigozagon or mausoleum, in which dead people of note were laid. It was lined as well as floored with mats, and had its sides secured from falling in by well-spliced poles, which supported an arched roof. If all this seems too much trouble for "savages" to take, we must remember that they were not savages—had many arts which they have lost through contact with the whites, and, from the unsparing way in which nowadays they give their best to their dead friends, we may argue that the Bry and Laftau, and other explorers, simply depicted what they saw, and that the houses of the dead were, among some tribes, really far more sumptuous than those of the living. Here is an instance of this present-day unsparingness in a poor broken tribe in California. These Californians burn their dead, as do many Indians of the far west; and the scene at the chief's burning reminds one of the burials of the old Greek heroes. "In his mouth were placed two gold twenties, and smaller coins on his breast and in his hands and ears. All his finery—feather mantles, plumes, clothes, shell-money, bows, arrows—was heaped upon him; and as soon as the dirge and funeral dance were set going the Indian spectators began to lose their heads. One stripped off a brand-new broadcloth coat and flung it on the pyre, howling piteously. Another was just throwing on a pile of blankets, when a white man offered him \$10 for them, jingling the bright coins before his eyes." The redman hurled him aside, and threw his offering with the rest. Women kept throwing on all they had in the world—their gayest dresses, their shell necklaces. Indeed, so furious got the excitement that some of them would themselves have leaped in had they not been prevented. The idea was that the souls of the things thus burned went off charioted in the smoke-wreaths, along with the soul of the dead man. At this funeral the white men who were looking on calculated that at least \$500 worth of goods were destroyed, and what surprised them most was that the Indians, at other times such close bargainers, wholly forgot their usual greed. "Why, he'd have cleared \$8 if he'd sold me his blankets," said the man who had made the offer. "I only did it to try him, and precious glad I was when I saw he was too wild to snap at such a price."

Where they do not burn they are equally lavish. Dr. Sternberg, of the United States army, found in Kansas, among the Cheyennes, a burial-case raised some eight feet from the ground on four notched uprights. Seeing that it was carefully constructed, his "civilized" instinct prompted him at once to send it to the Army Medical museum at Washington, where it was found to consist of a box six feet long, three feet high, and three feet deep, of white willow branches, neatly united, with a floor of buffalo thongs, and straps fastened it to four twelve-foot ironwood poles, which had rested in the notched uprights. Outside were two buffalo robes of the largest size, and inside five more, each bound round with a bright sash, were successively removed. Then came five blankets—two red, two blue, one white; and next a white and gray striped sack, and inside that a United States infantry overcoat, like all the other wrappings nearly new. Then, on a pillow of rags, was the "medicine-bag" of the dead baby—of course it was a baby; all those wrappings left only room for a year-old child. The bag contained a parcel of red paint, some bits of deer-skin, along with straps, buckles, and other odds and ends. The inner wrappings were three splendid robes, each about four feet long, of buffalo-calf-skin, elaborately decorated with beadwork stripes—blue and white in the first, green and yellow in the next, blue and red in the innermost. The hoods, too, were richly ornamented with beadwork, and all round the robes little spherical brass bells were hung with strings of beads. Next was a gray woolen shawl, then five yards of blue cashmere, followed by six of red, and then again by six of brown calico, and in that last wrapping was the babe, with a beaver fur-cap and long wampum necklaces and strings of rare shells, among them that Halotis from the California gulf, so valued by the tribes living east of the Rocky mountains. The dress was a red tunic, with beadwork frock, leggings, red and black stockings, deer-skin moccasins with beadwork, and over all a red flannel cloak. All the little creature's toys—a china doll, a vase, a pair of mittens, etc.—were placed in the cloak. Think of the amount of self-denial in giving up all those blankets and all that mass of bead and wampum work! The New Yorkers are only acting like those who held the land before them, when they spend such fabulous sums as the newspapers tell us they do on coffin decoration. Other tribes, instead of plaited willow boxes, use regular wooden chests, wonderfully carved, usually with a lid like a gabled roof and always with an opening in the side through which food may be passed in, so that the soul may eat the souls of the good things provided by its friends.

Old travelers wondered at these coffins set up above ground; and the Spaniards—as little scrupulous as Dr. Sternberg about violating burial places—found in some of them a deal of wealth. The burial boxes of a tribe on the Talomeco river, Oregon, are said to have furnished handfuls of pearls to a party of soldiers that were exploring the coast.

The Chinese, we remember, also keep their coffins above ground; and, ages ago, they used to be as reckless as the red men in their offerings to the dead. The Scythians—probably also belonging to the yellow race—seems to us to have been the most lavish because of the quantity of gold found in their tombs. But gold was common in the Ural; and to a Scythian king even the treasures found in such a tomb as Koul-Oba, near Kertch, were not more valuable than all that calico, and those Buffalo robes and blankets, were to poor Cheyenne. All the Year Round.

The Heredity of Alcohol.

It is of course fresh in the minds of the readers of The Health Monthly (and indeed there are reminded each month by the discussion that is going on in these columns) that Dr. George W. Keith, in October, presented some wonderful facts for the purpose of showing that intemperance was not transmissible from parent to child through the laws of inheritance. Those who have been replying to Dr. Keith have managed the subject so well we have been disposed to take a back seat and assume the part of spectator rather than that of a wide-awake disputant. We take the floor now only for a moment to remind both Dr. Keith and those who are discussing the subject with him that he has given the observations of only one physician. There is hardly any end of the list of those who observed the effects of Heredity and the observations are certainly quite in contrast with those given by Dr. Keith as coming under his eye. Dr. Howe, in his report on idiocy in Massachusetts, stated that the habits of one or both parents of 300 idiots had been learned and that 145 of these unfortunate children were found to be the offspring of habitual drunkards. He presented the case of one drunkard who was the parent of seven idiots. Dr. Beach, medical superintendent of the Darentch Asylums at a meeting of the British Medical Association reported that an analysis of 430 cases under his own care showed 31.6 per cent. of idiotic children were the offspring of intemperate parents and he remarked that in his private practice similar proofs were continually confronting him. Dr. Turner, of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, in his second annual report stated that out of 1406 cases of delirium tremens coming under his observation 980 had an inebriate parent or grand-parent, or both. He further expresses the belief that if the history of each patient's ancestors could be ascertained it would be discovered that eight out of ten of them were free users of alcoholic poison. A testimonial of a similar character comes to us from Norman Kerr, M. D., F. L. S., an eminent London physician, from Dr. Mitchell in his testimony before the British House of Commons, from Dr. Laubier, of the French Medico-Psychological Society, Erasmus Darwin, M. D., F. R. S., from Dr. Elam, a London authority on physical degeneracy and from M. Roussel, M. Taquet, M. Lauercaux and many other well-known authorities, last but not least of whom may be mentioned Dr. Richardson, the well-known writer on the abuse of alcohol. As remarked at the earlier stage of this discussion, Dr. Keith's paper was a welcome contribution, not only because it was calculated to lead to useful inquiry but because his facts were really quite remarkable. Dr. Keith's testimony is just as creditable as any that has been presented on the other side of the question and from our personal knowledge of the man we know that he has not taken the position that he has through any overweening love of the cup that inebriates.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Can't Keep Up With the Language.

"After I have lived 100 years longer," said an old gentleman to a reporter, "I will not be able to understand the language used. In fact our language is being loaded down with affectation. A gentleman asked me the other night how I liked the game of polo. I told him I didn't know what kind of a game it was, and he insisted on my going to the rink to see the game played. I went and saw them playing shinny—plain, old-fashioned shinny, the only difference being that the players were on roller skates. Then you hear people talking of a 'sweet of rooms.' I didn't know what they meant by the word 'sweet,' and on making inquiries I was told that a suite of rooms was referred to. We are clear gone on shams."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Set Off the Mantlepiece.

Jim Wilson McCoy, of Dallas, is the fattest man in Northern Texas, weighing upwards of 200 pounds. He is in constant danger of dying suddenly of heart disease. Not long since Payne's stock of crockery was sold at auction, and Mrs. Jim Wilson McCoy attended the sale. When she returned her face was radiant with joy.

"You must join the cremation society," were the first words she said to her husband.

"What for?"

"I've bought such a lovely vase to hold your ashes. You have no idea how it will set off the mantlepiece."—Texas Siftings.

INDUSTRIAL BREVETIES.

A London paper says: The number of live stock and the quantity of fresh meat shipped weekly to this country from the United States and Canada still continues on a very large scale, and, as already stated, a further increase in the importation of both live stock and fresh meat is anticipated. The arrivals at Liverpool during the week ending Feb. 7 from the above named countries were unusually large, and in excess of any preceding week since the beginning of the year. The total imports amounted to 2,079 cattle, 12,805 quarters of sheep, 2,184 carcasses of mutton, and 100 hogs. The conveying steamers, twelve in number, were as follows: Norseman, 508 cattle and 891 quarters of beef; Dominion, 300 cattle; Nessmore, 460 cattle; Virginian, 397 cattle, 1,064 quarters of beef, and 265 carcasses of mutton; Istrian, 272 cattle, 1,377 quarters of beef, and 139 carcasses of mutton; Lake Manitoba, 182 cattle, 899 quarters of beef, and 181 carcasses of mutton; Samaria, 1,100 quarters of beef; Arizona, 1,580 quarters of beef, and 370 carcasses of mutton; Nevada, 2,620 quarters of beef, and 500 carcasses of mutton; Spain, 1,560 quarters of beef, and 330 carcasses of mutton; Britannic, 800 quarters of beef, and 200 carcasses of mutton, and British Princess, 914 quarters of beef, 149 carcasses of mutton, and 100 hogs.

A Kansas farmer writes as follows about exterminating artichokes: Plow under when they have attained the height of one foot. They only grow from the tubers. At this time the old tubers are decayed and the new ones have not formed. This has been practiced here to my positive knowledge with perfect success. The great terror of many good people that they will take the farm is a slander on this innocent plant and is a great hindrance to its general culture. Hogs also will destroy them if pastured in the growing seasons. They will produce from four hundred to one thousand bushels per acre. They produce more hog food per acre than any other crop I am acquainted with and the hogs will harvest the crop themselves.

There are about 12,000,000 bushels of buckwheat raised in the United States, and 68 per cent. of this amount is credited to New York and Pennsylvania. Although not the better way, much of it is threshed by machine in the field where it grew, as little account is made of straw, and this plan saves handling; and at first thought it seems to be the cheapest way of disposing of it. But many farmers claim that the old-fashioned way of threshing with a flail is not only better, but cheaper, as the machine cracks much of the grain. The price paid per bushel for the machine, saying nothing about extra help required, will nearly pay for threshing with a flail.

G. W. Truesdell, a Massachusetts dairyman, in feeding cows gives a mixed diet of hay, bran, and cornmeal; does not feed cotton seed meal; would not give milk-cows all the hay they will eat; prefers grade Jerseys for butter makers; would not have a poor milker in his employ if he would work for nothing; sets his milk in pans that stand from twenty-four hours to thirty-six hours before skimming. His time to sell beef is when he can get the most profit on it, which is at the age of 12 to 15 months. Had calves at that age that dressed 440 pounds and 573 pounds.

One of the newer uses to which it is proposed to apply steel wire, in a braided or woven form, is its adaptation to belting for driving machinery of all kinds. Some things may be said both for and against this use of wire, but, as in so many kindred things, the choice must often lie in the general expediency of the given case, as to whether a skillful hand will be likely to be near by to take care of the wire belt when it reveals some one of the trifling early tendencies to a need of repair which with such fixtures generally appear only to one searching carefully for them.

It will surprise some people to learn that the sagebrush lands of Idaho, naturally the very emblem of sterility and desolation, can be readily converted into fruit farms whereon apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, prunes, grapes, and all the small fruits are produced in the greatest profusion and of a quality unsurpassed. It is declared that the Boise, Weiser, Fayette, and other Idaho valleys can not be excelled by any region east of California for the production of fruit.

Probably as curious an article of export as is often carried in an ocean steamer was lately taken out to New Zealand. It consisted of a consignment of "bumble-bees." At present clover does not "seed" in that country, though it grows readily, because there are no bumble-bees to fertilize the flowers. The importer hopes that the bumble-bees will save him £5,000 a year in clover seed.

One of the best samples of butter shown at the Granite state dairymen's convention at Concord was brought in by Mr. I. J. Burns, and was made from the milk of cows fed largely upon ensilage and grain, little or no dry fodder being given. It was presented in a five pound box filled in solid, direct from the churn without working, and was but two or three days old.

Mr. C. P. Goodrich, of Oakland, Wis., estimates the income derived from fourteen cows, last year, at \$1,245.63, an average of \$84.68 per cow. Their milk was manufactured into butter on the farm, and all the food they consumed raised on it.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flattering at the heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with awful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

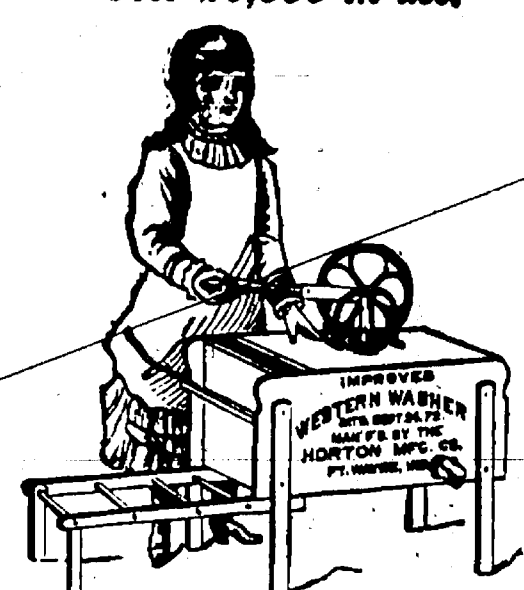
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organ, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

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

Improved Western Washer.

PRICE. No. 1 for family of 6..... \$8
No. 2 for large family..... 9
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.

The Bryan Sucky Flow,
Unexcelled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, STRENGTH & LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT
THE BRYAN WALKING FLOW
IS UN-
EQUALLED
Easier on
both Horses and
Ploughman than any
other. A boy
does the work of
a man.
Before you buy,
send for Catalogue.
THE MORRISON & FAY MANUFACTURING CO., Bryan, Ohio.

Sold by FIRE ARMS,
HARDWARE
and Other
Trade.
Trade.
FURTHER INFORMATION FROM
OTIS A. SMITH, JR., ROCKFALL, ILL.
REVOLVERS
SMITH'S
PAT. NEW AUTOMATIC
REVOLVER MODEL 1895.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

UNADILLA.

From our Correspondent.

D. Potter will move to Stockbridge this week.

Ella Montague came home to spend the Sabbath.

The sick ones keep Dr. DuBois pretty busy this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sargison have gone to Marion to spend a few weeks with their nephew Will.

Ryal and Emma Barnum visited relatives in and near Stockbridge this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Harker have just returned from a visit to friends in South Lyon.

W. D. Hartsuff, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, made a short visit at his brother's this week.

Ella Hartsuff received quite a severe fall last Saturday which she feels the effects of yet. No bones broken, however.

Rev. J. A. Lowery has been enjoying a "feast of fat things" the past week in Detroit, attending the missionary meetings. Would that many of us could have been with him.

Will and Jennie May, of Stockbridge, brought their little daughter down last week to show to grandpa Gib, also to her many uncles and aunts and cousins.

Pinckney people, why can't you come over to the social which is to be held in the basement of the M. E. church Wednesday evening, May 20? U. S. Stedman will tell us what he knows of California life, and you cannot help but be interested for he is a grand talker besides we expect to have a splendid supper. Now do come, won't you.

The sick list this week is large; they are Mrs. Johnnie Judson, Mrs. Grace Pick, E. C. May, Earnest May, three of Mr. Crowley's children, Mrs. Wm. Davis, Mr. Pickell, Mrs. George Voorheis, John Watson and Mima Pyper.

I am afraid we have got something among us now worse than the "sneak thief" mentioned a short time ago. I don't know what it is unless it is one of O'Donovan Rossa's converts. Last Monday morning Jennie Watson found on their premises three sticks of wood nicely covered with boards and on examining them she found each one of them plugged on one end; she removed the plugs and below each was a paper wad covering about four inches of powder. What they were prepared for and who the wretch is that prepared them we can only surmise, but there is one who knoweth all things and will not let him go unfinished if harm was intended.

PLAINFIELD.

From our Correspondent.

Frank Boyce talks of leaving Plainfield.

Warm showers have made green fields.

It is said that M. K. McKenzie is going south.

Wheat in this vicinity is looking better than last season.

House cleaning is the business of the day about here.

Mrs. Mary Cain is fast recovering from the operation of removing cancer.

Our school is taught by Arthur Dailey, who is giving general satisfaction.

E. T. Bush is busy at work repairing the grist mill; will commence grinding May 25th.

Miss Girtie Taylor had a tumor removed from her cheek last Monday by Dr. Greene, and it is doing well.

John Waliworth, who cut his foot badly about two weeks ago, is doing well and can now step on his foot.

Peter VanKeuren, who had the misfortune to cut his foot badly is keeping John W's. company "on crutches."

John Flora and Samuel Williams, of the Topping House, have rented the hotel at Stockbridge and will remove to-day.

The Plainfield base ball nine will reorganized next Saturday and expect to make some fun for the boys this season.

Dr. Greene removed by cutting, a cancer for Mrs. Stevens, of White Oak;

it is healing and no return is anticipated, it had been growing two years but had not caused much pain until of late.

Geo. Wright's celebrated buck, Baron Bismark No. 257, 2 yrs. old, sheared 26 1/2 pounds, one ewe No. 20, 1 year old, 16 1-16 pounds, at the sheep shearing festival in Oceola. He has also one ewe No. 52, raised by Stickney, of Vermont, that took second premium at Centennial; she is 11 years' old and her fleece is 2 1/2 inches long.

BREVITIES.

A Knights of Labor lodge has been organized at Dexter.

It is thought that the diphtheria is under control at Brighton.

During the year 1884, 176 marriages, 134 deaths and 331 births have occurred in Livingston county.

Chas. Pierce, of White Oak, aged 70 years, and Elizabeth Patterson, said to have four other husbands with divorces from none, were married at Stockbridge last week.

The net receipts of the Miss Rounds entertainment at Howell last week was 0 minus 15 cents, and considering the weather the G. A. R. boys ought to consider themselves lucky at that.

The Livingston Democrat last week was accompanied by a two-page supplement, making it a ten-page paper. "Advertisements vs. Reading Matter" is the question before the Howell newspaper bar just at present.

Grass Lake parties are taking down the large brick block, on the Hill in their village, and shipping the material to Jackson. Several men sunk large fortunes in building the block over twenty years ago, and it has never paid any income to speak of—Stockbridge Sun.

Statistics of disease show that there is a greater mortality from kidney difficulties and rheumatism than any other causes and fatality and suffering which attend these diseases make it more necessary to bring before a disconcerting public the great healing, soothing, and curative properties of Kellogg's Columbian Oil, as it acts directly on the kidneys, rheumatism and all aches and pains.

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.

THE BEST LINE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS! IN TOWN.

At TEEPLE & CADWELL'S HARDWARE STORE

—can be found the following:—

The Milford two-horse Cultivator, both Wood and Iron Frames, The genuine Moline Cultivator, The Albion Spring Tooth riding 3 section cultivator, the best corn and fallow cultivator now in use. The best 5 tooth expansion one horse corn cultivator. A full line of Gale Plows, and the only genuine Gale Repairs in town, 30, 40 and 72 tooth Harrows, and the Bement adjustable 48 tooth Harrow, the latest improvement out. White Oak Stone Boats, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, etc. a specialty.

A FULL STOCK OF STEEL NAILS,

Kidder & Hamilton Barn Door Rollers for wood track. The Terry Barn Door Rollers for iron track is the best. Crown Jewel Vapor Stoves with the best Oven on earth. Buck Thorn and Hold Fast Fence Wire.

A visit to our store will convince you that we can not and will not be undersold.

TEEPLE & CADWELL.

PINCKNEY, MAY 14, 1885.

Attention! Farmers.

We pay cash for

Wheat, Beans, Clover Seed, Potatoes, Hides, Pelts, and Produce Generally.

WE SELL

Lumber, Salt, Lime, Plaster, Feed, Grass-seed, Paints, Oils, Wire, Nails, etc., at—

ANDERSON STATION.

JAMES T. EAMAN & BRO.

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.

Bodily ailments are more or less the results of kidney affections. When skin becomes dry and husky, pains in the back, hot and high colored urine, soreness in the small of the back, are unmistakable facts that the kidneys are in bad condition, and a few doses of Kellogg's Columbian Oil will convince any one of its curative properties on their disorders.

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, Buns, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affections, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle. For Sale at WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE.



M. W. DUNHAM

Weyne, Du Page Co., Illinois. HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at \$3,000,000, which include

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Imported from France, and are the best of the kind ever imported to America.

STOCK ON HAND

150 Imported Blood Mares

250 Imported Stallions

100 COLTS

and a full line of harnesses, collars, and other horse gear.

Remember the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders, that however well bred an animal may be, it is of no use unless it is sound.

I will sell all the stock of M. W. Dunham when I cannot furnish the animal and harnesses wanted by the original French breeders and breeders in the United States.

I am a Frenchman and I know the value of a horse and harness.

For a full catalogue and list of prices, send for it to M. W. Dunham and draw from the list of horses, harnesses, and other goods of all kinds.

Boulevard, the most famous of all animal painters.

It takes but a short time for a person to see that the stock carried by

MANN BROTHERS

Is by far the most complete in town. A beautiful line of

NEW TINSEL WINDOW SHADES

— A LINE OF —

DRESS GOODS

That beats anything in town. LADIES, examine the new

EMBOSSSED AND TINSEL BELTS.

We must call your attention to our elegant line of

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

Our store is full, and the goods are going to go. Prices are what knock, and we are always ready to meet any —competition.—

We have a full line of Tinsel Trimming Braid. GENTLEMEN, we must —call your attention to our line of—

SOFT AND STIFF HATS

the very latest shapes.

MANN BROS.' - PINCKNEY.



DRY GOODS

GROCERIES

BOOTS & SHOES

CHEAP

E. A. MANN, PINCKNEY.



STILL ON DECK!

With a larger stock than ever before. Beside a complete assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

—We have the finest stock of—

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS

—ever shown in southern Livingston county.—

Diamond Dyes, Dye Stuffs generally, Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Soaps, Kerosene Oil, Tobaccos, Cigars, Spices, Etc., Etc.

PICTURES & PICTURE FRAMES

in great variety. Framing to order a specialty.

Briggs' Transfer Patterns, Filoselles and Embroidery Silks, very complete line.

Those wishing Flower Seeds for indoor planting will find a good assortment at our Store, we shall also keep a full stock of Garden Seeds this season.

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