

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. III

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1885.

NO. 20

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, PUBLISHER.

THURSDAY.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

ALL ADVERTISING BILLS DUE QUARTERLY.

RAILROAD CARDS.

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

MICH. AIR LINE DIVISION.

GOING EAST.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST.
5:00 A. M.	RIDGEWAY	8:00 A. M.
5:30 " "	Armada	8:30 " "
6:00 " "	Romeo	9:00 " "
6:30 " "	Rochester	9:30 " "
7:00 " "	dp Pontiac	10:00 " "
7:30 " "	dp Wixom	10:30 " "
8:00 " "	dp So. Lyon	11:00 " "
8:30 " "	Hamburg	11:30 " "
9:00 " "	PINCKNEY	12:00 " "
9:30 " "	Mount Perry	12:30 " "
10:00 " "	Stockbridge	1:00 " "
10:30 " "	Henrietta	1:30 " "
11:00 " "	JACKSON	2:00 " "

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

Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Time Table.

GOING WEST.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST.
5:00 A. M.	Lv Detroit Ar	8:00 A. M.
5:30 " "	Plymouth	8:30 " "
6:00 " "	South Lyon	9:00 " "
6:30 " "	Green Oak	9:30 " "
7:00 " "	Brighton	10:00 " "
7:30 " "	Howell	10:30 " "
8:00 " "	Fowlerville	11:00 " "
8:30 " "	Webberville	11:30 " "
9:00 " "	Williamston	12:00 " "
9:30 " "	Trowbridge	12:30 " "
10:00 " "	Lansing	1:00 " "
10:30 " "	Grand Ledge	1:30 " "
11:00 " "	Portland	2:00 " "
11:30 " "	Lonis	2:30 " "
12:00 " "	Stanton Jan.	3:00 " "
12:30 " "	Greenville	3:30 " "
1:00 " "	Howard City	4:00 " "

J. B. MULLIKEN, Gen'l Manager. W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent. JOHN F. WOOD, Traveling Pass. Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. HOAG, M. D., (HOMOEOPATHIC.) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at residence on East Main street.

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

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

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

P. VAN WINKLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR at LAW and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY. Office over Sigler's Drug Store. PINCKNEY

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

BANGS & KIRKLAND, ATTORNEYS. 830 OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, CHICAGO, attend carefully to business sent them from other places.

PINCKNEY EXCHANGE BANK G. W. TEEPLE, BANKER. Does a General Banking Business. Money Loaned on Approved Notes. Deposits received. Certificates issued on time deposits. And payable on demand. COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

INTERESTING TOPICS.

Pinckney, May 28, 1885. NOTICE.—All persons owing Birkett, Cowin & Co. for lumber, please call and settle at once. We have accommodated you now accommodate us by settling up. A. L. HORT, Agent.

NOTICE.

The Pinckney roller skating rink will be closed until about the first of September next.

C. F. LARUE, Manager.

Plenty of plaster at Anderson Station, also a full assortment of genuine Gale Plow Repairs. 19w2 J. T. EAMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—Mason road cart will be sold cheap. WILL B. HOFF.

No. 1 new milch cow for sale by JOHN LAKIN.

A bunch of high grade yearling ewes for sale cheap.

F. A. BARTON, Unadilla.

O. A. Kelley, photographer, of Stockbridge, will be here this week with his car, and says he will take pictures at greatly reduced prices.

HORSE FOR SALE.—Dark iron gray, four years old, sound and well built, weighs nearly 1,300, well broke single. Inquire at Dispatch Office. Write to or call on REV. O. N. HUNT, Unadilla.

Any one in want of harvester or stack covers or anything in the shape of canvas tents or clothing for men or water-proof horse covers. The above will be constantly kept on hand or furnished on short notice. Apply to F. A. BARTON, Unadilla.

WANTED.

Wheat, Beans and Clover Seed, highest prices paid.

Tompkins & Ismon.

If you want a harvesting machine you should see Geo. Reason. He sells the Buckeye Low Down Binder.

The White Leghorn chickens will produce more eggs in a year than any other fowl, so say all the leading poultry journals. Can spare a few settings of eggs from first class stock, guaranteed pure. GEO. W. SYKES.

See the Buckeye Low Down Binder at Agricultural Hall.

DANIEL F. EWEN, GENERAL AGENT FOR TUNSON'S ATLASES, MAPS AND CHARTS LIVINGSTON, INGHAM AND OAKLAND CO'S. Orders for the above can be left at the Dispatch Office where specimens can be seen.

NO. 1 LAND SALT AT \$5.50 PER TON. TOMPKINS & ISMON.

The Buckeye Low Down Binder beats them all. G. W. Reason has them for sale.

A PRESENT! Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive FREE a Great Farm Plan. Engraving of all OUR PRESIDENTS, INCLUDING CLEVELAND, size 22x28 inches, worth \$4.00. ADDRESS ELDER PUB. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Having rented D. Richards'

BLACKSMITH SHOP!

we are now prepared to do all kinds of

REPAIRING.

Including Horse-Shoeing.

Machine and Steel Work done to order.

PARKER & SPEARS.

OUR PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY TOMPKINS & ISMON May 28, 1885.

Wheat, No. 1 white,	85
No. 2 white,	83
No. 3 white,	81
No. 4 white,	79
No. 1 red,	80
No. 2 red,	78
No. 3 red,	76
No. 4 red,	74
Oats,	45
Corn,	35
Barley,	30
Beans,	25
Dried Apples,	10
Potatoes,	15
Butter,	20
Eggs,	12
Dressed Chickens,	15
Clover Seed,	4.50
Dressed Pork,	5.00

1776.—1885.



FOURTH OF JULY MEETING!

AT THE MONITOR HOUSE, Friday Eve., May 29th, AT 7:30. EVERYONE INVITED.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

HOME NEWS.

Farmers are busy.

Sheep-shearing is in progress.

Geo. Wagner is home this week.

Myron Green, of Fowlerville, is in town.

Did you go to Howell to see the elephant?

Daniel Webb lost a valuable horse recently.

John Jackson visited near Jackson last week.

D. D. Bennett is giving his house a coat of paint.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bullis, Sunday last, a girl baby.

Holly Pullen, of Fowlerville, came down to fish Thursday.

Gilbert Brown still lies very low, with fatal results feared.

Rev. O. N. Hunt, of Unadilla, made us a pleasant call Monday.

Mrs. Kelley, of Detroit, is the guest of friends in and around the village.

Mr. and Mrs. David Grimes, of Waterloo, visited Pinckney friends this week.

The screen door business is lively with our hardware dealers. Sketers begin to buzz.

Denson and Jacob Bennett, of Iosco, spent a few days last week with D. D. Bennett's family.

Mrs. E. Markham, of East Saginaw, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Topping, of Bancroft, enjoyed a short visit with Pinckney friends the first of the week.

Mrs. E. A. Mann has been suffering agonies untold the past two weeks with a felon on her left hand.

D. J. Howard is making the hens in this vicinity hustle. He is after all the eggs he can get a scent of.

Remember, a Fourth of July celebration here means money in all our pockets and a boom for the town.

The new postal card will be delicate pink instead of the cream color now used, the size remaining the same.

Mrs. J. J. Teeple, accompanied by her two sons, Percy and Guy, started this morning for a visit to Kalamazoo.

A chunk of copper ore weighing 37½ pounds was plowed up on the farm of David Smith, Marion, the other day.

Why has not the investigating committee thought of Pinckney as a good site for the Soldiers' Home? We have a mill-pond.

D. C. Ewen, agent for Tunison's maps, charts and atlases, has a card in this issue. He took 19 orders in three hours at Hudson on Friday last.

Mrs. J. D. Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Parker returned to this place Tuesday, bringing their goods with them and will live with Mrs. B's mother, Mrs. M. B. Haynes.

The Stockbridge G. A. R. Post is arranging for a grand time Decoration Day. They invite the attendance of all and we have no doubt their program will be one of interest.

In the new revision of the Old Testament "shoe" is substituted for the word "hell." We presume the changing of the name does not make the climate of that region any milder.

William and John Caffrey, who were formerly in the hardware business here, are in hot water at East Saginaw. William forged and John obtained goods under false pretenses.

The committee having in charge the Addie McGee memorial subscription are requested to meet at the parlors of the Monitor House, Pinckney, on Saturday, June 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M. prepared to make a full report as possible.

"In Michigan they assess a dog a dollar for being a dog. In Tennessee they assess a man fifty cents to become a doctor. It costs 'heluf a tollar' more to be a dog in Michigan than a doctor in Tennessee. Don't be a dog."—Battle Creek Moon.

Painters and paper hangers are getting to be the bloated bond-holders. They rise up early in the morning and follow their avocations until late in the evening that they may thereby pocket the shekels which the fruit of their labor bringeth.

An exchange says: There is nothing that so takes the starch out of a young man who has been wedded about a year as to have to go to a store where there is a girl clerk with whom he used to keep company and inquire for a packet of those large safety pins.

Prof. W. Watt Smith, of New York City, and Miss Fannie E. Allen, of Dexter, were married Thursday, May 21, 1885. The bride formerly resided here, where she had many friends to wish her prosperity. We were kindly remembered with some choice wedding cake.

Birkett, Cowin & Co. offer some extra inducements for the next 60 days at their lumber yard in this place. If you are going to build you should call and get their figures. Mr. A. L. Hoyt, their cheerful and accommodating agent, will deal with you in an honorable and straightforward manner.

If twenty-seven inches of snow give three inches of water, how much milk will a given cow yield when fed on turnips? Key—Multiply the number of snowflakes by the number of hairs on the cow's tail, divide the product in the juice of a dry turnip, add to quotient a pound of chalk and multiply the hydrant.—Stolen.

A 4th of July celebration seems to strike the people about right here, and as will be seen elsewhere a meeting is to be called at the Monitor House tomorrow evening to get a public expression on the subject. This is something that should interest the whole community and we expect to see a large crowd out. Do not fail to come.

When people stop to personal abuse and say they have not space to answer some painfully pointed facts then it shows very conclusively that they have no argument to make. This is the case with the South Lyon Excelsior. They could say nothing in their own defense, but bore down on the "Newkirks." We care nothing for this, but it shows the inconsistency of our narrow-minded brother publishers.

If you wish to see a good play and at the same time aid a worthy cause you should attend "The Dutch Recruit" at the Howell Opera House Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, for the benefit of Wadell Post, G. A. R. It is to be rendered mostly by home talent, and is under the charge of Major Jas. T. Burton, the "original Dutch recruit" and a jolly good one too. Admission 25 and 35 cents.

Railroad Commissioner McPherson has informed the people that by petitioning him to that effect he would see that another passenger train is placed on this road and a petition is accordingly now circulating with that object. It is claimed that the charter of M. A. L. specifies that two trains are to run each way daily, and we have no doubt they will soon. Mr. McPherson is a man of integrity and business.

Ashley visited this place and talked railroad without solicitation. He asked our citizens to meet and express their opinions and appoint a committee to confer with him at Howell the next day. Our people did their part nobly, but Ashley has failed to do this. The committee did not even catch a glimpse of him at Howell last Thursday. This makes the second fool he has made of Brighton, so let's have patience and make it "three times and out."—Brighton Argus.

Blessed is the man who doth subscribe for a paper and pay thereof. His feet shall not be forsaken by his friends, nor persecuted by his enemies, nor shall his seed be begging. Blessed is he that walketh into the office of a newspaper, yes, even entereth the sanctum and payeth a year's subscription therefor. He shall learn wisdom day by day and be exalted above his fellows. He shall talk knowingly upon all subjects and his neighbors shall be astonished at the muchness of his learning. He shall not contract bad debts and loose good bargains. He shall not pay additional per cent. on taxes for he will see the notice of the collectors and he shall bring his products to market when the prices are exceedingly good and withhold them when the prices descendeth. He shall not lay hold on red-hot pokers, for the knowledge of metallurgy will teach him hot iron burns. His children shall not vex him nor his wife wear the breeches.—Ex.

MICHIGAN PATENTS.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Michigan bearing date May 1, 1885. Reported expressly for this paper by Louis Barger & Co., Mechanical Experts and Solicitors of Patents.

Alexander, S. G., Detroit, making combined knit and felt boots.

Brewer, A. L. and H. Heensen, Tecumseh, brick and tile machine.

Gardner, A. E., Milan, pendulum level.

Gottstein, P. R., Houghton, coupling for staaps, etc.

Gottstein, P. R., Houghton, Barrel Gray, Watson, Three Rivers, paper stock drainer.

Hunter, Robert, Detroit, car axle box.

Ladd, Lafayette, Adrian, machine for separating seeds from pulp.

Machris, Chas., Detroit, printing machine.

Marsh, Carrie F., Detroit, adjustable clothing stiffener.

Neilson, Wm., Bath, signaling apparatus.

Palmer, Alonzo, Three Rivers, pump.

Reed, W. J., St. John's, washing machine.

Sandmark, S. P., Ishpeming, watch regulator.

Schafer, Christian, Three Rivers, extension grate for threshing machine.

Scofield, Levi, Grand Haven, check row attachment for corn planter.

Smith, F. B., Coldwater, stove truck.

Teetzel, W. H., Detroit, door check.

Thayer, A. R., Cheboygan, stopper.

Van Devort, T. S., Superior, cabinet creamer.

Williams, W. E., Pittsford, pump.

Woodbury, L. S., Calumet, throttle valve.

Zimmerman, Lorenzo, Sherwood, stable cleaner.

The Dispatch is sent, post-paid to any part of the United States or Canada for \$1.00 a year, 50 cents for six months, or 25 cents for three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessary for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. We write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful about giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are given in full, and the nature of the article in which they are written.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Kidd's Report.

Inspector-General Kidd's report of his tour of inspection will show a laudable interest exhibited by the 26 companies of the four regiments of state troops. The percentage of attendance at the inspection, compared with the number on the rolls, was as follows: Monroe 95 per cent; National Guard, Detroit 97; Scott Guard, Detroit 83; Adrian, 80; Grand Rapids, 80; Big Rapids, 77; Grand Haven, 75; Tecumseh, 75; Coldwater, 75; Manistee, 74; Light Infantry, Detroit, 69; Ionia, 67; Port Huron, 67; Lansing, 70; Ypsilanti, 62; Ann Arbor, 59; Three Rivers, 58; Custer Guard, Grand Rapids, 57; Flint, 56; East Saginaw, 56; Saginaw, 55; Bay City, 50; Mason, 54; Kalamazoo, 43. Gen. Kidd asserts that there are too many men on the rolls of each company, and that those who do no duty and join for the benefits of the annual encampment should be weeded out. Again, some men have been known to furnish substitutes who go to camp, answer to their names and draw pay, the same as though the man himself had been present. About half of the men now need new clothing, and he recommends issuing new trousers to all the troops at once, and the old ones kept for future use. About 200 new uniforms, 500 new pair of trousers and 100 new helmets would equip the 26 companies. All the clothing and equipment of the Marine company were burned, and it must be furnished new arms, uniforms, and accoutrements throughout. Among other recommendations the inspector-general favors the discontinuance of the Sharpe rifle and the issuing of the Springfield, caliber 45.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

Maple Rapids will soon begin boring for salt.
Adrian has finally decided to have the electric light.
The business portion of McBrides was burned on the 16th.
Michigan citizens procure an average of 26 patents per week.
Willard Stearns has been appointed postmaster at Adrian.
A flouring mill and bending works are to be started in Hastings.
Supreme Justice-elect A. B. Morse will retire from his law practice July 1.
West Michigan fruit growers will meet in convention in Muskegon June 3.
Kalamazoo citizens are trying to raise means to continue Kalamazoo college.
Forest fires have done great damage in various parts of the state this spring.
The northern asylum for the insane at Traverse City is nearly completed.
The jury in the Carr murder case in Harrison, discharged and were discharged.
About 300 Missouri editors contemplate a visit to Northern Michigan in June.
Henry McComb, aged 11 years, of Milan, was drowned while bathing in Saline river.
About 80,000 peach trees will be set out in the vicinity of Grand Haven this year.
From 1,049 establishments in Michigan, 2,547,717.00 shingles are made every year.
Martin Coppersmith of Bay City, receives \$15,000 through the death of his father in Germany.
President Brooks of Kalamazoo college, was visited the other morning by burglars \$250 worth.
James Elgin of Cadillac was killed by being caught under a falling tree. He was 53 years of age.
The Lansing wheelbarrow works have shut down, and will probably remain closed all summer.
Rev. Wm. Doust, a Methodist minister, well-known in Michigan, died in Paw Paw on the 24th inst.
W. P. Preston of St. Ignace will accompany Gov. Swinford to Alaska as Secretary of that Territory.
Prof. Haskins resigns his position as teacher at the state prison, July 15, to be succeeded by A. A. Bliss.
Mrs. Leman Strong, aged 74, died at Litchfield a few days since, living only a week after her husband.
The Northville school furniture company is making a \$2,000 set of furniture for a church in Lowell, Mass.
Plainfield, Livingston county, can boast of a man who is 119 years old and works daily at the carpenter's trade.
The Central Michigan agricultural society will hold a spring meeting at Lansing on June 9, 10, 11, and 12.
George W. Simpson, one of the first white settlers in Cheboygan county, died in Mackinac, a few days since.
A sanitary convention under the auspices of the state board of health, will be held at Ypsilanti June 30 and July 1.
Elijah Smith and wife, pioneers of Detroit, were instantly killed by a Grand Trunk train near that city a few days since.
After the spring planting it is estimated there will be more than 40,000 rods of osage orange hedge in Calhoun county.
Owing to the depletion of the funds of the military department, there will be no encampment of the state troops this year.
A change of venue has been granted in the case of J. C. Carr, Harrison, recently tried for murder, and Carr admitted to bail.
Henson Smith was run over and instantly killed by special train on the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railroad at Alpena.
Cavens P. Black has been appointed United States Attorney for the eastern district of Michigan, vice S. M. Cutchson resigned.
Daniel Smith of Alpena, convicted of a criminal assault upon a woman 10 years old, has been sentenced to 10 years at Jackson.
W. C. Given of Saint St. Marie, who was recently lost in the woods for several days, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the trial.
Rev. C. F. Houseman of Adrian, has a copy of the Arabian Nights printed in Arabic by the official printing house of the Egyptian government.
John Clark of Clinton, Lenawee county, has contracted with Detroit parties for all his creamery butter for the season at 24 cents per pound.
The next reunion of the soldiers' and sailors' association of Southwestern Michigan will be held at Benton Harbor on August 18, 19, 20 and 21.
Anrus Niggle, the young man who was assaulted near Greenville recently, is dead. He never recovered consciousness after being struck.
The examination of Jennie Pool of Kalamazoo, charged with child murder, resulted in her discharge. The result gives general satisfaction.

The Alpena fish hatchery has had three successful seasons and not a failure. About 75,000,000 whitefish, altogether, have been hatched.

PERISHED IN FIRE.

Seventeen Persons Burned to Death.

And Many Injured.

The president of the village of McBride, has issued an appeal for aid in the case of the many families left homeless and penniless by the recent fires.

Dr. McNabb, member of the legislature from Newaygo county, will accept the consulship of Auckland, New Zealand, if the powers over it upon him.

Jackson has received an addition to its fire department in the shape of a new hook and ladder truck, which has been accepted by the fire commissioners.

The question of bonding Ontonagon to \$16,000 to aid in the construction of the proposed Lansing, Alma & Mt. Pleasant railroad will be voted on soon.

About \$210,000 worth of damage by fire was done to lumber on the docks at Oscoda, and the same day \$50,000 worth of valuable lumber was burned in Muskegon.

While assisting at a barn raising near Corunna, Daniel Geerk was instantly killed by a falling timber, which crushed his head. He was 25 years old and unmarried.

Sullivan M. Cutchson, United States district attorney for the eastern district of Michigan, has resigned. His successor is thought to be C. P. Black of Tuscola county.

Douglass of the T. A. A. & N. M. R. R., is negotiating for a stove and heating factory, there being enough timber around there to supply a factory for some years.

Bay City capitalists who have investments in alleged gold and silver lands in northern Minnesota are much exercised over reports that bottom has fallen out of the "boom."

Andrew Flynn of Ionia, employed on a derrick used around the artesian well, fell to the ground, a distance of 39 feet striking on his head and shoulders. He will recover.

Tom Navin lives just like other convicts in Jackson prison. No Brussels carpets, upholstered furniture or dainty food does he receive, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

L. Webb of Bannister, has obtained a flowing well at a depth of 90 feet, which will prove a bonanza for the village. The water is pronounced equal to any in the state for medical qualities.

Prof. A. E. Strong, formerly of Grand Rapids high school has announced his acceptance of the chair of physical sciences in the normal school, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. McLaughlin.

George Wilson, the Detroit murderer, who escaped from Jackson prison several months ago, has written to friends in Detroit from South America, for which country he sailed on the 24th of March last.

Timothy Coughlin of Saint Ste. Marie, who shot and killed the Perrault brothers last spring because they dunned him for an account due, has been convicted and sentenced to 13 years at Jackson.

Of four lambs (a pair of twins) born recently in southern Michigan, every one had deformed ears as a result of the mother's ears having been bitten by a dog. As long as that is the story an enterprising Michigan paper tells.

At the Battle Creek school seat factory, James Deane, a workman, lost all the fingers of one hand in an encounter with a buzz saw. Wm. Tenney sustained similar injuries at the Grand Rapids barrel factory in the same manner.

West Bay City is stirred up over a haunted house in the fifth ward, and wonderful stories are told of unnatural noises in the structure at night. Many of the inhabitants in the neighborhood are much alarmed in consequence thereof.

Geo. Gordon, the only survivor of the Au Sable burner accident, is still confined to his bed. The injury which kept him confined is the cut which he received in the abdomen from a shovel at the time of the crash. His left arm is still useless.

The board of supervisors of Lapeer county, awarded John G. Canfield & Son of Vassar, Mich., the contract for building the new county poor house at \$53,000. Bids ranged from this sum to \$10,000. Competition was spirited. Ten bidders were in the field.

A Grand Rapids clairvoyant known as Mrs. Martha Washington or Madame Bell, a member of the African M. E. church, has been expelled from the fold for "enchantment and sorcery," and will appeal to the quarterly conference of other colored brethren for redress.

Ground was broken at Northville a few days for a new M. E. church, to cost \$6,000. The members of the Ladies' society were foremost in raising a fund for the building, performed the work, wielding spades and shovels with a vigor befitting earnestness in the undertaking.

Two masked men battered in the door of Mrs. Calkins' residence at Pine Plains, Monday night, and searched the house for \$500 supposed to be in her possession. Only secured \$50 however. There were three women occupying the house who were kept quiet by threats of violence.

The southwest Michigan soldiers' association will hold their annual convention at Benton Harbor, August 18 to 21, and the general passenger agents of Michigan have agreed to carry persons attending the reunion at one fare for the round trip; tickets to be on sale August 17 to 21, and good until August 22.

John McCambridge, living with his parents at Towle's mill, one mile north of Sheridan, attempted to board the logging engine that was switching cars in the yard, when his foot missed the step and he fell. The wheels passed over the unfortunate youth's left leg, so terribly crushing it that death followed about two hours after the accident.

The people of Otisville were treated to a beautiful meteoric display a few nights since. A large meteor passed a little east of the village nearly north, giving forth a light much like electricity. It was as light for a few seconds as at mid-day. It seemed to burst in many pieces a few rods northeast of the village, sending forth a brilliant shower of light.

Lucy A. Smith of Manistee, 83 years of age, was struck by a locomotive and soon after died from the injuries received. Several ribs were broken, her skull crushed and back injured. She was walking on the track and as the train approached stepped off, but immediately stepped back. Before the engine could be stopped she was struck with the above result.

Graftville, three miles north from Stanton burned out on the 16th, the fire coming from the woods. Thompson's lumber and shingle mill, twenty-one houses, four flat cars and a large quantity of lumber and shingles were destroyed. Only two or three houses were left. Twenty-one families had to camp out in a wheat field. The loss will approximate \$20,000, with very little insurance.

M. Shelman, a farmer near Bellaire, Antrim county, has just finished digging about 100 bushels of potatoes, and pronounces them much better than any dug last fall at the usual time. Several farmers thereabouts have heretofore tried the plan of leaving their potatoes in the ground all winter, the deep snow so covering it that there has been no danger of freezing. The plan has not only worked well, but three crops have been raised from volunteers. Potatoes need not be dug and remain in the ground. These would grow, and in some cases have yielded 300 to 400 bushels to the acre for two years in succession. Just how long this freedom from the trouble of planting will continue cannot be said, but time will tell, as these farmers propose to try it again on the same ground this year.

Dr. Talmage will go to Lake Como, Italy, in June, where he will be joined by his family, already abroad.

PERISHED IN FIRE.

Seventeen Persons Burned to Death.

And Many Injured.

A fire broke out in a two-story building at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets in Cincinnati, May 21, occupied by Sullivan & Co., printers. There is also a laundry in the building, in which a number of girls are employed. The flames spread so rapidly that it cut off their escape, and six girls jumped from the third-story windows and were instantly killed. It was at first thought that only the six women who jumped were killed, but when the fire was subdued so that the firemen could enter it was found that ten dead bodies lay in heaps on the fifth floor and one on the fourth. There were six who jumped from the window and were killed and one man, after saving the lives of two women by letting down a rope from the roof, was himself killed by the burning of the same rope before he reached the ground. This was Mr. Sullivan, brother of the proprietor of the printing works.

The fire originated by the explosion of a gasoline stove on the second floor. The flames entered the elevator chute, which is next to the stairway, and all chance of escape was thus cut off. The killed were mostly employees of dye works which occupied a portion of the building.

Looking over the scene after the event it is plain that every life could have been easily saved.

Decoration Day Proclamation.

Whereas, The 31st day of May is a holiday set apart by law for the commemoration of patriot dead; therefore:

I, Russell A. Alger, Governor of Michigan, do call upon all citizens of the State to express upon that occasion their grateful remembrance of the services of our army and navy; and I invite all comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, all soldiers and sailors of the late war, the State troops and all civic societies to do honor to the memory of those who sacrificed only to the last, by parades and ceremonies appropriate to Decoration Day.

Done at the Capitol this 21st day of May, 1885.

By the Governor, RUSSELL A. ALGER.

HARRY A. CONANT, Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

HELLO CENTRAL!

The Illinois legislature has passed a bill provided that no telephone company shall charge more than \$3 per month when one telephone is used, and \$2.50 when more than one is used, and fixing the toll on messages from one town to another at 10 cents.

GRANT'S DEDICATION.

Gen. Grant has written the dedication for his forthcoming work. The dedication is as follows: "To the officers and soldiers engaged in the war of the rebellion and also those engaged in the war in Mexico these volumes are dedicated."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge French of the circuit court of Muscatine, Iowa, holds that the first injunction proceeding in a suit against a saloon has priority to any other injunction proceeding against the same saloon. This is regarded as a great victory for the saloon, as many injunction proceedings have been initiated by friends of saloons against nearly every saloon in Muscatine. The temperance alliance will appeal the case to the supreme court.

WILL DEFEND RIEL.

F. X. Lemieux, M. P. P., and Chas. Fitzpatrick of Quebec, have been retained as counsel to defend Louis Riel in his coming trial in the northwest, they having been sent for by prominent French Canadian gentlemen who volunteered to meet all expenses incurred by counsel in his defense.

EVADING DUTIES.

It has been ascertained that large quantities of goods manufactured in Europe have been heretofore imported from Canada at ports upon their frontier which were involved in Canada at original European values, and which have been assessed at United States custom houses without addition being made to raise invoice prices to the market value of goods in Canadian markets. These goods, it is understood, were not destined for the United States at time of shipment but were imported into Canada for the purpose of being sold in that country either for consumption or export, as circumstances might require. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular calling attention to the matter.

EX-SECRETARY FREELINGHUYSEN DEAD.

Ex-Secretary of State Freelinghuyesen died at his home in Newark, N. J., on the 20th inst. He had been suffering from a partial blind for six weeks, and he died without recognizing any members of his family. Frederick Theodore Freelinghuyesen belonged to the distinguished New Jersey family of Freelinghuyesens. He was born in 1817, graduated at Rutgers' college, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. His grandfather was a soldier of the revolutionary war, a delegate to the continental congress, and a United States senator. His uncle, Thos. Freelinghuyesen, was the Whig candidate for the vice-presidency in 1844, when Henry Clay was the candidate for president. Frederick Theodore was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey in 1861, and was reappointed in 1863. In the latter year he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States senate. In 1870 he was regularly elected to the full term. December 12, 1881, he was appointed by President Arthur secretary of the treasury, and he remained in that office until the term of the president expired. He has been sick most of the time since he retired from the state department.

OF INTEREST TO LAND HOLDERS.

The commissioner of the general land office has issued a circular regarding suspension of an action on timber culture and land claim. A number of western states and territories which is causing a great controversy and a great opposition from agents and attorneys engaged in securing patents for claimants. It is claimed to be a great hardship to settlers wishing to prove up land and borrow money to continue improvements. Commissioner Sparks says the order was intended for what he called "infected districts." He has dozens of letters from residents of such districts approving the order. They say in many regions not one entry in fifty is bona fide. He says: "Timber entries are almost uniformly fraudulent. Now it is to catch these people that I have said that we would suspend final action on claims. I believe fully one-half of them were fraudulent. In this way I believe I have saved the public domain fully 1,000,000 acres since April 3. The charge has been made that the order was political and geographical in character—that the South was excepted. What we are really after is to prevent the public domain from going into the hands of ranchmen and speculators. A bona fide settler can borrow just as much money on his certificate of entry or his duplicate papers as he can upon a patent. The south was excepted because the bulk of fraud is not in the south. There is five times as much territory in the north that is not included in the order. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, nearly all Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas are not included, and in two of those states, Michigan and Wisconsin, I know there is fraud that we ought to look after. When I am satisfied that there is good faith on the part of a settler there will be no difficulty in his getting a patent. I shall satisfy myself by means of special agents and detectives whom I can thoroughly trust and upon them I shall put such checks and counter detection as will make it absolutely certain that no false swearing or fraud can secure a patent."

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

MAY 19.

SENATE.—The following bills passed: Making an appropriation for improvements at the state house of correction; establishing a board of building inspectors for Detroit; amending sec. 6100, Howell, relative to adjournment of sales of real estate on executions; amending section 5832, Howell, relative to attachment. The greater part of the morning session was devoted to considering the Ford capital punishment bill as a special order and the afternoon was spent in work in committee of the whole. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following passed unless otherwise noted: To consolidate the laws relative to prisons, laid on the table; for uniformity of the accounts of superintendents of the poor, lost; amending the general highway laws, passed; incorporating the schools of Fenton; to prevent injury or destruction of baggage; regulating the transportation and yarding of Texas cattle; for a revision of the practice of the law—referred back to the committee on Ways and Means; amending the general plank road act, passed; making an appropriation for improvement Downagie Creek; proposing an amendment to section 28, schedule of the Constitution relative to the Governor's appointments, amending laws relative to offenses against property to stand on section 9176, A. Howell; amending section 915, Howell, relative to pay of troops; relative to petit jurors in Upper Peninsula—passed; for amending act relative to appointment of an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in Wayne county; relative to a cemetery in Park Township, St. Joseph County; for the sale of the Jackson County fair grounds. After considering many bills in committee of the whole the House adjourned.

MAY 20.

SENATE.—All after the enacting clause was struck out in the bill to establish the penalty of death by hanging for convictions of the crime of murder in the first degree. This action taken in committee of the whole was not concurred in by the Senate, but the bill was indefinitely postponed; yeas 18, nays 15. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The board of state auditors reported that, in accordance with the instruction of the House, it had obtained estimates on the cost of lighting the capitol buildings and grounds with electricity. It would cost from \$20,000 to \$31,000 for the plant and about \$550 per year to maintain it. Bills passed, appropriating \$40,000 for the purchase of books for the state library; appropriating \$35,000 for the current expenses, \$11,924 for improvements for the Michigan superintendents of the poor for two years; appropriating \$26,230 for heating and furnishing the asylum for insane criminals at Ionia; detaching territory from Springwells and Hamtramck and attaching it to Detroit. Adjourned.

MAY 21.

SENATE.—The minority representation bill was taken from the table and passed over the governor's veto. Senate bill giving women the right of suffrage in municipal elections was lost, vote reconsidered and the motion tabled; the bill creating Summer county out of territory taken from Cheboygan and Presque Isle counties was also lost. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill extending the territory of the city of Detroit—23 to 1. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed on third reading, unless otherwise noted: amending sec. 5377, Howell, relative to inventory and collection of the effects of deceased persons; to encourage the construction of wire fences on public highways; amending constitution relative to suffrage. Adjourned.

MAY 22.

SENATE.—The following bills passed unless otherwise noted: incorporating Tawas City; amending charter of Port Huron, provision annexing Ft. Gratiot struck out and bill laid on table; confining to Martha M. Ingalls the side of certain swamp land to merely made to her, and now comprising a portion of the city of Muskegon, passed; reincorporating Pontiac; to amend the constitution relative to drain commissioners, indefinitely postponed; to prohibit the use of the words "warranty deed" in deeds not warranted; passed; reincorporating Alpena. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: Amending the Jackson city charter; amending sec. 4363-T, Howell, relative to suits in circuit courts against mutual benefit co-operative or benevolent associations; establishing a home for disabled soldiers, sailors and marines; prohibiting the payment of wages in scrip or store orders; to provide for the continuance of actions in justices' courts in case of inability or negligence on the part of the justice; making an appropriation for improvements at the state prison; requiring sureties on official bonds to make justification under oath of their pecuniary responsibility; making an appropriation for reformatory; amending section 5329, Howell, revising and consolidating the public instruction and primary school laws; relative to school districts in Tuscola county; fixing the liability of sureties on public bonds, was lost, vote reconsidered and bill tabled. The governor noted his approval of the following acts: Providing for the compulsory reform education of juvenile delinquents; making an appropriation for improvements at the state house of correction; amending section 1, Howell, relative to recording and vacating town plats. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution to grant the use of tents for the Knights Templar encampment at Grand Rapids. Laid over one day. A resolution was offered and adopted, the Senate also concurring, expressing the confidence of the legislature as a representative of the people, in the high integrity and honor of Mr. Richard H. Rusk, and his ability to vindicate himself from the charges made by partisan papers.

MAY 23.

SENATE.—Bills passed: Authorizing appointment of a justice of the peace and judge section 5382, Howell, relative to assessments of judgments in justices' courts; for a grant of swamp lands to improve Portage lake of Jackson county; amending Battle Creek city charter; amending section 6518, Howell, relative to courts held by justices of the peace; requiring prosecuting attorneys to furnish the attorney with a brief in all criminal cases in which an appeal is taken, was lost, but subsequently the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: authorizing Brighton, Livingston county, to raise \$10,000 for public improvements. Adjourned till 2 p. m. Monday.

Grant's Farewell Message.

A farewell message from Gen. Grant to the soldiers who fought under his command was dictated by him recently to Lieut. J. Holbrook, of G. A. R. Post No. 8, of Boston, who in company with several other gentlemen were calling upon the general. Just before the gentlemen took their departure Gen. Grant arose, and shaking hands with them, sent a message to the boys in blue to be delivered to them at the annual encampment in Portland, Me., in June. He said: "Tell the boys that they probably will never look into my face again, nor hear my voice, but they are engraved on my heart and I love them as my children. What the good Lord has spared me for is more than I can tell, but it is, perhaps, to finish up my book, which I shall leave to the boys in blue, and in which they can not only see me, but follow me in the acts which they helped me."

Oliver Wendell Holmes has written a new poem eulogistic of Dr. Benjamin Gould, the astronomer.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Personal Political and General Foreign News.

Briefly Told.

Gen. Sir Charles Wilson, who succeeded Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart in command of the advance corps of the Khartoum relief expedition, has sent in his official report in response to the charge that Gen. Gordon might have been rescued alive if the troops under command of Sir Charles had not been unnecessarily halted at Gubat for three days. The report explains this three days' delay in starting up the Nile to relieve Gen. Gordon by the necessity of securing the small force at Gubat against an attack, then threatened from Berber on the north and from Omdarman on the south. The report further states that after the arrival of the troops at Gubat it required a great deal of time to select the crews and prepare the steamers for the advance to Khartoum.

Reports of a battle in Mexico have been received. Three hundred Yaquis are reported killed, and the Mexican loss is 80 killed and wounded. Four Americans were killed.

El Mahdi is retiring his troops everywhere.

Spain has removed the fixed duty on wheat.

Victor Hugo, the famous French poet and author, is dead.

The railroad plant now at Suakim is to be sent to England.

The British House of Commons has adjourned until June 4.

Natives fear a general massacre by El Mahdi after evacuation of the Sudan by the British.

A rupture has occurred in the negotiations for a commercial treaty between England and Spain.

Turkish officers are still busily engaged in planting torpedoes in the straits of the Dardanelles.

Mr. Phelps, United States minister to England, has been formally presented to Queen Victoria.

Victor Hugo the brilliant French author, is ill with heart disease and congestion of the lungs, and not expected to live.

The Sultan of Turkey tendered Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-lieut. States minister, a high position in the Turkish service. The general declined.

Mr. Lowell, late United States minister to England, will leave for the United States about June 10. Mr. Phelps, the new minister, was warmly welcomed.

The two men, Cunningham and Burton, who were arrested and held for trial on a charge of treason-felony, for complicity in the late explosions in London, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A great battle is expected to be fought soon at Khartoum, between El Mahdi and the rival False Prophet. The latter has collected an immense force of followers and they are now advancing to attack the Mahdi.

Gen. Wolsey has issued a farewell address in which he announces the withdrawal of the British troops from the Sudan and highly praises the conduct of all the departments of the service during the campaign.

All the leading English journals congratulate Canada on what they deem the practical suppression of the rebellion in the northwest. They compliment the troops on their skill and the courage displayed by the commanders and men. In most quarters the hope is expressed that the government will not repeat the previous error of showing leniency to Riel.

In the house of commons on the 11th inst., Lord Harrington, minister for war, stated that the government had definitely decided to abandon the plan of advancing the British troops from the Sudan and to highly praise the conduct of all the departments of the service during the campaign.

London advices of May 23 say: The Times fears that a hotheads combination against British influence and interests in Egypt has been organized by the Egyptian powers. Their action in respect to the Egyptian convention and in forcing the khedive, in their protests, to refund the five per cent which had been deducted from the coupons, has been clearly intended to show that they are determined to insist on every point against England. The latter has possession, however. The detention of the guards in Egypt need not be attributed to the difficulty with Russia. Affairs in Egypt are serious enough to enforce precaution, if not to justify uneasiness.

Michigan Take Hood.

Prof. Kedzie of the agricultural college, has been making an analysis of the well and hydrant water which has been sent him from Plymouth, Pa., the village in which the malignant typhoid fever epidemic rages. He is positive that the disease is due to the water which has been consumed. Upon one side of a certain street where hydrant water is used, the fever rages, while upon the opposite side where there are wells there is no fever. For a period this spring water was taken from the Susquehanna river, where the reservoirs of the water company were low. This water held the sewerage of Wilke-barre, Pittam and Senanton and also the sulphur water from several mines. The water which Prof. Kedzie analyzed was taken from a well and hydrant. The well was in a yard near a privy and seven children of the family which used the water have been ill. Both are upon being opened emitted an offensive odor. The water was filled with white fleshy substances and both specimens, when experiments were made for nitrates, gave a marked precipitate. Both waters turned very dark. In the bottom of a test tube containing three inches of well water, there is a dark deposit of one inch deep. The microscope disclosed the fact that the water was full of low animal and vegetable life. The outline of one of the forms suggested a bed bug with a semi-transparent center, which moved rapidly through the drop in the slide or else swung around in a circle. Another form moved by alternately contracting and expanding itself. Many of the forms Prof. Kedzie had never seen before. He pronounced the water as unfit for even culinary use, and as being the worst he had ever analyzed. The hydrant water disclosed the same bad composition as the well water.

THE TIMES scribe had an interview with W. C. Parker of Windfall, last week. Mr. Parker held a one-half ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, No. 59,075, which drew \$15,000, one-fifth of the first capital prize of \$75,000. E. Perry held a half interest in the ticket purchased by Mr. Parker. The two named gentlemen, in company with their attorney, R. B. Beauchamp, went to New Orleans to draw the money. When they arrived there they had no trouble at all in procuring the \$15,000. They speak very highly of the company and say the people of New Orleans say that it is an honest, fair and reliable institution. It is recommended by the State Legislature, and that its check is good for a million dollars.—Tipton, Ind., Times, May 7.

Dr. McCosh is going to revive the Princeton Review and edit it himself.

A CURIOUS AFRICAN TRIBE.

A Unique Race with Many of the Virtues and of the Vices of Civilization.

From a lecture by Joseph Thompson: A more remarkable or unique race does not exist on the continent of Africa—indeed, I might safely say in the two hemispheres. In their physique, manners and customs and religious beliefs they are distinct alike from the true negroes and from the Galla and Somali. They are the most magnificently modeled savages I have seen or even read of. Beautifully proportioned, they are characterized by the smooth and rounded outline of the Apollo type, rarely showing the knotted and brawny muscles of the true athlete. The women are very decently dressed in bullock's hide. They wear, by the way of ornament, from twenty to thirty pounds of thick iron wire coiled round the limbs, arms and neck, besides a great assortment of beads and iron chains. The men wear only a small kidskin garment round the shoulders and breast, that being of somewhat more ample dimensions among the married men. The most remarkable distinctions characterize the various epochs in the life-history of the Masai. The boys and girls up to a certain age live with their parents, and feed upon curdled milk, meat and grain. At the age of 12, with the girls, and from 12 to 14 years with the boys, they are sent from the married men's kraal to one in which there are only young unmarried men and women. There they live till they are married. At this stage the men are warriors, and their sole occupation is cattle-lifting abroad and amusing themselves at home. The young women attend to the cattle, build the huts, and perform other necessary household duties. Both sexes are on the strictest diet. Absolutely nothing but milk and meat passes their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, or vegetable food are alike eschewed. So peculiar indeed are they in their notions, that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For several days the one is their sole diet, to be followed by the other after partaking of a powerful purgative. On killing a bullock they drink the blood raw, which doubtless supplies them with the necessary salts. In eating meat they always retire to the forests in small parties, accompanied by a young woman. So pleasant does the Masai warrior find this life that he seldom marries till he has passed the prime of life and begins to find his strength decline. The great war-spear and heavy buffalo-hide shield, the sword and the knoberry, are then laid aside. For a month he dons the dress of an unmarried woman, and then becomes a stout and respectable member of Masai society. He goes no more to war, but devotes himself to the rearing of a brood of young warriors. His diet changes with his mode of life, and he may indulge in vegetable food, drink beer or spirits, and smoke or chew tobacco. At death the body is simply thrown out to the hyenas and vultures.

Why He Stopped Drinking.

"No, I won't drink with you to-day, boys," said a drummer to several others as they settled down in the smoking car and passed the bottle. "The fact is, boys, I have quit drinking; I've sworn off."

His words were greeted by shouts of laughter by the jolly crowd around him; they put the bottle under his nose and indulged in many jokes at his expense, but he refused to drink, and was rather serious about it.

"What is the matter with you, old boy?" sang out one. "If you've sworn off drinking, something is up; tell us what it is?"

"Well, boys, I will, although I know you'll laugh at me. But I'll tell you all the same. I have been a drinking man all my life, ever since I was married; as you all know, I love whiskey—it's as sweet in my mouth as sugar—and God only knows how I'll quit it. For seven years not a day passed over my head that I didn't have at least one drink. But I am done. Yesterday I was in Chicago. On South Clark street a customer of mine keeps a pawnshop in connection with his other branches of business. Well, I called on him, and while I was there a young man of not more than twenty-five, wearing threadbare clothes, and looking as hard as if he hadn't seen a sober day for a month, came in with a little package in his hand. Tremblingly he unwrapped it, and handed the article to the pawnbroker, saying: 'Give me ten cents.'"

"And, boys, what do you suppose that it was? A pair of baby shoes, little things with the buttons only a trifle soiled, as if they had been worn only once or twice."

"Where did you get these?" asked the pawnbroker.

"Got 'em at home," replied the man who had an intelligent face and the manner of a gentleman, despite his sad condition. "My—my wife bought them for our baby. Give me ten cents for 'em—I want a drink."

"You had better take the shoes back to your wife; the baby will need them," said the pawnbroker.

"No, s-she won't, because—because she's dead. She's lying at home now—died last night."

"As he said this the poor fellow broke down, bowed his head on the show-case and cried like a child. Boys, said the drummer, you can laugh if you please, but I—I have a baby of my own at home, and I swear I'll never drink another drop."

Then he got up and went into another car. His companions glanced at each other in silence; no one laughed;

the bottle disappeared, and soon each was sitting in a seat by himself, reading a newspaper.

Chirography vs. Phrenology.

"I tell you it is all humbug about an expert being able to tell all about a person's character by his handwriting," said Raymond Smythe.

"I don't agree with you. The bold man writes a bold, reckless hand. Just look at the signature of the great Napoleon. It looks more like a flash of lightning than a signature. The business man writes a business hand. The close, stingy man can be detected in his handwriting," replied Andrew Wells.

"That's what these experts all say. I gave the matter a practical test, and I am in a condition to say that is a fraud."

"How did you make the test?"

"For more than six months I had been paying serious attention to Miss Birdie McGinnis, one of the belles of Austin. As far as I could judge, she was the right kind of a girl to make an excellent wife. She was mild and as gentle as a lamb whenever I called on her. I wanted a meek sort of a wife, for I have to have things my own way. She was, moreover, very industrious, which is a very desirable habit in a woman nowadays. She seemed to be very economical, which is another good thing to have in the family."

"You seem to have found a model woman."

"That is what I thought, but I had my doubts, for one day as I was riding past I saw her chase her grandmother through the yard with a broomstick, but I thought they were only playing, although she hit the old lady some pretty solid whacks."

"What did you do to verify your suspicions?"

"Well, just about that time I read in a New York paper that Professor Smith, on being furnished with a specimen of the handwriting of a person and six dollars in advance, would furnish a perfect analysis of the writer's character. I sent on the six dollars and one of Birdie's letters, and in a short time received an answer to the effect that the lady who wrote the lines was a female; that she was of a demure, quiet disposition, whose character could be easily moulded, that she was economical, and incapable of deceit. On the strength of this I dismissed my doubts. I proposed, was accepted, and we were married."

"Your wife turned out just as you expected?"

"Smythe fixed a stony gaze on Wells, and then he yelled:

"No, she didn't by a blamed sight. Shakespeare's shrew was a lamb compared to her. She will fight a cross-out saw. She has bankrupt me. And as for deceitfulness, she beats the mischief. Everything is false about her, from her hair down. That's how you can tell all about a person's character by handwriting."

"Why don't you put your foot down? Why don't you make her behave herself?"

"I did try it once. I'd rather go into a cage full of tigers. No, sir; this finding out all about a person by the handwriting is a humbug. But I'll tell you how to find all about a person; by phrenology. I had my head examined, and the professor described my character to a dot."

"What sort of a man did the professor say you were?"

"He said I was a man of undoubted firmness—a born ruler of men; that I had a will that would break, but not bend, and that I was brave even to rashness."

"When did you have your head examined?"

"Shortly after I was married."

"That accounts for it. The phrenologist was deceived as to your character by the bumps raised on your head with the broomstick.—*Texas Siftings.*

Famous Old "Blues."

Many lovers of old London will regret that Christ's hospital, as a building on its present site, is doomed by the reorganization scheme of the charity commissioners. How many old blues, scattered throughout our colonies and serving her majesty in all quarters of the globe, will also hear with a pang that their time-honored school has come under the auctioneer's hammer, and vanished in the wake of Temple bar and other relics of the past, to be remembered hereafter only by antiquaries! Fifty years ago its requiem would have been sung in fitting verse by Coleridge, who loved the old school so dearly, or by Charles Lamb, whose "Recollections of Christ's Hospital" are among the most delightful of his papers. These two are not the only old blues who have made a name for themselves in the world. Of its earliest scholars, mention may be made of Joshua Barnes, the editor of Anacreon and Euripides; Jeremiah Markland, an eminent critic, particularly in Greek literature; Thomas Mitchell, the translator of Aristophanes, and Samuel Richardson, the author of "Clarissa Harlowe." Charles Lamb and Coleridge belonged to a later era, and were there in company with Leigh Hunt and Thomas Barnes, for many years editor of *The Times* newspaper. Actors of note may be mentioned in Leigh Murray and Wright, of the Adelphi, both old blues and in the same room. Of Anglo-Indian blues we can call to mind Sir Louis Cavagnari and Gen. Cunningham, with his brother, Col. Cunningham, of *The Saturday Review* staff.—*Whitehall Review.*

powder and mixed with it, and lastly the saltpetre is added in the form of a saturated solution.

On April 15, an industrial convention will be held at Richmond, under the auspices of the Virginia State Agricultural society, to discuss the best and most practical means of furthering the general prosperity of the state. The executive committee of the society, Messrs. R. V. Gaines, W. C. Wickham, and A. S. Buford, in their address to the people of Virginia, call attention to the losses of the state by large emigration from it to other states. Good results are likely to arise from the proposed convention.

An Englishman is traveling through Kansas with two pairs of ferrets, with which he is making money by killing prairie dogs. He visits ranches where there are indications of prairie dogs, and offers to clean out the dog town for 1 cent per dog. The cost is so low that the ranchman doesn't hesitate to accept the offer. One ferret will clean out from one to fifty dogs before he tires out, and when one is tired out a fresh one is put into service, and so on until the place is rid of dogs.

A patron of the Edwards county, Kansas, creamery says he received in cash from the creamery for cream from twelve cows for eleven months ending Nov. 31, 1884, \$288.93, and \$75 cash for hogs made from the creamed milk, and also raised twenty calves which are worth, to him, as much as the cream brought, making in all \$54 per cow for eleven months. He says he don't know how he could have made the same amount so easily.

The total values of the exports of domestic cattle and hogs, and of beef, pork, and dairy products during February were \$7,421,588; February, 1884, \$6,954,800; two months ended February, 1885, \$19,387,136; 1884, \$16,046,677. The beef and pork products for the four months ended Feb. 28, 1885, were \$35,187,852; 1884, \$32,199,422; dairy products for ten months ended Feb. 28, 1885, \$13,643,420; 1884, \$14,814,716.

Wire covered with good paint has been found to be much more lasting than galvanized wire, although farmers ordinarily pay a cent per pound more for the latter. The zinc coating on the galvanized wire becomes removed from places where the iron rusts very quickly in consequence of the electric currents that are developed by the two metals.

A prominent English agricultural society at a recent meeting decided in future to abandon the public dinner hitherto held in connection with the show, and to substitute an ordinary refreshment tent. The reasons assigned were that the dinner occupied too much valuable time, and that the speeches were either formal or political.

At the Farmers' institute, held at Pomona, Kan., Prof. Fairchild remarked that "What we do not know about the every day facts of crop-raising is more than what we do know; and every discussion between farmers reveals the absence of settled principles, while failures from poor judgment are numberless."

Industrial Pursuits in Paris.

Statistics show that more than half a million of Parisians are employed in commerce, trade and banking operations, while of the artisan class there are considerably more than a million and a quarter. The liberal professions seem to occupy but a small proportion of the population. All combined do not amount to 200,000. The great majority are in public service, which employs more than medicine, law and divinity combined. But after the public service it is art which gives employment and livelihood to the greatest number of Parisians. Forty-two thousand get their income from this branch of industry. The doctors come after, but a long way after. Medicine, in its branches, supports 18,000, the branches, of course, including chemists and all compounders and vendors of medicine. Then comes the law, with all its 16,000 votaries, from judges to clerks. Literature figures very low on the list, for, grouped with science and journalism, it gives employment to only 11,000 people, while all the clergy of all the persuasions amount to but half that number. On the whole, Paris would seem to be more industrious, more artistic, less literary and less religious than the ordinary visitor would suppose, while the proportion in which the working class exceeds those who live on their own income is more remarkable, as Paris is the recognized center of expenditure and extravagance for all France.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Silurian Remains in Florida.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in Florida by Prof. Lawrence Johnson, of the United States Geological Survey. Just south of Alachua county line he found several specimens and skeletons of animals, which relatively belong to a not far distant period. In piles, and somewhat mixed, there were the remains of a mastodon, two or three specimens of the rhinoceros, a large stag, a camel, fully as large as the Arabian camel but in structure more allied to the llama; also a tapir very much like the South American tapir, which lives in swampy places; two teeth of some carnivorous animal allied to the tiger and panther; one set of teeth and bones of a hippopotamus; several crocodiles or alligators, and innumerable other bones not identified. Apparently the territory south of Alachua was at one time a large fresh water lake.—*Boston Journal.*

THE HIRED GIRL.

Her Traits and Privileges—How Much It Costs to Keep Her.

The discovery was made by a newspaper paragrapher some years ago that it takes three to make a pair—he, she, and the hired girl. This truth was suspected for a previous decade or more, but no mind had been discerning enough to emulate it. Since it has become an axiom of family life, it raises the party of the third part to an important rank in the domestic circle. That she is important no one who has ever hired her has failed to find out. Happy are they who meet in her a treasure. Twice happy are they who can get along without her. Here in Springfield the servant girls are Irish, and form two distinct classes, the natives of the realm of St. Patrick and those of American birth. As a rule the latter, having had at least the rudiments of a common school education, are to a marked degree more intelligent and capable than the former. The wages paid these domestics range from \$2 to \$4 a week, the former sum going to the least experienced and efficient, and the latter to the favorites of wealthy families and cooks in restaurants, whose work is especially hard. The average pay of the girl who can wash and iron and do part or the whole cooking for a family of reasonable size is \$3; and it is a price which makes these girls one of the most independent classes in the community. Some business men would be glad in these times after paying all their bills for food, fuel, rent, washing and lights, to have \$3 a week left for clothing and other purely personal comforts.

When the average domestic appears on the streets in her Sunday clothes she carries about her an air of comfort and respectability which is often painfully lacking among a crowd of shop girls. And there are some kitchen maids of whom it can truly be said, "she is very much of a lady." It is common to accuse this class of putting every cent they can earn on their backs, and that, too, in a fashion that will cause the most possible display. Still there are Springfield hired girls who are real estate owners, and "forehanded" in other respects. Many of them have money laid by in the savings bank, and one local institution can count up more than a thousand depositors from this class. The amounts invested are also considerable, some of the books bearing credits of \$1,000 and even \$1,200.

The usages of society are as firmly established in the kitchen as the parlor. Calls are made and returned with due formality. As a general thing, the domestic does not associate with the shop girl, the feeling of superiority of one over the other being mutual. And the domestic has a set of her own, into which not every servant need apply for admission. The standing of the employer's family is generally considered when a new-comer seeks to mingle in the highest circles, education, ability to do fancy work, and a few similar accomplishments being also regarded. Some of the Springfield domestics have married very well and maintain orderly and attractive homes to which they welcome their unmarried associates. Others who were carefully brought up in our best families, have married poorly, and the places where they live are as untidy and fever-breeding as any in the city. The contrast between the knowledge of this class and their use of it is painful enough to sicken the most hopeful union relief visitor in the land. They hold themselves to step into any house to which they may be called on an emergency, and do up the work, whatever it may be, in excellent shape, and they teach their children to do the same, for a consideration. But in their own quarters they sometimes live with a very uncivilized fashion.

The hired girls' privileges vary considerably in different families. It is generally understood that after the Sunday dinner is out of the way she shall have the rest of the day to herself, even though the family are forced to be content with a bread-and-milk supper. Some housekeepers think they must be very strict with their help for the sake of maintaining discipline. They lay down the law that their girls can have only one afternoon and one evening out each week, while others allow their servants to be away whenever their absence does not inconvenience the family. And the contrast is kept up all along the scale. One woman was heard to remark a while since that when she caught the girls reading the daily paper she guessed they'd catch it. But other families are glad to keep help intelligent enough to care for the papers. These people are willing their domestics shall have a fire in their sleeping-rooms a part of the day, so that a place may be afforded for sewing and recreation, and they need not be tied down to the kitchen during all their working hours. The best girls are kept in the same families year after year, while the poor ones are constantly floating through the intelligence offices. A well-to-do family will do almost anything in order to keep a first-class girl. Cases have been known where they paid her full wages and also paid her board during their absence in California or Europe. It is probably more common to pay her half-wages in such cases.

How much it costs to keep a girl is a much mooted question. Some mistresses of experience put the amount as high as \$10 a week, and claim that they have figured out this result carefully. They allow \$3 for wages, \$3 for board, \$4 for waste, provided the servant is left to do about as she pleases. The last item seems a large

one and doubtless it depends very much on the character of the "secretary of the interior" as the kitchen-maid is sometimes called and the amount of outside relief which she dispenses to the army of cousins with which any girl of self respect provides herself. There are a few American girls who still drift into house service, and of course there are Springfield kitchens which employ other nationalities, but the Irish Catholics almost monopolize the business. And most house-keepers will admit that on the whole they prefer Catholics, the restraints of the church being found to be salutary and more effective than those which usually rest on other servants. This whole subject has many possible ramifications, and the present article shall close with a reference to a glowing argument for protection, which a prominent Fourth ward manufacturer recently made at a New York hotel dinner-table, because of the prosperous condition of the Springfield hired girls. "Gentlemen," said he, "let me tell you that when my wife and I start for church Sunday morning from the front door there is just as much finery going out at the back door as my wife can support. This is a glorious country which pays its domestics so that they can afford to dress in that way, and help swell the demand for such goods. And protection has done it."—*Springfield Republican.*

A Wise Father.

"So you are going to start a humorous paper," said an old gentleman to his son.

"Yes, sir. Have you any advice to offer?"

"Don't start it."

"Why?"

"Oh, there are many reasons, some of which, in a most serious manner, I shall give you. The quality of humor is inborn, but the employment of its finer forces requires the most careful cultivation. The rough semi-vulgar sketch is not humor. It may create a laugh, but is not humor. Do you remember what Addison says of humor?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever read Addison?"

"Very little."

"What have you read?"

"Oh, I don't know what all. It would take me some time to enumerate."

"I don't think it would. How is your imagination—very good?"

"No, sir, I can't say that it is."

"Ah, ha. I suppose that you will attempt to make people laugh?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"A fatal error, young man. People can be drawn into mirth, but you cannot shove them into it. We can persuade men to weep, but we cannot force them. You no doubt have a good supply of original jokes."

"Yes, sir, I think so."

"Tell me a few?"

"I can't tell them."

"Well, sit down there and write me one."

The young man wrote the following: "Sebleson went to see his girl the other night. The old man was at the lodge. Sebleson enjoyed himself pretty well. The girl brought in some pie. The young fellow said it was first rate, and asked her if she made it. She said yes. 'Ah,' replied the young man, 'anybody who can make such pie ought to make a good wife.' Then they both laughed. 'Did you ever make any pie?' she asked. 'No,' said he, 'but I have killed a sight of it.'"

"Is that all?" asked the old gentleman when the humorist had, with eloquent effect, read the production.

"Yes, but I could make it longer."

"Don't do it."

"Father, I am afraid you don't like humor."

"I am afraid so."

"You don't smile, but will you lend me two thousand dollars?"

"What do you want to pay people to laugh?"

"Oh, no, I want to buy material."

"Why, you intend to print the paper, eh?"

"Of course."

"Oh, no, I cannot let you have the money."

"I tell you what I thought, father. You have been suggested as a suitable candidate for congress. Well, nothing more than a good joke helps a man politically. I thought that you might get off several good jokes about yourself and that I could print them. Of course everything from you would be interesting. You have a great imagination, and have read Addison you—"

"Two thousand dollars, you say? Hand me that check-book, please. Of course I do not expect to be a candidate—but say, if I were elected, I could make the country laugh, couldn't I?"—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Walking Boots.

In the matter of walking boots the purists lead the van. Nothing could be simpler nor more absolutely undorned than the foot covering par excellence of to-day. No fancy work, embroidery, stitching, beading, or even irrelevant fancy buttons are visible. The boot is ornamented only in its quality, which is of kid, the finest and softest. The toe portion is roomy yet shapely. The heel with not a suggestion of "French bend" about it, is yet graceful, and the sole of the foot is broad enough to allow the girl of the period to "set down her foot" emphatically without a wince, or to promenade without having to stop at every other shop window, apparently to admire the display within the glass-bound case, but in reality to give rest to the plucked and rebellious foot.—*New York Post.*

Pinckney, Michigan, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

The Republicans of Illinois and of the entire country congratulate Gen. John A. Logan on the splendid victory he has won. The struggle at Springfield has enhanced his reputation as a resolute fighter and as a winner. It was a contest that with respect to the element of uncertainty was without a precedent in our history. At the beginning of the session the Legislature was evenly divided between the parties, with a prospect that it would remain so, and that no election would be possible except by the use of money on one side or the other. The Republican caucus nominated Logan, all but two Republican members pledging themselves to his support. One member was opposed to him on personal grounds, and another refused to be bound by the decision of the caucus, feeling free to vote for any Republican. The 100 were for "Logan or nobody." Backed by this array of honest and sturdy supporters, General Logan resolved to stay in the fight till there was an election or an adjournment. His determination was almost universally approved, by none with more ardor and enthusiasm than the members who had enlisted in his cause displayed. Their devotion to Logan, under the circumstances, was such a tribute as few men have ever been honored with. It was inspired by admiration of the man and an appreciation of his services and deserts. Their allegiance was voluntary. In no instance did it rest on the promise or prospect of a reward. General Logan is poor, and moreover he spurns the methods of disreputable politicians. He controls no patronage. Not a single office is at his disposal. Nothing more is needed to show the personal popularity and power of "Black Jack" among the Republicans of Illinois. The fact that victory was won by a coup d'état in the election of a Representative should not, and does not, distract attention from the strong and firm allegiance of the men who at the outset pledged their votes to Logan and gallantly stood by him.—Times Star.

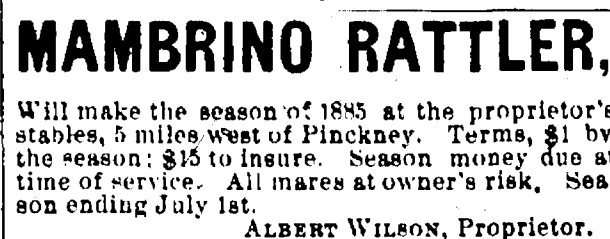
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" Anti-washboard, 4 bars,.....	25c
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" " Mackrel,.....	12c
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Lard per lb.....	10c
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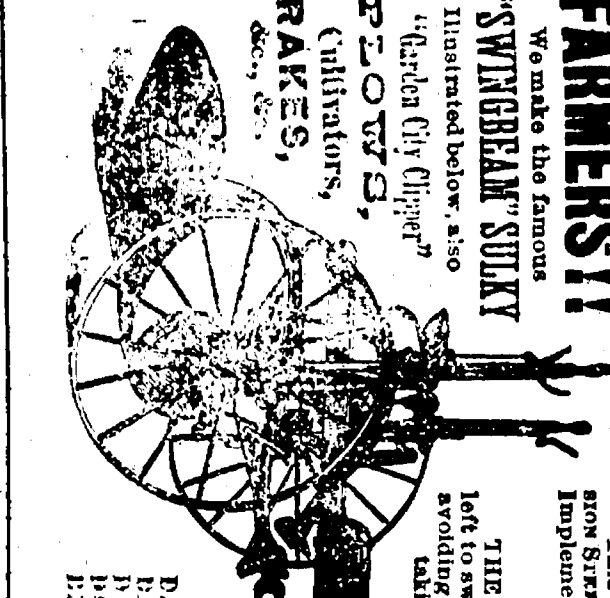
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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Correspondent.

President Cleveland is earning a great reputation for good nature. Especially is this shown by his taking time whenever possible to see the people who merely wish to shake hands with him. About two weeks ago he caused it to be announced that he would discontinue, because it took up too much time, the practice he had followed since the fourth of March of seeing on four days in the week about one o'clock visitors who did not call to see him upon business. He gave the order to the ushers to this effect but the people continued to come anyhow and persisted in asking to see him, so the President who can be so firm in refusing the demands of politicians when any principle would be violated by acceding to their request, proves to be too amiable to disappoint those who merely ask a sacrifice of his personal convenience, and he does find the time whenever possible to shake hands with those who want nothing more from him, though after as many as one hundred assemble for that purpose and waits until he comes to them.

The absorbing topic in the Treasury Department, and in all administrative reform circles just now, is the course to be pursued in reference to chiefs of division. This large class of public servants, who have risen from the ranks of clerkships by long and faithful service, and acquired valuable experience and knowledge, are not protected by the civil service law. The President has said that these are not political places and that faithful and efficient men in these positions will not be disturbed. In the Treasury Department four chiefs of division have been displaced. First, the chief of the Appointment Division made room for Higgins, then two chiefs in the Sixth Auditor's office were superseded by partisan appointees, and then the chief of the Customs Division retired by request. These changes give rise to daily rumors of requests for the resignation of chiefs of division, and the most efficient as well as the least competent chiefs are named by these rumors. Some Treasury officials believe that Secretary Manning has already yielded to pressure in two or three cases and is not able to withstand the force brought to bear upon him. From this they argue that nearly all the chiefs of division were so. The pressure for appointment will undoubtedly lead to the displacement of all but the conspicuously efficient and competent men, but it is confidently claimed that none of these will be disturbed.

It was reported to-day that Secretary Manning's retrenchment and reform Commission would recommend the abolition of the system of book keeping so long and so successfully employed in connection with the stamp business of the internal revenue bureau. Some such matter has been under consideration, but no such sweeping course is contemplated. The Commission is satisfied that the work can be simplified very materially, and a change of system of collecting the revenue is also under consideration. Secretary Manning thinks that altogether too many officials are employed outside of Washington in this work, and he will endeavor to dispense with the services of a large number. S. W. Saxton, one of the chiefs of division in the First Comptroller's office, received a request for his resignation this morning and immediately carried the matter to Secretary Manning and asked whether it was his desire that the resignation should be tendered. The Secretary replied that he had not known of the request and would take the matter under advisement.

How An Editor Popped.

Editors have their peculiarities as well as other critics. They practice and inculcate brevity which is a virtue. They are absent-minded which is a failing. It is not strange then, that one should send a note to his lady-love like the following: "Dearest Angeline—I have carefully analyzed the feeling I entertain for you, and the result is substantially as follows: I adore you! Will you be mine? Answer?" Then after a moment of thought, he added, in a dreamy, absent way: "Write only on one side of the paper. Write plainly and give real name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."—Ex.

DECORATION DAY PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the thirtieth day of May is a holiday set apart by law for the commemoration of patriotic dead. THEREFORE, I, Russell A. Alger, Governor of Michigan, do call upon all citizens of the State to express upon that occasion their grateful remembrance of the services of our Army and Navy; And I invite all comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, all soldiers and sailors of the late war, the State troops, and all civic societies, to do honor to the memory of those who surrendered only to the last foe, by parades and ceremonies appropriate to Decoration Day. Done at the Capitol this, the 20th day of May, 1885.

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

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Especially to mothers, Kellogg's Columbian Oil has proved that it is a safe and reliable remedy, and will relieve all aches and pains and symptoms, incident to those distressing diseases of children, and will cure without the use of opiates or narcotics, which only tend to make a child dull and stupid.

A Walking Skeleton.

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

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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.

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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 & Hamblinton Barn Door Rollers for wood track. The Terry Barn Door Rollers for iron track is the best.

Crown Jewell 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.

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25-cts. All Druggists.

PLAINFIELD SPLASHES.

From our Correspondent.

Nice rain Sunday.
Corn planting is about done in this vicinity.

L. Topping has rented his hotel to G. H. Day, of Unadilla, formerly of Pinckney "bazaar." Mr. Day has had experience in the hotel business and is well spoken of as a landlord. We wish him success.

Teams begin to come to town with grists, but they are not quite ready to grind. When they do start up look out for they will make things hot.

Mrs. Andrew Cool is improving slowly from her severe attack.

Mr. S. Lester has green peas up.

Say boys; hello ye correspondents from Fowlerville, Howell, Dexter, Brighton, Hamburg; etc., wake up and send in your items. We are all your friends and neighbors and would like to know how you are prospering and who gets married, hurt and otherwise, and gets sick, goes visiting, come visiting, etc., in fact anything you can tell us that we don't know would be news, and we will try and report all that is going on in our little burg. Please send your news to the DISPATCH, as we all take that paper or borrow it of our neighbors, and will be sure to "catch on."

Loads of fishermen go past here from White Oak to Williamsville, Watson's and other lakes fishing, and always come back loaded and divide with their friends along the road.

O. L. Smith is busy building his store at Gregory. We expect he will soon leave for good and close his store here. We are very sorry to have Mr. Smith leave us as he is a good business man and one that no place can afford to lose.

FOWLerville PARAGRAPHS.

From the Review.

J. G. Baldwin has sold his dray and business to Mr. Perry, of South Lyon, who will take possession next week.

Mr. L. H. Bigalow lost four \$5.00 bills on the streets in the village on Friday last. He offers a reward of \$5 to the finder upon the return of the money.

Mrs. W. H. Shoreman returned last week from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Kast, at N. Y., where she was called some time since on account of a sudden attack of temporary insanity. Mrs. Kast is receiving excellent treatment at one of the asylums there and strong hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The case of Mrs. Edward Ling, living three miles from this village, still proves to be very peculiar. For four years and five months she has not sat up a moment, being lifted to the lounge and returned to the bed as soon as possible. During the past 14 months she has eaten but once in 24 hours and in every instance the stomach has refused to retain either food or drink over one minute. During the past two weeks she has been suffering from a racking cough which in all probability will end her life.

SOUTH LYON DOTS.

From the Picket.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Mergison, a boy, weight 9 lbs. All doing well under the guidance of Dr. Walker.

On Friday last Miss Carrie Nailor, of Salem, while hunting eggs fell from a manger and broke her arm near the elbow. Dr. Walker was called and set the fracture and the patient is now doing well.

Marshal Odell has got after those youngsters who are in the habit of catching on trains and commenced the good work Saturday night by putting one of them in the cooler. Better look out boys it is a dangerous business, and if he catches you in you go.

Our Minstrel boys aged from 10 to 13 gave a very fine entertainment in their tent last Saturday eve., the only trouble the tent was too small to hold the audience. Claud Whipple and Frank Force as "end men" and Eddie Weatherhead as "middle man" made lots of fun, while Clyde Webster, Fred Mosher and Fred Baetke furnished the

music and songs. Especially notice is due Clyde Webster who has a very sweet voice and plays a very nice accompaniment.

HOWELL COMMENTS.

From the Republican.

Jasper Childers, an intelligent colored youth, is reading Blackstone in Lawyer Person's office.

Ex-county treasurer, Danford Parker, of Ocsola, is in Rome, N. Y., receiving treatment for a cancer that has appeared on his cheek.

Rev. Wm. Smith is arranging for an extended tour of Europe and expects to sail within a few weeks. A theological student from Albion College will occupy his pulpit during his absence.

George Washington, a colored domestic, has been laboring in Howell to the end of establishing a church here, but has not met with encouraging success. One young lady is candid about it and says she "wants religion, but not until she gets tired of dancing."

"Dr." W. H. Gunn, who married Mrs. Deyarmond in this village last winter and was subsequently sentenced to the Detroit house of correction for 90 days, charged with assault upon a 14-year-old girl at Holly, on being released last week did not receive all his personal effects from the prison clerk. It was a ring that he claimed to be missing, and as he had evidence of depositing it the superintendent had to "whack up" \$5.

STOCKBRIDGE NOTES.

From the Sun.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clark, of Pinckney, were in town Monday.

C. C. Johnson has qualified and will become a full fledged squire on July 4th.

John Flora is duly installed landlord of the Ryan House, and he and his estimable wife will do their best to please the public.

Parties came over from Dexter Sunday with the intention of taking Mr. Vinkle's "remains" to the home of his childhood, but constable VanEtta, in behalf of D. L. Boyden and H. P. Everett, held them by attachment, and the Dexterites went home empty.

Dave Whiting is hot and still boiling in fact he has been boiling for the past five weeks; and during all that time he has had from one to four of these Job's comforters at a time. Some say boils are healthy and Dave thinks that the way they hang on and ache and raise Cain generally they are long-lived critters and possessed of robust constitutions, notwithstanding all these afflictions Dave sticks "cluss" to business.

A look at the public square yesterday morning would give you a glimpse of its inevitable appearance, if every body excised his apparently inalienable right to occupy it. Nearly every business in town was represented there, as it apparently had a right to be. If some business men have a right to use it for personal purposes, then every citizen has an equal right, and we would like to build a printing office there. Surely an art car, wagons, drags, cultivators, rakes, etc., ad infinitum are of no more importance than butcher shops and printing offices.

BREVITIES.

Dexter's liquor tax is \$1 400.

John Wooden, of Handy, died Thursday last.

According to the Republican, Howell is doing considerable building this spring.

"The Dutch Recruit" at Howell the 28th, 29th and 30th for benefit of the G. A. R. post

The Jackson accommodation train on the M. C. R. R. has been discontinued.

In removing the dead bodies from the old Howell cemetery to the new one two bodies have been found missing.

Marriage vows were consummated between Martin Haller and Pauline Binder at Ann Arbor Tuesday of last week.

There are 12 saloon keepers in Ann Arbor who have not paid their licenses. Ann Arbor officials must be a little lax in such matters.

Three Howell tailors went to Brighton on a "tare" and after running their horses up and down the street succeeded in breaking a buggy wheel.

Thos. Bryan's house, Brighton, caught fire last week, but the fire department put a stop to it before much damage was done.

The South Lyon Excelsior office has a new front door. We'll wager, however, that people who have been in the habit of going there for dabs of job work and cheap advertising will still continue to sneak around to the back door.

No Manuscripts Wanted.

During a stroll in the vicinity of Rose street the attention of a reporter was directed to an enormous canvas sign swung just inside the doorway of a large publishing establishment. Fuller investigation disclosed the fact that the inscription which was painted upon the canvas warned those who entered the building that there were

Positively No Manuscripts Wanted;—and that, furthermore, all intruders should

Beware of the Bloodhound.

—and, lastly, the following verses were printed underneath these legends:

Who enters here with manuscripts loves and

Even to the chains of maidenhood our blood-

After fully assuring himself that no

dangers lurked in the hidden recesses

of the highway, the reporter boldly as-

ended the stairs and entered a little

office at the head of the first flight.

A middle aged man, who sat before a

desk smoking, was the sole occupant.

"I have come," faltered the reporter,

with a nervous glance around him,

"with a little—"

"Ah, yes," interrupted the gentleman

smilingly; "yes, yes, Tom" (in a very

low key), "will you let Michael loose

for a few moments?"

With a superhuman effort the report-

er explained that he had only come up

stairs with a little request. He wished

to know why that sign had been placed

in the hallway.

"Oh! that is a different thing," re-

marked the gentleman; "sit down and

I will tell you all about it. That sign

is placed there to inform would-be lit-

erary people who haunt publishing

houses that their effusions are not re-

quired. I have counted as many as 500

persons in one day who have visited

this office with manuscripts for consid-

eration. Aspirants for literary fame

are of both sexes, all ages and condi-

tions in life. Lately we got so wearied

out with people coming up with matter

that they wished to submit to us that

we had to do something in self defense.

You will observe that our loathsome con-

temporaries have adopted the canvas

sign. All through this vicinity you can

come across them. They are very ef-

fective. For instance, a young lady

graduate comes tripping down town

with a romance which her mother de-

clares an ideal composition. She reads

the allusion made to the "blood-stained

pus" on the sign down stairs. Fear

overcomes ambition and she retreats in

tears. Yes, we still receive effusions

through the mails. Every morning we

send a hand-cart over to the postoffice,

and twelve or fifteen sacks of manu-

script are delivered to us. Do we ex-

amine them? Why we should have to

employ about thirty readers to do so.

It would be rather an expensive under-

taking. But there is a moral to all this.

And it is, writing as a means of sub-

sistence is played out. We could get

all the manuscript we wanted without

paying a cent for it. We receive excel-

lent contributions daily, whose writers

ask nothing but that their names ap-

pear in print. All the waste manu-

scripts are turned over to our post-

that thin gentleman in the next room.

We feed him on them.—N. Y. Mail.

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.

FARMERS, READ THIS

The undersigned having a large stock of all kinds of Lumber, Lath and Shingles at their lumber yard in Pinckney, have decided to reduce their stock and for the NEXT SIXTY DAYS will sell

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Parties about to build will find it to their interest to get our prices. We manufacture our own lumber and shingles and will sell according to the times. We keep on hand a full stock of Flooring, Siding and Barn Boards, also all lengths of Bill Stuff and Timbers, and on all bills will give special prices. You will find our Agent, A. L. HOYT, always on hand. Come and see us, we will satisfy you that we mean business.

BIRKETT, COWIN & CO.,

PINCKNEY.