

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. 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 often difficult to decipher because of the careless manner in which they are written.

MICH. GAN NEWS.

Our Forefathers.

The meeting of the State Pioneer society in the capitol at Lansing, to have been held this week, has been postponed until Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 p. m. to continue through the 18th. It is expected that Emanuel Custer, aged 80, of Monroe, the venerable father of Geo. Custer, will be present. Historical papers or reminiscences are promised from Harry Tower, Grand View; C. B. Stebbins, Lansing; Enos Goodrich, Fostoria; Silas Farmer, H. A. Ford and Sylvester Larned, Detroit; John H. Forster, Williamston; Talcott E. Wing, Monroe; Mrs. Richard Dye, Ionia; John T. Hinman, Battle Creek; A. L. Chapman, Reading; Norman Geddes, O. Lamb and P. A. Stebbins, Adrian; Rev. Peter Sharp, Ridgeway; Rev. Lorenzo Davis, Ann Arbor; A. L. and B. O. Williams, Owosso; Melvin O. Osband, Frederickville, and E. L. Williams, Flint.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

Coal has been discovered near Cassopolis. Michigan has one liquor dealer for every 45 voters. Memorial day was observed in the state prison. July 7 is the date of the Kalamazoo horse meeting. Michigan Odd Fellows have a reunion in Owosso June 9. John P. Wolcott, a resident of Farmington since 1829, is dead. Nearly 450 boys find a home in the reform school at Lansing. Mrs. Menta of Alpena, fell from her chair and died instantly. The asylum for the insane at Traverse City will be ready Oct. 1. Plainwell had a \$30,000 fire a few days ago, when the opera house burned. Battle Creek and Gogewic lake are now connected by a line of street cars. The state encampment of the G. A. R., is to be held in Greenville in August. Jackson county farmers have planted a larger acreage of corn than usual. Fred Douglass will deliver the oration at East Saginaw on emancipation day. The new custom house at Memphis, Tenn., will be furnished by a Grand Rapids firm. J. McCall of Kalamazoo, will lose the sight of one eye, the result of being struck by a base ball. Mrs. A. Bauman of West Bay City, died suddenly the other morning, while sitting up in bed. John Vanderplatz of Ionia became despondent because he had no work and committed suicide. Mary E. Robinson, an inmate at the Pontiac insane asylum, suicided a few days ago by hanging. Fifteen hundred and eighty-nine immigrants entered the United States in the Huron district in May. Miss A. M. Adams of St. Clair, has engaged in the culture of silk worms, starting with 3,000 eggs. Charles Flintz of Lansing, aged 12 years, fell from a boat in the river while fishing and was drowned. Michael McKittick, who was assaulted in the Bay county jail a few weeks ago by an insane man, is dead. The eighth semi-annual meeting of the sixth district press association will be held at Owosso on the 17th inst. The summer meeting of the Michigan horticulture society will be held in Frankfort, Benzle county, June 24. The proposition to bond Hillsdale to the amount of \$45,000 for water works was carried by a large majority. Bay City's police commissioners have reappointed N. N. Murphy chief of the police department of that city. A. H. Hitch, secretary of the law and order league of Kalamazoo, was severely beaten by a rough a few nights ago. Patrick Shannan, a mason of Detroit, fell from the new-Medbury building a distance of 70 feet, and was killed. The 21st Michigan Infantry survivors talk of a reunion during the day of the Cumberland reunion next September. Pat Bennan, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Kohl of Negaunee, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. Charles Young of Freeland, was knocked down in the street of East Saginaw and robbed, a few nights since. P. O. Litt of John of Allegan county sheared 355 sheep this season, from which he obtained about 2,000 pounds of wool. Michael Welch, a farmer living near Hudson, was instantly killed by lightning while at work in the wood a few days since. A little son of S. E. Nichols of Fairfield, fell off a load of gravel, and the wagon passed over him killing him instantly. Chaplin Post G. A. R. of Grand Rapids will place a white bronze statue of a soldier, in Greenwood cemetery in that city. It is claimed that some very fine specimens of gold and silver quartz have been discovered near Florence, St. Joseph county. Pat Bennan, who murdered Deputy Sheriff Kohl in Negaunee in March last, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. St. Clair claims one of the youngest living veterans of the late civil war, it is Ethan Trim, who enlisted at the age of 14. The eleventh annual meeting of the Michigan state pioneer society has been postponed from June 3 and 4 to June 17 and 18. Jackson is to have a grand temperance rally June 15. Gov. St. John and other distinguished temperance workers will be on hand. There were 277,041 barrels of salt inspected in the state during May, and the total amount inspected to June 1, was 1,118,068 barrels. John W. Alcott, a prosperous young farmer living near Ypsilanti, has disappeared. His friends are very anxious concerning his fate. The Whitney opera house site on the corner of Port and Shelby streets has been chosen as the site for the new postoffice building in Detroit. Prof. John Goodison of Ypsilanti has been appointed to fill Miss Fannie Goff's chair of drawing in the normal school, Miss Goff having resigned. A son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been appointed collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, Oregon, and Washington Territory. Miss Clara Krull, of the firm of Cole & Krull of St. Johns, died recently after a lingering illness, caused by a fall while roller skating last winter. Mrs. Orpha H. Ellis, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, and 81 years of age, died at Titabawassee recently. She came to Pontiac 63 years ago. In the vineyard of Mrs. Bitley of Lawton, as many as 9,000 cut-worms have been gathered

in one night. Besides steel beetles, rose bugs and other pests. Geo. Kennedy, a farmer near Marlette, is in a precarious condition from being pierced in the abdomen by a pair of shears while engaged in shearing sheep. Men excavating for a sewer in Grand Rapids unearthed part of an Indian mound and found five complete human skeletons; also a tomahawk made of brass, and two solid chunks of silver valued at \$300. Charles E. Stevens, son of a prominent dry-goods dealer of Boston, who recently stole \$30,000 from his father's firm, was arrested in Detroit the other day. The sawmill of Montgomery, Haire & Giddings, at Upper Paris, Mecosta county, has been seized by the Fourth national bank of Grand Rapids for debt. The state board of agriculture has been considering the advisability of placing a small herd of Hereford cattle on the agricultural college farm for some time. Theodore Storm, city distributing clerk in the Detroit postoffice, was found dead in his bed on a recent morning. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause. John L. Greening, a lawyer of Bay City, is under arrest at the instance of H. G. Porter, grocer, of West Bay City, charged with receiving money on a bogus check. Dr. Henry M. Hurd, Superintendent of the Eastern Michigan Insane Asylum, has returned to Pontiac from a three months visit to California, much improved in health. The twelfth annual reunion of the Cass county pioneer society or better known as the Cassopolis fair ground on June 17. The Hon. Emory A. Storrs of Chicago will be the orator. A Tacoma, W. T., paper says Tom Navin's effects at Port Townsend were recently sold for \$45 on a judgment for debt. Thomas left only \$200 worth of clothes behind him. Aaron Courtwright, proprietor of the Brooks house at Newaygo, started the other night to join a fishing party. The next morning his body was found by the roadside, in the suburbs of the town. The story that P. H. McNamara, treasurer of Humboldt township, Marquette county, was short in his accounts and had absconded is denied by that gentleman's friends who claim that he had simply gone to Chicago on business. Considerable alarm has been created at Ypsilanti over frequent cases of illness resembling cholera, but the physicians emphatically deny that there is anything resembling cholera. F. V. Smith of Coldwater, is obliged to dispose of his magnificent herd of Jerseys, on account of ill health. Mr. Smith has been one of the officers of the state agricultural society many years. S. C. Smith, formerly a pioneer of the Negaunee iron district, and discoverer of the Great Republic mine, but late of Ashtabula, O., died at a Marquette hotel a few days since, after a brief illness. The statue of Gen. Custer which was erected at West Point year or two ago has been taken down and consigned to a rubbish heap. This act has been brought about by the solicitation of Mrs. Custer. Frank Rogers of Galesburg, was sitting in a wagon with a gun in his hand, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the contents striking him above the right eye, making a long and ugly wound. Rev. Dr. John H. Karsten, editor of the Holland paper De Hope, published in Holland, has been elected vice-president of the ninth general synod of the reformed church in America, in session at Syracuse, N. Y. Capt. C. J. Newson of Cadillac, has on exhibition a gigantic crane which is 5 feet 4 inches high and measures 1 foot 2 inches from tip to tip of wings. The bird was found entangled among some telegraph wires, dead. M. Betterly, engaged in working in the store of J. V. Gilbert in Howell, had occasion to mount a step-ladder, when it slipped and falling threw him through a window, cutting his face in a shocking manner. He will be discharged for life. Mrs. Archibald MacLaurin, an old lady and respected resident of Pontiac is dead. Deceased suffered amputation of a limb, followed by a long and painful illness. She leaves a husband and four children. A valuable team of horses, belonging to the Lansing artificial stone company, whose works are situated between the Lake Shore railway and the river, became frightened at the cars, and plunged off the dock. Both horses were drowned. Adam Gueyars, a tramp, who made an attack on Mrs. George W. Storm, a farmer's wife, in Green township, near Big Rapids, was promptly convicted of assault with intent to commit rape and sentenced to nine years and nine months at Jackson. The flag of the Chandler Horse Guards presented, to that troop by the late Zachariah Chandler in August, 1861, has been presented to the state by Capt. Barber Sheldon who commanded the company, and to whom the flag was presented at the close of the war. The Adrian people boast that on the Fourth of July, 50 years ago, some wheat that was standing in the morning, was cut, thrashed, ground at the old Hook's mill, made into a variety of eatables, and disposed of by a hungry, healthy, and patriotic lot of boys and girls. Hon. Jans Roost, ex-senator and formerly member of the house of representatives, died at his home in Holland recently, aged 61 years and 8 months. He was a Hollander by birth, and came here from the Netherlands in 1847. He leaves a wife and six children, three of the latter married. The Michigan sons of veterans in session in Lansing, elected the following officers: commander, F. V. Rowland, Grand Rapids; lieutenant, E. H. Hall, Hillsdale; vice lieutenant, commander, Wm. L. Bowditch, Lansing; chaplain, L. A. Baker, Lansing. Next year's encampment will be held at Grand Ledge. David Colwell, an old pioneer of Tyrone, Livingston county, died recently, aged 85 years. He made his first visit to Michigan in 1834, at which time he purchased the farm upon which he died. Mr. Colwell has missed but one town meeting and one presidential election in the 47 years of his residence in Michigan. Over \$2,000 was raised in the Baptist church in Kalamazoo on a recent Sunday in response to the call of the financial committee for a contribution of \$1 for each member for the current expense fund of Kalamazoo college. There are 600 members in the church, so they exceeded the amount largely and it was done most cheerfully. Saginaw Courier: The first mail carrier in this section of Michigan was Chauncey Conrad, who now lives at Farandville, Genesee county. He carried the mail between Flint and Saginaw 41 to 44 years ago. At that time the road from County Line to Saginaw was but a winding trail through the woods, and what is now East Saginaw was a mere wilderness. President Cleveland has appointed Martin V. Meredith postmaster at East Saginaw, Mich., vice Wm. G. Gage, suspended because he had been found guilty of fraudulently appropriating to his own use part of his allowance or office rent by means of false vouchers and of letting a portion of the premises without accounting for the rent received for the same. The shooting tournament recently held in Jackson was a success financially. The cash prizes and other property shot for amounted to \$390. Jackson won \$70, Pontiac \$150, Howell of Hastings \$70, Danville \$40 and Detroit \$10. Jackson and Hastings won theammerless gun, and will divide the rifle, bear and silver pitcher. Pontiac won a silver badge and a pointer pup.

The body of a German named Krimnocker was found in the river at Crow Island, and from marks of violence about the head of the body the supposition is that the man was murdered. Krimnocker had not lived pleasantly with his wife's parents, and there had frequently been hard words between his father-in-law and himself. His father-in-law has been arrested on suspicion. C. McElroy of St. Clair, has been elected president of the Detroit & St. Clair river railway, with Dr. L. B. Parker of Marine City, vice-president; Franklin Moore of St. Clair, secretary; Mark Hopkins of St. Clair, treasurer; and Valentine A. Saph of Marine City, auditor. The directors stand as heretofore published. No change has been made in the route. All the stock is paid in. A convention of business men of the Upper Peninsula was held in Marquette a few days ago. A resolution was passed urging congress to purchase the Portage lake canal and appropriate money for its improvement. It was decided to postpone further discussion until the various committees are ready to report, when the convention will be reassembled and matters will assume more definite shape. Gen. B. F. Partridge of Bay City, has just received the sword lost by him twenty-one years ago when he was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. The sword was found by Capt. Herford of Virginia, who took measures to find Gen. Partridge's friends after the war, even advertising the circumstances in some Michigan papers. Herford finally left the sword with Geo. Miller, deputy sheriff of a county in Texas, and through W. D. Wylie, commander of the department of Texas G. A. R., the sword is just returned to Ralph W. Cummings post of Bay City. Gen. Partridge is much rejoiced over the recovery of the valued memento. The Michigan department of the G. A. R. leave for Portland, Me., June 18. Gen. Algen and staff accompany the party from Detroit. At Port Huron, delegations from interior towns join the excursion. Opportunity will be given to see Toronto, Montreal and the scenery of the St. Lawrence river, the Thousand Islands and the White mountains. The party will quarter at Old Orchard Beach near Portland. Tickets will be on sale June 15, good for 8 days. The fare is \$30 for the round trip from Detroit, and equally reduced rates are given from interior points. Information regarding the trip can be had by addressing O. F. Lockwood, Flint, Mich. The state board of agriculture has been considering the desirability of placing a small herd of Hereford cattle on the agricultural college farm for some time. Recently President Wells and Prof. Johnson were instructed to attend the sale of Burleigh & Bodwell at Dexter park, Chicago, and to purchase two or three females and a bull. The cattle reached the college on Saturday last and are regarded as good specimens of this popular beef breed. The lot embraces two cows, one two-year-old heifer and one bull calf four months old. They were all imported last season. A polled Angus bull calf for experimental feeding was also purchased of the same firm. At the sale of Corns Valley, Kentucky, May 21, 10-months old thorough bull was selected—the Second Duke of Sideview. He is very finely bred and will, it is hoped, prove a valuable addition to the college herd of shorthorns. —Lansing Republican.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

JUNE 2.

SENATE—The governor noted his approval of the following: Amending section 223, Howell, relative to tax on mines for five years; amending Lowell village charter, Senator Brown offered a resolution for final adjournment on June 17. Laid on the table. Bills passed: Amending chap. 211, Howell, relative to oaths before the canal board of control; validate mutual fire insurance companies; incorporating trade and labor societies; amending railroad commission act, amending 1443, Howell, relative to damages caused by defective public sidewalks; amending section 7716, relative to judgments and executions; amending Grand Rapids public school act; to pension Detroit firemen, was lost; vote reconsidered and bill tabled. Adjourned. HOUSE—The governor communicated his approval of the following: Authorizing loan of canal equipment for use in encampment of Knights Templars at Grand Rapids; detaching territory from Sodus attaching same to Benton in Berrien county. The resolution asking congress to pass the land warrant bill of Mr. McAdoo was laid on the table. The concurrent resolution for adjournment of the legislature June 17 and final adjournment June 18 was adopted. The following bills were passed: Amending act of 1883 relative to the deposit of public moneys of Washtenaw county with banking corporations; amending section 5671 How. to revise and consolidate laws relative to public instruction, lost; to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon; consolidating the prison laws; making an appropriation for the fish commission; amending law of 1883 relative to the compulsory education of children; lost; authorizing DeCatur to pay back taxes declared void by the supreme court, passed; amending act 39 of 1879 relative to canals and harbors; for a grant of swamp lands to clear Swan creek, Midland county; to repeal the Baker conspiracy law, lost; giving right of action to employees if injured or next of kin if killed in manufacturing establishments insufficiently provided with fire escapes, passed. Adjourned. JUNE 3. SENATE—The governor noted his approval of the acts reincorporating Pontiac; regulating practice of pharmacy, amending laws relative to inspection of fish. The following bills passed unless otherwise noted: Organizing Ironwood, Ontonagon county; for the organization of fractional districts in Rich, Lapeer county, and Waterford, Tuscola county; to pension Detroit firemen; amending section 3897, Howell, relative to salaries of judges of the supreme court; to prevent non-resident aliens from acquiring or holding lands in this state, lost, motion to reconsider, failed; amending act 1883 relative to the land warrant bill of Mr. McAdoo, passed; for the protection of hotel keepers; lost; for a board of county commissioners, lost; amending sec. 5705, How., relative to alienation by deed, passed; amending a. c. 4207, How., increasing salary in the office of the commissioner of insurance; for employment of a stenographer in ninth judicial circuit. The report of the joint military committee, consisting of Shoenaker and Representative Wright dissenting upon the alleged official misconduct of Gov. Beagle in reference to the appropriation of \$42,000 received from the general government to the quartermaster's department and the payment of a commission to friend Palmer for collecting the same, also the report charging gross misconduct in office upon the late Quartermaster-General Shakespear, extravagance and irregularities in the management of the military encampment, were received, ordered printed and laid upon the table. Minority reports by the members dissenting will take the same course. HOUSE—The governor noted his approval of the following acts: Reincorporating Birmingham, Oakland county; to provide for an attorney's fee in mortgage foreclosure by advertisement; amending South Lyon school district act; Bills passed: amending Owosso city charter, amending an appropriation for the state industrial home for girls; incorporating the village of Tawas City. Adjourned. JUNE 4. SENATE—The concurrent resolution to adjourn June 30 was amended by making days June 17, formal business to cease three days before, and passed. Bills passed: Extending the time for completing state roads in Grand Traverse and Leelanaw counties; making an

appropriation for the university; establishing a soldiers' home; to provide better locks for the rooms in the girls' industrial school; pay expenses of investigating charges against Nelson DeLong, mayor of Muskegon in 1883. Adjourned. HOUSE—The governor communicated his approval of the following acts: Amending act creating board of public works of Grand Rapids; amending act establishing police and fire commissioners of Grand Rapids; amending, revising and consolidating laws relative to insane asylums. The following bills passed unless otherwise noted: To prescribe the duties of the attorney general; to require supreme court and circuit judges to report changes needed in the laws—enacting words of the bill struck out; asking congress to pass an "inter-state commerce" bill, lost, reconsidered and tabled; amending sec. 1333, Howell, relative to highways, laid on the table; establishing a state prison in the upper peninsula; for an appropriation of swamp lands to drain Forers and Hewus lakes, Leelanaw county; amending act of 1851 relative to general and special elections; for punishment of public officers who unlawfully appropriate public moneys. The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the resolution of adjournment, fixing the date of closing business June 13, and of final adjournment June 17. Adjourned. JUNE 5. SENATE—The governor noted his approval of the act incorporating Tawas City. The Senate concurred in the House resolution for adjournment June 17, and of final adjournment June 22. The following bills passed unless otherwise noted: Authorizing the auditor general to place to the credit of Manistowick county \$1,500; forbidding the deputizing of any person as under sheriff or deputy sheriff who is not a citizen and elector of Michigan, lost; reconsidered and tabled; authorizing Bay county to buy, build or maintain a bridge across Saginaw river; amending railroad laws so as to prevent trespassing on railroad tracks; lost; to provide tolls and steam heaters for the insane asylum for criminals at Ionia, passed; amending act 177 of 1851 relative to delivery of grain by railway companies, lost, res. 18, nays 5, reconsidered and tabled; amending Sec. 9315, Howell, relative to libel and slander; for a grant of swamp lands to clear out Newton creek, Alpena county; amending Sec. 5523 H. C., relative to criminal proceedings for the incorporation or for the business of breeding blooded stock; to prevent accidents from shafts or machinery in fair grounds; for the re-registration of electors; for the relief of Francis Marsac; to preserve morality and public decency. The Senate in executive session confirmed the following as members of the board of trustees for the northern asylum for insane: For six years—Geo. A. G. Farr, Grand Haven; Henry H. Noble, Elk Rapids. For four years—Thomas T. Bates, Traverse City; Joseph W. French, Three Rivers. For two years—Alex. Chapoton, Sr., Detroit; Charles M. Wells, Traverse City. Adjourned. HOUSE—Bills passed: Amending sec. 5774, Howell, relative to determination of all estates by will or by succession; authorizing guardians of insane or incompetent persons to carry out contracts made by their wards; S. 123, amending sec. 610, Howell, relative to adjournments of sales of real estate on executions; S. 122, amending sec. 810, Howell, relative to attachment. The House declined to concur in the Senate amendments to the university appropriation bill. Bills passed at the afternoon session: Creating the township of Ironwood, Ontonagon county; amending Port Huron city charter; making an appropriation for the asylum for insane criminals. Adjourned 4:15 p. m. Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE IRISH METHOD.

A constable in Fall River, Mass., served notices evicting the people from the Slade mill tenements. The operatives have been on strike a long time and are unable to pay rent. The corporation gave them twenty-four hours' notice to quit. Many persons were compelled to carry their goods out on their backs, having no money to pay tenements. AN AMENDMENT. President Cleveland has amended rule 9 of the civil service rules relating to the examination of applicants, by inserting after the words "No person dismissed from the public service for misconduct" and before the words "shall be admitted to examination within two years after"—the following words: "and no person who has not been publicly appointed or employed after probation. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT. The secretary of the treasury has received from the board of managers of the world's industrial exposition at New Orleans a statement of their indebtedness, of which the following is a recapitulation: Undisputed indebtedness, \$252,747; Disputed indebtedness claimed, 150,373; Rejected, 73,752; Admitted, 77,535; Premiums, 66,338. Total amount of claims, \$397,318. Appropriation, 335,000; Difference, 62,318. RIEL AND THE PRIESTS. The volunteer memorial committee in Winnipeg proposes to build a \$5,000 monument to the late Louis Riel for the north-west force are coming in rapidly. Victorians criticize Gen. Strange's conduct. He refused to let his troops go to attack Big Bear and rescue the 80 prisoners. Rev. Fr. Andre, of Albert Mission, says Riel urged him to argue against half-breed neutrality and promised the church half the rebels won. Fr. Andre refused, when Riel said they would win in spite of the church, and the priests would be trampled under foot. The priests asked Riel to leave the country. He said he would go if the Dominion government gave him \$2,000. FAST COMPS. The best record for fast type-setting was made a few days ago in a match between Ira Somers of the New York World and James McCann of the Herald. The former set 6,032 ems of solid minion in three hours, and the latter 6,342, thus beating his opponent by 310 ems and winning \$500 stakes and the championship of America. Mr. McCann set 244 lines of type and Mr. Somers 241 without correcting. The latter's proof was much more perfect than McCann's and he gained two lines on him in making corrections. Aunsberg set 5,551 in the same time five years ago, and his record was not equalled until this occasion, when both men beat it. It is the general opinion among hundreds of printers who watched the contest that Somers can beat McCann, and another match is being arranged. Peach-growers in Delaware are becoming uneasy at the great fall of young fruit resulting from wet weather, and fear the crop will be greatly curtailed. The names of about 200 persons in the District of Columbia have been stricken from the pension list. In some cases the persons were dead, and in general instances the widow had married again. The Illinois Senate has passed the amended militia bill, which provides for a force of 4,000 men of all arms, a yearly appropriation of \$80,000 for ordinary expenses of the national guard, and \$35,000 for the purchase of uniforms and equipment. William Coulter, the oldest engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, died recently. He ran the train that carried President Lincoln to his inauguration in 1861, and was the engineer of the train which bore President Garfield from Washington to Elberon in 1881.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

A FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CASHMERE.

Other Foreign News.

A dispatch received from Calcutta on the 3d inst. says: Reports of a fearful earthquake in Cashmere have just been received. Since Sunday terribly destructive shocks have occurred at intervals of about 10 minutes. The loss of life is enormous, but is at present unknown. The cavalry barracks at Serinagar, the capitol of Cashmere, have been destroyed. Fifty of the inmates were killed outright, and a great number wounded. One part of the city has been entirely demolished, and many hundreds of people are supposed to be buried in the ruins. Definite information is unobtainable, as the place is almost deserted, the citizens having become panic-stricken and fled. The river which flows through Serinagar, as well as the lake of Cashmere, is crowded with boats which are packed with refugees. Many others have sought shelter in hastily erected huts and tents outside the walls. Hundreds of animals have been killed, and the destruction of property is enormous. The distress which prevails is appalling, and the dispatches which brought the first intelligence of the disaster contained urgent appeals for assistance. At last accounts the seismic disturbances continued unabated, and the complete destruction of the city of Serinagar was imminent. Cholera has been declared epidemic in Spain. Hostile Arabs made an attempt to wreck the Suskimb-Berber railroad. Anti-Jewish riots have broken out again in Vienna. Victor Hugo's funeral cost France 30,000 francs. Sir Julius Benedict, the famous musician and composer, is dead. The French chamber of deputies has voted not to impeach the Ferry ministry. Thirty Christian villages in China have been burned by the fanatical Black Flags. The proposed hospital at Port Said, in honor of Gen. Gordon, has been abandoned. Aden, Persia, was visited by a disastrous cyclone recently. Great damage was done to property on land and in the harbor. An English barrister is to be employed by the Chinese government, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, to advise on international law. The guards who arrived at Alexandria some time ago from Suakim have received orders from England to remain at that place for the present. A partial potato famine and a sharp rise in prices are threatened in England, as it is estimated that half the English potato crop has been ruined by frost. Curiously enough a son of Anthony Trollope, who holds a government position in a little town of New South Wales, finds himself next door neighbor to a son of Charles Dickens. 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 Khartoum. The British troops would be concentrated at Wady Halfa and Assuan. Suakim could not be evacuated until an arrangement could be made to garrison the place by the troops of some civilized power. These changes in the original plan of operations in the Sudan would make it unnecessary to push forward the railway from Suakim toward Berber. Apportionment. The House special committee on apportionment has submitted its report. But few changes have been made in the Estee bill. That bill took away one member from Lenawee county, which the committee restored, taking one instead from Branch. The counties losing a member each are Branch, Clinton, St. Joseph and St. Clair. The upper peninsula gains two of these and the northern counties of the lower peninsula the other two. The apportionment made by the committee, is as follows: Wayne, 10; Saginaw, 4; Kent, 4; Lenawee, 3; Bay, 2; Allegan, 3; Berrien, 2; Calhoun, 2; Genesee, 2; Hillsdale, 2; Ingham, 2; Ionia, 2; Jackson, 2; Kalamazoo, 2; Lapeer, 2; Macomb, 2; Manistowick, 2; Monroe, 2; Montcalm, 1; Muskegon, 1; Oakland, 2; Ottawa, 2; Sanilac, 2; Shiawassee, 2; Tuscola, 2; Van Buren, 2; Washtenaw, 2; Barry, 1; Branch, 1; Cass, 1; Clinton, 1; Gratiot, 1; Huron, 1; Houghton, 1; Isabella, 1; Livingston, 1; Manistee, 1; Mason, 1; Mecosta, 1; Menominee, 1; Newaygo, 1; Oceana, 1; St. Joseph, 1; Midland, Gladwin and Clare, 1; Wexford and Lake, 1; Oscoda and Missaukee, 1; Leelanaw and Benzie, 1; Arenac, Iosco and Alcona, 1; Ogemaw, Osceola, Roscommon, Crawford and Otsego, 1; Alpena, Montmorency and Presque Isle, 1; Emmet, Cheboygan and Manistowick, 1; Grand Traverse and Kalkaska, 1; Charlevoix and Antrim, 1; Chippewa, Alger, Mackinac and Schoolcraft, 1; Delta and Iron, 1; Ontonagon, Baraga, Keweenaw and Isle Royale, 1. Ferdinand Ward pleaded not guilty, to an indictment charging him jointly with James D. Fish with grand larceny in the first degree in having on the 17th of April, 1884, stolen \$25,000 from the Marine bank of New York city. Secretary Lamar has decided that lands purchased by the United States and transferred to the interior department are to be regarded as part of the public domain held in trust for the people, and on the same basis as lands acquired by cession. The Illinois senate has passed a bill providing that after 1889 members of the legislature shall be paid for the session \$1,300, with 10 cent mileage, and for an extra session \$5 per day the first thirty days and \$3 per day thereafter. Any member absent from the house shall forfeit \$10 per day.

O Janus gray! thou double-eyed
Divinity, look far and wide,
Beyond thy tight-barred temple gate,
And say what destinies await
The land where Freedom's hopes abide.
As down the windy sea we ride,
Tell us if good or ill betide
Our long-triumphant ship of state.
O Janus gray!
Shall e'er Oppression scarlet-dyed,
Across the freeman's threshold stride,
And blind him, and re-subjugate?
Tell us, we pray, the future fate
Of this fair land, our hope—our pride—
O Janus gray!
—J. N. Matthews, in *The Current*.

A ROCK ON A GRAVE.

CHAPTER I.

The quiet village of Wykleph, like the quiet village of any other name, was always anxious when a stranger made his appearance. This anxiety, ever attended by sharply manifested suspicion, becomes painfully acute, when everything upon which it was hoped an investigation can be hinged shrinks from assuming substance into an established shadow. I lived during one season in the village of Wykleph. I had lived in the roaring noise of a rushing city, and the quiet air of the village was a relief to me. I did not attempt to enter society, but after awhile, the leaders of the social realm invited me to participate in a church festival, a distinction which bled me pretty freely. The cost of a lovely smile at a church fair above market quotation, for these coy partings of lips are very dear, indeed.

I had just returned from the fair and was arranging an armful of flowers, when some one knocked at my door.

"Come in," I called.
I don't know that I have ever seen a more handsome man than the man who entered the room. Tall and well formed, well dressed and at graceful ease, he was truly a man calculated to win immediate admiration.

"Be seated," said I, placing a handful of roses in a vase.
He sat down, crossed his legs, dropped one arm over the back of the chair on which he sat, and, after a few moments of silence, during which he surveyed me closely but not impudently, said:

"You must excuse me for calling upon you at an hour so unseemly."
"No apologies necessary," I replied. I must have given him an unintended look of inquiry for he shifted his position and said:

"Don't be impatient. I shall soon explain, that is, so far as I am able to explain something which really admits of no solution. A few moments ago, I saw you at a church fair. I suppose it was a church fair, for as I stopped near the door, I saw many smiles that were bringing a much larger price than they could have brought at a more profane auction. I don't know why, but I singled you out and watched you until you entered this house. I have just arrived. I don't know why I came to this place, but now that I am here, I know not where I shall put up. I suppose, however, that I must put up with anything I can get. I applied at a little hotel, down the street, but it is a place of such utter cheerlessness that a sojourn of two hours within its walls would depress me into the deepest melancholy. Now, I come to you for advice. Whither must I go?"

I looked at him closely. His face was as frank as the face of a child, of a child that has not exchanged the openness of nature for the slyness of man.

"There is no other hotel in town," I replied.

"Bad—the one you have not, and the one you have."

"Especially the one we have," I rejoined.

"You are right sir. Are there no private boarding houses?"

"Yes, but they are not open to strangers."

"This is an exclusive community, I suppose."

"Rather."

"You have a bed and a lounge in your room, I see. Do you know of any reason why I should not sleep on the lounge?"

"Yes, sir. You are a stranger to me."

"Please excuse me for not sooner introducing myself. I am Charles Madison. Your name, please?"

"I am John Talbert," I replied.

"Ah, I am glad to meet you, Mr. Talbert. Some time has elapsed since we saw each other last, Talbert. Let me see, the last time I saw you, my dear fellow, you came to my room one night after having become disgusted with the hotel. I had a bed and a lounge."

"John," said I, "you may take the bed or the lounge, it makes no difference which." "Well," you replied, "I'll take the bed." Now, Talbert, I will not rob you of your bed, but will be satisfied with the lounge."

By this time I was staring at him. He burst into a loud laugh, and after indulging his boisterous mirth, said:

"Look here, Talbert, confound it, you see how I am situated. You are certainly not afraid of me. You see that I shall not despoil your lounge, so, what objections can you have to my sharing your room until I can secure other quarters. Come, don't be hard on a stranger."

"Madison—"

"That's the way to talk."

"You may stay."

"Give me your hand, old fellow. Oh, I know a man when I see him. Let me take off my coat. I see that you have a number of pipes. I have a lot of excellent tobacco."

We talked and smoked until nearly daylight. I had never met so pleasant a companion.

CHAPTER II.

The introduction which I had received into the society of Wykleph, although it was flattering, by no means destroyed the interest which I had formerly taken in the outside world. The truth is, I longed for a companion. The good-natured young men of the village possessed no interest for me. I found in Madison such a genial associate that I offered to share my room with him. He accepted the offer.

"I have no business," he said. "I am an aimless roamer—a consumer instead of a producer—still I am not without means. I have a few dollars, and to make this arrangement less burdensome to you and more agreeable to me, I will pay half of all expenses."

"All right, Madison."

"Consider it the Monroe doctrine, eh?"

"Commendably democratic," I replied.

"Now, Talbert, we must consult each other before expenditures, not strictly necessary, are made."

"All right."

"In the first place, I must call for an appropriation. I do not think that our library is sufficient to meet the demands of an intellectual society. There is one book-store in town. All the books are old for I don't suppose a volume of print was ever sold here. Say, before I forget it. Do you know why this town has the best whisky of any town I have ever struck?"

"No, I do not."

"Because it attains such great age before it can reach this place. Well, now, about the library. Suppose I buy about fifty dollars worth of books?"

"All right."

He bought the books, selecting them with excellent taste. He spent the most of his time in the room, crowding his head, as he termed it.

"Madison," I one day remarked, "you are the most ardent seeker of knowledge I have ever seen."

"My dear fellow," he replied, putting aside a volume of "Buckle's Civilization," "I am not seeking knowledge. I am seeking entertainment."

"Then why do you not read lighter matter?"

"Because it is not interesting. Perfect entertainment is mental engagement, an absorption that shuts out all knowledge of surroundings. We cannot bring all of a mind to bear against something light. A man can roll a keg with such ease that he does not employ a third of his strength, but to roll a hoghead requires his mightiest effort. When I read something deep, the effort required to catch the full meaning, affords me perfect enjoyment."

"So you do not expect to make use of the knowledge thus acquired?"

"Probably not. We do not contemplate the use of the muscle we acquire in a gymnasium, though it sometimes comes into good play."

"You are a strange fellow, Madison."

"Not at all. I am useless, but my dear fellow, the useless man is not the strange man, for he is natural."

Do you mean to say that it is man's nature to be useless?"

"Of course it is. All worth in man is artificial."

"What about woman?"

"Now you've got me. I don't understand her. It is strange that a man, writing a novel, will give us chapter after chapter of feminine introspection, when in fact it is all supposition with him. Nobody but a woman knows what a woman thinks; nobody but a man can know what a man would think."

"Yet, Madison, some of the strongest male characters ever portrayed were drawn by George Eliot."

"You think they are strong, and perhaps they are, but it was guess work with George Eliot. She talked with great wisdom, with wisdom so much deeper than any thought which her average reader and the most prominent critic—who is always a fool—could exercise, that they accepted her profound sayings as the utterances of almost superhuman insight."

"Could not Dickens portray the character of woman?"

"He could photograph her, that's all. You would recognize the woman because the picture was correct, but his art failed him when he attempted feminine introspection."

"Madison, you are an literary cynic."

"Not at all. The literary cynic sees nothing good in literature. I see a world of good in it."

"You do not, however, acknowledge its truth."

"No, but I acknowledge its thought, and in all thought there is good. Now, there's John Stuart Mill. There is much good in him because there is much thought, still, his philosophy is as honey-combed as a rusty canon."

Thus, our days and the greater part of our nights were spent. Madison, putting aside a book, would sit during hours of profound meditation. At such time his face was the saddest I have ever seen. On one occasion every sign of life left him. A death-like pallor spread over his face. The wind slammed a window shutter and he jumped as though a knife had been stuck into his heart.

CHAPTER III.

I was called into the country, to be absent two days. I asked Madison to accompany me, but he excused himself, saying that he had on hand a piece of business which could not longer be neglected. I returned late at night. A storm was raging. Houses creaked. The village streets were dark and deserted. A light burned in

my room. "Madison has not gone to bed," I mused.

The door was ajar. I gently shoved it open. Great God! Madison was stretched upon the floor. His arms were folded across his breast. His eyes, in awful glare, were turned upwards. He was dead—cold and stiff. I rushed out and tried to arouse the neighbors, but the storm raged so fiercely that no one heard me. Horrified, I sat on a stairway, trembling at the thought of again entering my room. At last morning came. The town was soon in a state of excitement. To the people of Wykleph, nothing was more interesting than death.

On my bureau, weighted down with a silver-clasped bible, I found the following letter:

"MY DEAR JOHN: I have transacted the business which could not longer be neglected. Let me make an awful revelation. I used to live in New York state. My parents were wealthy. When I was about twenty-one years of age, I became engaged to a young woman whom I dearly loved. My faith in her was as strong as the faith that a fanatic reposes in his religion. I can see her face now, beautiful and dewy with the tears of tenderness. I left home on a visit. When I returned, my father asked me to walk out in the woods with him. Then he told me that Logenia—my Logenia—was on the eve of marrying a man whom I despised. I would not believe it. In passionate haste I ran across the fields, and rushed into the cottage where Logenia lived. She said that it was true. It was the story of which all romances are tired. She had tried to love me, but could not. She had thought that she loved me but she had at last discovered that she did not. Three days afterwards, that girl and the man whom I despised were married. I saw them when they got into a buggy. I saw them take the narrow road that wended its way along the mountain side. I would see them when they thought that no one was looking. I would conceal myself on the mountain, and gaze at them as they passed. I hid behind a large rock, a short distance above the road. They came along, driving slowly. Just as they were opposite me, she put her arms around him. With all my might I shoved the rock. Down it went, bounding from one projection to another, and fell in front of the horse. Frightened, he sprang to one side. Then there was nothing in the road—save the big rock that I had dislodged. The horse, the buggy, the man whom I despised and Logenia—all had gone over the precipice. I heard her shriek. I wish I could have heard the man groan. I hastened home. When the calamity was discovered, people said that it was a terrible accident. No one suspected me. Since then I have been in hell. Not a moment's peace have I seen. I have roamed nearly everywhere. My parents died within a few months of each other, and I turned the entire estate into money. With the money I have done some little good, but the larger part of it has been wasted. In the left-hand corner of my trunk you will find enough money to pay the expenses of my burial. I have long been determined to put myself out of the way, just so soon as my resources dwindled to a certain amount."

I have swallowed the poison. A violent storm is raging. I hardly know whether it is within me or without doors. Now you know who I am. The name, Logenia, is a fictitious name. The girl's true name was Susan. She was your sister. My name is Gray."

It was a long time before I recovered from the shock. I had known Louis Gray when I was a boy; and was the murderer of my sister. I was not at home, when the tragedy occurred. My mother, in a tearful letter, told me of Susan's marriage—how she and her husband had been killed by a vicious horse that leaped over a precipice.

We buried Madison—by which name I still remember him—under a spreading tree, at the foot of a mountain. The other day when I visited the place, I saw that a great rock had rolled from the mountain and had fallen on his grave.—*Opie P. Read, in Arkansas Traveler*.

Electric Gas-Lighters.

Several very efficient electric gas-lighters have for some time past been before the public. In one of these a button is pressed, which sets in motion a vulcanite arrangement, thereby exciting frictional electricity, and causing a train of sparks to appear at the top of the instrument. These sparks will readily fire the gas. Another contrivance contains within it a bar of zinc and one of carbon, together with an exciting fluid, which is only brought into contact with them when the instrument is inverted. Directly this occurs, a thin platinum wire becomes red hot, and the gas can be lighted. A modification of this latter arrangement is for the purpose of detecting gas-escapes without the usual catastrophe. It consists of a similar platinum wire inclosed within a safety envelope of wire-gauze. When brought into a gaseous atmosphere, the temperature of the platinum is much increased, and a warning bell is set ringing.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The old saw says that truth lies at the bottom of a well. If the fisherman would only follow truth's example and visit the bottom of a well when he does his lying it would save the able paragrapher several pounds of ink.—*Washington Herald*.

The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby has become temperate of late years. He never takes but one drink at a time.—*Washington Herald*.

BRIDES COME OVER THE SEA.

Miners Send to Hungary for Wives and Are Much Pleased With Them.
New York Morning Journal.

Castle Garden was the scene of much bustle and excitement recently. For two days one could not but notice the appearance of twenty-four solid-looking men whose faces plainly bespoke their anxiety. They were miners and employed in the coal mines of Mauch Chunk, Penn. Their presence at the Garden was considerable of a mystery, and until the arrival of the steamship Werra all were at a loss to explain their presence.

With the arrival of the Werra, however, the mystery was cleared up, and one of the strangest scenes ever witnessed in Castle Garden was enacted.

As the 418 steerage passengers of the Werra were landing twenty-five red-cheeked and flaxen-haired maidens, ranging in age from 17 to 21, with top boots up to their knees, were seen to take precedence of the other passengers and nervously walk down the gang plank to the Garden.

As they filed along the narrow entrance and registered their names with the clerks they cast furtive glances at the group of twenty-five horny-handed sons of toil who were impatiently awaiting their arrival.

No sooner had they gone through the formula of being registered at the Garden than they all made a grand rush for the group of men, who received them with open arms.

The unusual spectacle was explained to a reporter by one of the miners, who said:

"These young ladies are from Kossuth, in Hungary, and our party is from Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania. It is impossible for us to secure suitable companions of our own nationality where we are employed, so about three months ago we all clubbed together and sent an agent to Kossuth, where the population of women greatly exceeds that of the men, for the purpose of bringing to this country twenty-five nice looking and healthy young women who are not afraid of work and who desire to get married. The man who selected the girls is Mr. Janson and you see the result of his trip. For my part I think he has done nobly. If you know of twenty-five nicer looking girls than are in that group you can do more than I can. You see we are forming a little village of our own and our experience with American girls has been very discouraging. They seem to be afraid of us, so we just combined and sent over money sufficient to bring these girls over and now we are going to marry them."

"How do you intend selecting them?" inquired the reporter.

"Oh, that was all fixed weeks ago. You see, we drew lots to see who would have first choice, and I won No. 3. I have chosen that little girl with the black eyes and hair. She is short, but just look at her arms; she is as strong as a horse, and don't you think she is pretty?"

"When I asked her if she thought she could be contented with me and grow to like me she laughed all over her face. Her name is Bertha Hillner, and she is in her 19th year. I feel very proud of her already. Come over and drink a glass of lager with us."

The reporter went over to the corner where the good-natured George Metzger presides and talked to the pretty Bertha, who was seated on a bundle of clothing. Her conversation translated was to the effect that she was delighted at the prospect of securing a husband and a good home at the same time. As she sipped her lager she said that she was sure that she would like her intended husband and that she would do all in her power to make him happy. She expected to go into the mines with him and work as well as to take care of their little home.

The fifty happy persons departed on the 6 p. m. train for Mauch Chunk, to be married on the arrival at their future home.

A Talk With Bismarck.

From the St. James's Gazette.

Count Bela Szechenyi recently had an interview with Prince Bismarck containing certain disclosures of a sufficiently remarkable character:

Referring to the international situation at the present moment, Prince Bismarck, if his interview is to be believed, took credit to himself for all the new departures recently witnessed in the policy of the chief Cabinets of Europe. Everything, he gave his Hungarian visitor to understand, was really due to his instigation, to his diplomacy, or else to his intrigue. "As for France," said the Chancellor, "I have contrived to get her well occupied out in China. Then, as regards the supremacy of Britain in maritime and colonial affairs, I am engaged in the task of counterbalancing or neutralizing it." Turning to Germany's allies, Prince Bismarck proceeded: "If Russia desires to take Armenia or Afghanistan, she will not have to languish for them long in vain. And then, with reference to Austria and Hungary, the policy of the dual empire," he said, "is of course ultimately to annex Syria." And the Chancellor was good enough to hint that he would take care that any little wish Austria might cherish in that direction might be gratified. Count Szechenyi, however, told his German host that Hungary was opposed to any active colonial policy.

"There," said the Chancellor, "the Hun-

garians are greatly to blame. They are foolishly spending enormous sums on their one port at Finne, instead of which they should seek to enrich themselves in settlements abroad." Upon Count Szechenyi intimating that the Hungarians disliked the policy of the German Kulturkampf, the prince remarked: "That is a policy which I cannot abandon. To give it up would enable Austria to regain her predominance at the petty courts of Germany. However, I am not opposed in principle to restoring Rome to the pope, and the restoration will be carried out if Italy proceeds to make war against Turkey, with a view to the conquest of Tripoli." This last threat is only another proof of the irritation of the German chancellor at the friendliness Italy has been showing to England.

Gossip About People.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth has just finished her seventy-first novel—ten more than one for every year of her life. Bonner has an iron-clad contract with her, binding her to write for him alone, and on demand, at \$8,000 a year.

The total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati the past winter was 395,435, against 365,451 for the preceding season, an increase of nearly 20,000.

Capt. G. W. Bourke, U. S. A., of Gen. Crook's staff, at Whipple barracks, says he recently delivered a lecture to the people of Prescott, and that "half the audience were asleep in twenty minutes. When I stated that I would not detain them longer the applause was deafening."

Of the seventy-six United States senators, at least thirty-two are professors of religion, including one Jew, one Roman Catholic, and two Unitarians. Of these, sixteen, or just half, are Presbyterians.

A Boston girl who is teaching in Colorado writes home as follows: "I have forty scholars of all ages and teach almost everything, grammar, history, physiology, mathematics, manners, morals, common sense, personal cleanliness, fancy work and general civilization."

"No," said a Vermont deacon, "I don't approve of horse racing, but when another member of the church becomes so godless as to try to pass me on the road comin' home from meetin' I feel it my duty to let out a little on the reins, just to keep him from puttin' his trust in earthly things."

In a recent breach of promise suit the "course of true love" was traced in this manner: "Dear Mr. Smith," "My dear John," "My darling John," "My own darling John," "My darling John," "Dear John," "Dear Sir," "Sir," and all was over.

One of the prominent citizens of Adairsville, Ga., fell asleep while in church. His wife, sitting by, pushed him gently to arouse him, when the "old soldier," in a half sleepy way, cried out audibly, "Oh, get up Molly, and make the fire yourself."

General C. W. Lowry, Principal of the Blue Mountain Female College of Blue Mountain, Miss., fell dead from heart disease as he was getting on a train for New Orleans. He was a prominent General in the Confederate army.

Miss Mary Anderson, in an "interview," recently published in a London paper, says: "I leave with my company in September. We make a tour of over six months' duration in the United States, including California. With regard to subsequent arrangements for 1886 nothing is yet settled. I am refusing at present flattering offers to appear in Spain and France; but next year I may accept those from the former country and go to Spain, Cuba and South America."

The will of Francis A. Drexel, the deceased Philadelphia banker, was admitted to probate. After giving directions relative to the settlement of his business interest, Mr. Drexel orders the executors to make an inventory of the estate, and as soon thereafter as expedient shall raise out of the net residuary estate (after payment of some private bequests) 10 per cent of the valuation in cash and distribute it to various charitable institutions.

At a recent dinner party in London a discussion arose concerning the exchange of genius between England and the United States. For every actor, singer, lecturer, or person of note sent here by England the United States made a return. There was Booth for Irving, Mary Anderson for Ellen Terry, Patti for Nilsson, as Patti really belonged to us first; Joe Jefferson for Southern, and so on. At length, Alma Tadema, who was one of the guests, said: "England is one ahead of the United States. We sent Oscar Wilde over there but she had no fool to send back."

Colonel Ingersoll and ex-Senator Dorsey with their families are going to Europe to remain a long time. Their cattle company has just divided for less than a year a profit of \$300,000. Dorsey gets \$150,000; Ingersoll \$50,000. The balance is divided between ex-Representative Allen of Massachusetts and two Boston stockholders. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey will be gone about two years. Colonel Ingersoll and family will remain abroad about five years.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Pinckney, Michigan, Thursday, June 11, 1885.

British taxpayers groan under the burden of the cost of war preparations. The mercantile marine steamers hired by the Government during the past two months number 185. The estimated amount paid for the hire of these ships is \$1,000,000 per month.

There is a plain line between office seekers and the people. The people want an honest and wise administration of the Government. The majority of the place-hunters simply want the offices, and care nothing for fundamental principles or any broad question of policy. A successful administration must be one that suits the people.

It seems to be still considered proper, for some reason not entirely clear, to keep up the pretense that Mr. Blaine did not care for the Presidential nomination last year. The Commercial Gazette even presumes to say "there is proof of the fact" that Mr. Blaine would have preferred Logan's nomination to his own. Of course it is a matter of little importance now, after the battle has been fought and lost. But the question arises, upon this suggestion, why Mr. Blaine's alleged preference was not distinctly made known to his friends and firmly adhered to?

A good many medical gentlemen of some note in this country have been expressing the belief recently that cholera is not a vaccineable disease. They give their reasons, which are no doubt ably scientific. But actual experiments are better than any statements of opinion. Dr. Ferran's tests in Spain are important. It is asserted that Alcira, a town of 9,000 inhabitants, showed the following results from May 1 to May 18. Persons inoculated for the first time, 7,128; inoculated twice, 3,011; inoculate once and subsequently attacked by cholera 7. Of the latter, a report says, only two died, while no one who had been twice inoculated died. During the same 18 days "seventy-three cases of cholera occurred at Alcira among persons not inoculated, and thirty-nine of these were fatal." Dr. Ferran's faith in the success of inoculation is apparently well founded, the doubts of the Spanish Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

When General Crook captured the raiding Apaches two years ago, settling in the Southwest strenuously urged that these wild beasts should receive punishment commensurate to their horrible crimes. But General Crook, who believes in mild methods of dealing with the Indians, turned a deaf ear to the popular appeal for severe measures and induced the Government to allow the cut-throats to go quietly back to their reservation. Even the leader of the red-handed marauders, Geronimo, was not punished. The result of this remarkable leniency is seen in the recent outbreak of the same band. These Indians have again practiced atrocities the mere mention of which sets the blood of civilized people aflame with indignation and rage. Some of the raiders have been captured, while most of them have probably escaped to the mountains of Mexico. General Crook is still in command of the Federal troops on the border. The duty devolves upon him of co-operating with the Mexican authorities to capture the entire force of Apache assassins. The work he will no doubt undertake with the utmost zeal, for General Crook is a brave and capable officer. When Geronimo and his followers shall have been retaken, the further duty will devolve upon General Crook of abandoning his old notions about efficacy of gentleness in dealing with savages. As for the Indians now prisoners, there ought to be no delay in making them feel the iron hand of justice.

ROMANCE IN MARION.

The usually quiet town of Marion was thrown into a full sized ripple of excitement last week when the facts developed in a certain elopement case. The parties to the affair are, or were, Aaron Westmoreland, a frisky lad of thirty-three summers, and Lena Eliot, who had experienced the storms of sixteen winters. This romantically inclined, though slightly mis-mated twain, selected May 27th as the eventful day for their episode, the fresh young would-be bride going to school as usual, like a good girl. However, she did not delve much in intricate problems that day for her mind was occupied with love's young dream. At an appointed hour her gay Lothario called and accompanied her, as the teacher and friends were led to believe, to the grave of a deceased female friend for the noble purpose of scattering a few flowers upon her silent mound. A girl schoolmate was persuaded to accompany them, little thinking they had designs to make her a bridesmaid. The bridal party had driven about two miles when overtaken by a half-brother of the groom to be. The young lady friend was prevailed upon to ride with the new arrival. Proceeding to the cemetery at Six Corners the tribute to a dead friend was fittingly paid. The local preacher not being at home the party were soon at Fowlerville, where it dawned upon the astonished schoolmate that she was one of a bridal party, whereupon she issued a proclamation that she would proceed no further. The tearful supplications of the would-be bride, however, soon forced her resolution out of sight and she proceeded with them into the presence of Rev. J. Kilpatrick, who tied the nuptials with his utmost serenity and grace. The schoolmate again rebelled when requested to sign her name as a witness to the ceremony and a fifth party had to be called.

Considerable of the romance young girls like to connect with such affairs, in their mind's eye, was eradicated from this occasion by the cravings of those school-girl stomachs, for they made the whole tour without partaking of refreshments. Therefore, when set down in the highway not over half a mile from home, by their escorts, it may readily be imagined that the young wife and her schoolmate made quick time until they reached the pantries of their respective mothers. —Livingston Republican.

MICHIGAN PATENTS.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Michigan bearing date June 11, 1885. Reported expressly for this paper by Louis Bagger & Co., Mechanical Experts and Solicitors of Patents.

Bauer, R. A., Grand Rapids, V joint. Carman, A. O., Pottersville, grain-binding harvester.
Carman, A. O., Pottersville, self-binding harvester.
Clark, W. R., Detroit, braiding attachment for sewing machine.
Colman, H. B., and G. Turner, Kalamazoo, power windmill.
DePuy, C. E., Jackson, carpet fastener.
Hart, H. C., Detroit, soap dish.
Hicks, J. B., Kalamazoo, drill chuck.
Holt, A. J., Grand Rapids, electric switch.
Jacobus, Alex., Cheboygan, saw tooth, swaging machine.
Lesher, C. P., Lansing, fence post.
Margot, F. P., Glenn, stump pulling machine.
McCarty, M. G., Grand Rapids, car-coupler.
McKiller, Beni., Verona, machine for shaping chain hooks.
Nye, S. H., Union City, door hanger.
Paige, D. O., Detroit, angle iron.
Schrav, Fred'k, Buchanan, folding cabinet bed.
Shedkum, Chas., Bay City, brace.
SScofield, Levi, Grand Haven, corn-planter.
Thomas, W. M., Grand Rapids, system of electric lighting.
Whiting, J. H., Detroit, device for operating foundry ladles.
Woodbury, L. S., Calumet, rock drill.

IMPORTANT.

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STOCKBRIDGE NOTES.
From the Sun.
Jas. Stanley is now settled in his new store with a fine line of hardware.

And now comes a man from Lyndon who says the hail stones measured five and a half inches in circumference.

Some of our boys will doubtless be pleased to learn that a soap fakir was killed at Winfield, Kan., by some fellows he had swindled.

H. V. Jesse brought in a clover stool which had a single tap root four feet and two inches long.
It is rumored that there were some boys full of "tangle leg" on our streets Saturday night. If you know who they are, subpoena them before a justice and make them tell where they got the critter or go to jail. Don't equivocate with them, but to use a homely saying, "let them fish or cut bait."

HOWELL COMMENTS.
From the Republican.
Tucker & Bourne's comedy company are billed for Howell on the Fourth.

Major Birt Parsons and wife leave on the 18th, to accompany Gov. Alger to Portland, Me., to attend the national encampment of the G. A. R. They will go via the Grand Trunk railway in a special car, but those who desire can go on the same train and have their choice of several routes on their return for \$21.50 from Howell for the round trip.

A. D. Betterly, a carpenter, while fixing an awning in front of John Gilbert's harness shop, yesterday, was let suddenly to the walk by the breaking of his ladder. He fell through the window and a fearful gash, starting on the right temple and running to the left side of his nose, was cut to the bone. He bled profusely until the wound was stitched up and dressed by the senior Dr. Huntington, but is now out of danger.

From the Democrat.
McNaughton, the egg buyer, has an idea of establishing an egg pickling factory next year.

A son of Chas. Dingle, at work at the Rubert house, was kicked on the leg by a horse last week, and quite badly hurt.

C. F. Clafin, representing the Michigan Division of the Dayton (Ohio) Hedge Company, has come to Howell to live, and will pursue that business, that is, build hedge fences. The company which Mr. Clafin represents has been in existence for twenty-five years, is a very reliable firm, and does an extensive business. He will open an office here in a few days.

Rev. Wm. Smith left Howell on Monday to visit England. He will take passage on the "City of Rome" on Wednesday, and expects to be absent about three months. Rev. Mr. Wolfe, of Albion, will officiate as the pastor of the Methodist Church during the remainder of Mr. Smith's year, which will end at the meeting of the conference in September. Mr. Smith has been granted this leave of absence on account of ill-health. He is still the pastor of the church, but his official connection with it will expire by limitation by the time he returns; so that practically, he has already severed his connection. He is one of the ablest men in the Methodist Church, and the members of his congregation are unanimous in his praise as a christian pastor.

BRIGHTON SAYINGS.
From the Citizen.
The new spire of St. Patrick's church is surmounted with a gilded cross seven feet high.

The tramp grocers delivered their goods here last Thursday. The prices paid them by customers for spices, teas, coffees, etc., were from 10 to 15 cents per pound more than are asked by home dealers. About the only article they sold cheap was sugar, of which they gave 22 lbs. for \$1. This was their bait. An analysis of some of their "Standard A" showed over 90 per cent. glucose. A like chemical treatment of the Standard A sold by our home dealers gave from 95 to 97 per cent. of pure cane sugar.

Dr. Brown has received the appointment of Grand Trunk physician at this place.—South Lyon Picket. We had supposed that road was at a low mark, but not so bad as to require the services of a physician to keep the one man it employs from dying of depression of spirits.

Died, at the home of her father, Mr. G. M. Field, in Green Oak, on Thursday, May 28, 1885, Lizzie, wife of Dr. John Lemon, of Dixboro. Mrs. Lemon had been a sufferer from heart disease for a long time and a short time ago came to her father's home, hoping by escape from home cares and in the company of old friends to recover her health, but all to no purpose. She was a very estimable young woman and leaves a large circle of acquaintances as well as family friends to mourn her untimely death. She was buried from the Hamburg M. E. church.

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

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

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

Age brings with it the infirmities of the body. Our bodies need repairing and strengthening. Old persons are more or less subject to diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and in these cases the strengthening and curative properties of Kellogg's Columbian Oil are sure. Its use stimulates the kidneys and bladder, and creates natural action, as in youth. Every dose will give strength and vigor to these debilitated organs.

It is well known that the kidneys are the sewers, which wash away the impurities and debris. When they become clogged or inactive, Kellogg's Columbian Oil will remove the cause and create a healthy action, and effect a permanent cure.

An Important Discovery.
The most important discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure consumption, but coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness, and all affections of the throat, chest, and lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a Trial Bottle Free, at Winchell's Drug Store.

An End To Bone Scraping.
Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Having had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box at Winchell's Drug Store.

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, Blisters, Burns, Corns, Spinal Affections, Colic, Cramping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affection, Catarrh, and all aches and pains, external or internal. Full directions with each bottle.

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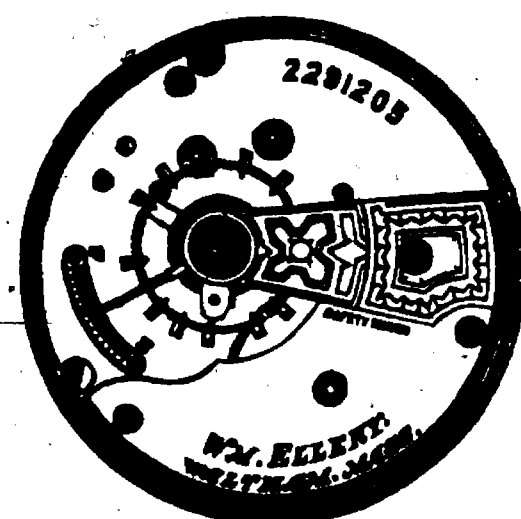
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A visit to our store will convince you that we can not and will not be undersold.

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we are now prepared to do all kinds of

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The ladies especially will find it to their interest to see our novelties in Dress Goods before buying elsewhere. Every variety of country produce taken in exchange for goods or money.

JAMES T. EAMAN & CO.

TIMELY TOPICS.

THE proprietor of a household article recently informed the publisher of a well-known monthly magazine of large circulation that the insertion of a small advertisement twice in the pages of their magazine had brought in more than eight thousand inquiries. And yet some people are still wondering if newspaper and magazine advertising pays.

THE fiendish deeds committed by the raiding Apaches in New Mexico cast into the shade the most blood-curdling stories of the yellow covered novels of the day, from the fact that the tales of murder and cruelty unparalleled are true. Now if ever, is there truth in the saying that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." Certain it is that if this statement is too broad, it is reasonable to say that the only good Apache is a dead one. This recent raid of the Apaches should arouse the persons in charge of that department of our governmental work to decisive and prompt action to quell these periodical outbreaks, and the only way it can be done is by the complete annihilation of the whole tribe.

THAT our legislators are cognizant of the demoralizing influence of much of the so-called "literature" scattered broadcast throughout the land and so greedily devoured by our young, is evident from the unanimity with which they voted for the bill to suppress the sale of obscene, vicious and immoral books. The provisions of the law are stringent, and their enforcement will do much to stay the flood of crime which is so swiftly drawing our young into its seething vortex. To this one agency may be traced the wreck of many bright young lives, whose downfall has brought desolation to many happy homes. Many bright, intelligent boys have grown to years of maturity with mind undisciplined and intellect dwarfed from long indulgence in the perusal of books and papers, the tendency which is always downward.

IN an address before the national conference of charities and corrections held in Philadelphia recently, Charles Dudley Warner said the one most necessary thing in the management of reformatory institutions in this country is discipline, moral and intellectual. If this is true in places where men and women are confined for punishment, how much more important is it that discipline, moral, intellectual and physical, be enforced in homes, schools and workshops where the young are. This course, wisely followed, would very perceptibly decrease the number in the prisons and reformatories of the land, and instead of criminals give us useful, law-abiding citizens. More work done with the youth of to-day will render unnecessary much of the work that is now being done inside the prison walls. Discipline is necessary for the attainment of right results, and at no time in life can the inculcation of the lesson be so well done as in youthful years.

THE case of the boy in Milwaukee who swallowed the trade dollar several weeks ago is attracting much attention. He was at the last reports still alive, and apparently getting on very much better than was expected, although all attempts to dislodge the dollar had failed. That so large an object of such a nature could remain in the stomach or bowels without producing intense suffering and death seems almost incredible; hence the physicians are watching the case with great curiosity. It is, however, stated, on good authority, that a man who swallowed a large jack-knife a good many years ago, in a drunken freak, lived for years afterward, and did not suffer any great inconvenience; and at his death the remains of the knife, with its blades and metal parts nearly all gone, were found in his intestines, where they had not produced any serious disorder. Judging by this and other recorded cases, the doctors will be able to relieve the Milwaukee boy of the trade dollar only by a delicate and dangerous operation. It is reported that the dollar has been located and that an attempt will be made to open the stomach and take the coin out.

WHO ARE THE CREOLES?

Those of Louisiana, and Particularly of New Orleans.

Owing to the many interpretations which the word Creole has received in countries where the Creoles are not known, several writers have given their definitions and conceptions, who claimed that these were correct because they had been "there." But, I am a Creole, and I have failed to meet a single one which was faithful to the traditions which the word ought to convey elsewhere and does imply at home. I am a Creole for no other reason than because my father is an American citizen, born in Louisiana, from the marriage of his father, who was also born in Louisiana from a father who resided in Louisiana, but who had been born in Andalusia, Spain, and whose ancestors there, up the ladder, were all Spaniards—and my family (not necessarily my Christian name) is as Spanish as can be. Now, on the maternal side I am a Creole, because my mother was born in Louisiana, from the marriage of her mother, also born in Louisiana from a mother who was residing in Louisiana, but who had been born in the French colonial possessions, and whose ancestors up the ladder were all French, and my mother's family (not necessarily her Christian name) is as French as can be. On the maternal side, my father's mother was born here in Louisiana from a father also born here, whose father was a German, residing here, but whose father had as ancestors persons up the ladder all born in Germany. On the paternal side now, my mother had for father a man residing in Louisiana, but born in France, whose ancestors were all French, and whose name was as French as could be. But both on my father's and mother's side no language has been spoken since the birth of those of their ancestors as were born in Louisiana, from the association originally which Louisiana had with France before it was ceded to the United States, except the French language, which has uniformly been that of the family circle and family hearth. My genealogy is the genealogy of every Creole of Louisiana. We are all born from French and Spanish or from French and German parentage, but never from French and Anglo-Saxon parentage, but often from French and Italian affiliation. Whence it follows that the Creole is essentially a descendant of the Latin races. None of their members have emerged from England, Ireland, Nova Scotia, Canada, or the colonial States of this country when under the domination of Great Britain. The distinguishing feature, then, between the Creole and American is that one negatives and the other derives from an Anglo-Saxon ancestry.

The two races merely differ as to their ancestral origin; as to the rest, the Creoles and Americans of Louisiana are as wealthy as the other, as cultivated and refined, as educated and polished, as political and commercial as the other, and they all speak the English language as correctly as their American brethren, in business or society—but, when at home, in the family circle and at the family table, the Creoles speak French. English prevails in the American household only. A difference in this respect, however, must be drawn between the New Orleans Creoles and the Creoles of the country parishes—the latter, with less facilities, are less acquainted with the English language, and speak exclusively French, with but few exceptions—their newspapers being almost universally published in French, whereas, in New Orleans, where the Creoles, in a population of 250,000, number about, and well nigh, 100,000 thereof, they have but one newspaper published in their ancestral language. They have held, and continue to hold, with their American brethren, the highest offices of State and parochial importance, from the Governor down.

The present Governor is an American; his predecessor was a Creole of French, German and Spanish origin. The present Lieutenant Governor and two of the Justices of the Supreme Court, one of whom the Chief Justice thereof, are all Creoles of German, Spanish and Cadian-French origin, so that, in the Creoles, the French is the distinguishing element in Louisiana, and the Anglo-Saxon is the characteristic feature of the American citizen of Louisiana. The Creoles of Louisiana are noted for their hospitality, high sense of honor and domestic habits. They are the true conservative element, and are all Roman Catholics, without exception. They speak French as correctly and grammatically as in Paris or Lyons, and Frenchmen coming here on business or recreation are surprised to see how this is so justly so. Many Creoles of position annually travel to France, and seldom go elsewhere. There are, now, what are called the Creole negroes. I have been speaking of the Creole whites.

No such lineage as Latin parentage can, of course, be ascribed to the negro race in Louisiana or elsewhere. Why are they then called Creole negroes in contradistinction of their American negro brethren? Simply for this, that when slavery existed such negroes as were the slaves of Creole families and were taught their language, customs and manners were proud, after the war, of declaring that they were of Creole origin, as they were ignorant of their natural origin, and those negroes who had been the slaves of the American families of Louisiana of Anglo-Saxon descent were naturally inclined to call themselves American negroes.

There is in Louisiana another class of negroes, belonging neither to the Creole nor American element, who never were slaves, and who, therefore, have their own genealogy and peculiarities, and are more refined than their colored former slave brethren. The Creole negro has a glibberish of his own, called in Louisiana patois. It is of French perfume, but is a bouquet of language, composed of words of almost every language, but principally of simplified French, of a French vocabulary which spells as spoken, and which is spoken as provincially invented by their authors, the city Creole negro, and his fellow-citizen, the country Creole negro, having their peculiar negro-French patois idioms, but in the main alike. Every white or colored Creole speaks English and French, the higher and wealthier classes with more correctness and refinement, as a matter of course, whereas every white or colored American of Louisiana speaks almost exclusively English, although many understand and read French tolerably well.—(Cor. Times-Democrat.)

The Penitentes.

This society, until it is crushed out, will remain an effectual barrier to the progress of morality and good order in New Mexico. It was founded at Santa Cruz in 1693 by the old Franciscan missionaries. It was originally intended as a means of bringing the whole population within the pale of the church, and its principal dogma was that no sin could be forgiven without confession and expiation. At time wore on, and the society became independent, it added dogmas of its own. One of these, the inverse of the above, was that no sin could be forgiven but that a sufficient expiation would purge it away. There are twenty thousand Penitentes, and as they are mutually sworn to assist and protect one another, even to the extent of perjury, it will readily be seen what a formidable hydra the New Mexican judges have to deal with. It is only the powerful influence of their priests that keeps them at all within bounds.

The public services of expiation are held once a year, in Holy-week. There is never any lack of expiants. An image of the Virgin is placed in the centre of the church, or in the campo santo before it, and the ground for many yards in front of it is strewn knee-deep with cactus, whose poisonous spines will sometimes pierce the heaviest soled shoe. Through this bed of living thorns the Penitentes march with naked feet or crawl along on bare knees, calling piteously at the while to the Virgin for forgiveness of their sins. As if this were not sufficient, they scourge themselves with great bunches of cactus tied together on a thong, and slash themselves with knives. The natural result of these horrible exercises is a death now and then, and many maimed and pitiable creatures who drag out a miserable existence for the remainder of their days. In one of the little chapels we visited, the whitewashed walls were splashed with blood to the height of six or eight feet. Monsignor Lamy, the present enlightened Archbishop of New Mexico, has made strenuous efforts to abolish this evil, but so strongly is it entrenched in the customs of the people that he has met with but little success in his efforts.—(Burge Harrison, in Harper's Magazine for May.)

What They Think About It.

Chicago girl: "Oh, I think those paragraphs are just too provoking! They never get tired of talking about the size of my foot, and yet I only wear nines."

Boston Girl: "By means of careful cogitation, I arrive at the conclusion that those who originate the light and airy trifles of the newspaper press are exceedingly liable to disturb our mental equilibrium by reason of the exaggerated nature of their statements. Their lucubrations are largely made up of vulgar persiflage in regard to the verbal luxuriance and linguistic redundancy of my casual utterances, and yet I hardly ever use words over six syllables in length."

Milk Man: "If them funny fellers had to make one gallon of milk fill a ten gallon can, I reckon they wouldn't think it looked quite so funny."

Plumber: The paragraphs don't trouble me any. If they got off their jokes during the dull season, I might kick."

Spring Poet: "I long to find some quiet spot far from the world's remorseless rub, where sanctum horrors hover not, nor falls the paragrapher's club."

Spring Bonnet: "I don't see why the great American paragrapher should poke so much fun at me. I'm not a poke-bonnet. Perhaps he's mad because he can't buy me. If his wife can stand it, I can."—Washington Hatchet.

A Straight Verdict.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that a certain prominent man had died of alcoholism.

"Your verdict is absurd," some one said to the coroner.

"Why so?"

"Because he was never known to drink."

"That's a fact."

"He never went into a saloon."

"You are right."

"Then why do you say he died from the effects of alcoholism, when we all know that he was shot?"

"That's all very true," the coroner replied, "but the man who shot him was drunk. Don't talk to me, if you please, I understand my business."

Deceased was killed by whisky.—(Kansas Traveler)

New Use for a Bull.

"Look out for that bull, partner! He's a bad one." The speaker picked up a pitchfork as he made the remark. He was on his farm and the bull was his. The person addressed was a well-known tobacco buyer of this city, who had driven to the lower end of the country to buy a fresh supply.

The farmer had stored his tobacco crop in a shed at the end of the barn, inaccessible except through the barnyard. The bull seemed to resent this intrusion, and looked daggers, or rather horns, at the city man. The farmer motioned at the bull with the pitchfork, and the animal kept at a respectful distance, but followed them to the door all the same.

"I'll give you 10 cents for wrappers for the lot," said the man from town.

"Ten cents!" replied the farmer.

"That there is good tobacco. I don't care about selling it now if I can't get more than that for it."

"Well, I guess we can't trade," said the city man, turning toward the door.

The bull, just outside, lowered his head as the stranger appeared. The pitchfork, which had been left standing outside the door, had fallen under the bull's feet. The stranger quickly went in.

"I'll give you 12 cents," said he.

"No," replied the farmer, curtly, as he lighted his pipe and sat down on the floor. He seemed to have forgotten all about the bull. There was a pause, during which the bull's heavy breathing could be heard.

More negotiations followed, but the farmer was obdurate. He didn't seem to care to sell the tobacco at all, and there was nothing in particular to call him back to the house. So he began to tinker with some repairs to the shed.

"Confound it!" muttered the Lancaster man under his breath; "I wish that infernal bull would go away." But the bull staid right there.

"I'll give you fourteen cents," said he, turning to the farmer again.

"Twenty cents is my price, sir," replied the monarch of the soil, in a tone of injured innocence, as though a little hurt at being suspected of sharp practice in fixing a bigger price than he wanted and then coming down.

The bull gave an impatient snort. Conversations relating to 16 cents, then to 18 were held, but without result. The bull didn't go away, and neither did the farmer. Nor did the Lancaster man, though he wanted to.

"Well I guess I'll have to give you 20 cents," said he, at last. The farmer quietly turned around and saw the bull.

"Great Scott! has that bull been there all this time? Go away from there, Jim! You Jim Blaine, go away!" and he rushed out, grabbed the pitchfork and drove the bull off. Then turning to the buyer he said: "What did you say, sir?"

"I said 20 cents," was the reply.

"The tobacco isn't worth but 12, but I'll take it."

Bulls have their uses.—Philadelphia Times.

Celluloid Versus Linen.

"Celluloid cuffs and collars are worn more generally now than ever before," said a wholesale and retail dealer on Broadway to a reporter.

"How do you account for that fact?"

"It is simply a question of economy. Washing now is high. It costs almost as much to launder a pair of linen cuffs and collars as it does to buy them. The celluloid articles can be cleaned perfectly at no cost within two minutes. When celluloid cuffs were first made they were too thick and rattled too audibly when they came in contact with any hard substance. This was quite objectionable. But now those manufactured are so thin and pliable and so much like linen that few people could detect their quality unless they felt them."

"Do you sell them principally in New York?"

"A great celluloid trade is done in the west. The washerwomen out there must be either bad or hard to get, so the men wear celluloid cuffs and collars and save time, trouble and annoyance. You would be surprised if I told you some of the high-toned men about town who wear them. They don't disguise the fact, and swear they have gone back on linen collars and cuffs forever. Celluloid goods always appear laundered, and never melt down in hot weather. The big celluloid cuff and collar trade begins in the summer months. Youths going to Coney island with their sweethearts want them and old men too. They are becoming so popular that I predict that within ten years they will altogether supersede linen for collars and cuffs."—New York Mail and Express.

Camphor as Guard Against Cholera.

At a meeting of the Homoeopathic Medical Society at the Ophthalmic Hospital, New York, four papers were read which were devoted to cholera. Drs. Lillenthal, Ball, Belcher and Hallock all spoke highly of camphor as a remedy, especially in the early stages of the disease. Instances were given in which extraordinary doses had been taken with excellent results. Dr. Lillenthal said that when an epidemic of cholera was raging in Europe on one occasion, 2,000 people, each of whom carried camphor in a bag suspended over the chest, escaped the disease, although exposed as much as others who died by the score.

Dr. Schley counseled the people to avoid excess in labor, food and drink, and exercise. He said that the drinking of brandy in the hope of avoiding diarrhea would be especially bad, but for a person accustomed to moderate drinking to stop entirely would be bad also.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with indigestion to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty. Weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Eruptions with stilted dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTITUTION.

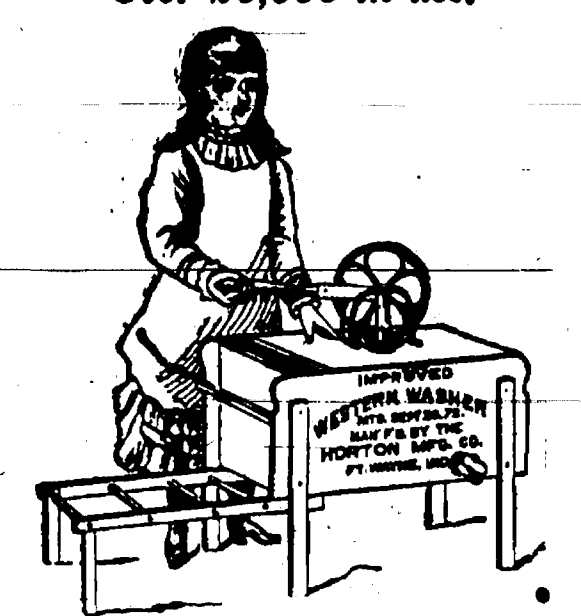
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases. One dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is renewed, and by their Purgative Action on the Digestive Organs, regular stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair or Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, and by their Purgative Action on the Digestive Organs, regular stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

Improved Western Washer.

PRICE. No. 1 for family of 6..... \$4.95
No. 2 for large family..... 5
No. 3 for Hotel and Laundry..... 10
Over 20,000 in use.



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

HORTON MFG CO., Agents Wanted. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The Bryan Sulky Plow.

Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, STRENGTH & LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT.

THE BRYAN WALKING PLOW

IS UN-EQUALLED.

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THE MORRISON & FAY MANUFACTURING CO., FRYEN, OHIO.

Both, Horses and Ploughman than any other. A boy does the work of a man.

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THE MORRISON & FAY MANUFACTURING CO., FRYEN, OHIO.

Figure 1 consists of two line graphs, (a) and (b), plotting the rate of reaction against temperature. Both graphs have a y-axis labeled 'Rate of reaction' and an x-axis labeled 'Temperature / °C' with markings at 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50.

Graph (a) shows a curve that starts at a low rate at 0°C, rises steeply to a peak at 40°C, and then falls. The peak is at approximately 40 units on the y-axis.

Graph (b) shows a curve that starts at a low rate at 0°C, rises more gradually to a peak at 40°C, and then falls. The peak is at approximately 20 units on the y-axis.

UNADILLA REMARKS.

From our Correspondent.

Watson Lane is quite sick. Bert Watson goes to Bancroft this week to clerk for Watson & Obert. Wm. Weston and wife, of Webster, visited at the Unadilla House Saturday and Sunday.

Frank Worden is learning the tinners' trade at Gregory Station.

Bert and Flora Watson, J. Dunning and Kitesie Doty visited Bancroft friends last week.

D. Potter and family and Will May and family, of Stockbridge, were in town last Sunday.

Sam Denton intends to try once more and see what can be done for his eyes. He will go to Ann Arbor Saturday, accompanied by Will Pyper.

The exercises at the M. E. church last Sunday morning were fine and well appreciated; the church looked beautiful with birds and flowers, for it was Children's Day you know.

"Sneakie" is here again. This time he came Sunday evening and stole the cushion, lap duster, ulster, and gossamer from George Keizer's carriage and they were found the next morning in the flume above the mill.

Died, Monday evening, June 8, 1885, Asa DuBois, aged 87 years. "Grand-pa" DuBois had been sick about four years, and his friends knew the end must soon come, but still it was hard to let him go. He was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in the year 1798, married in 1823 to Orrilla Searle, came to Michigan in September 1841, settled in Vevay, Ingham county, moved to Unadilla in July 1856, where he has lived ever since. He was converted before his marriage and has been a constant member of the M. E. church for about sixty-five years. He leaves an aged wife and many friends to mourn his loss.

PLAINFIELD SPLASHES.

From our Correspondent.

Will Northrop, of Mason, was the guest of Plainfield friends over Sunday.

Tickets are out for a social hop at the Iosco cheese factory. June 12th, Hub Smith and Win S. Earl, prop's.

Ettie Farrington, who is teaching school near Pinckney, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Martin Smith, Sr., mother of O. L. and Martin Smith, of Plainfield, had a severe hemorrhage from stomach and bowels last Monday. Drs. DuBois and Greene were called who think her case critical.

M. Topping & Son are preparing to buy wheat and other farm produce here to ship.

Almost a frost Monday night.

The cut worms have done great damage to corn in this vicinity, many having to replant.

Uncle Case Westfall is having his house painted.

There was quite a hail storm here and north of here Sunday night, but no damage was done.

J. S. Dyer's apple orchard is well loaded with young fruit, with prospects of a good crop.

Messrs. Bullis, Longenecker, Collard and Mapes have robbed a large number of sheep of their clothing the past week, and now cold weather has come and they are unprotected.

SOUTH LYON DOTS.

From the Ticket.

Mrs. Henry Bedell, who formerly resided at South Lyon, her husband being the book-keeper for Palmer & Bush, is one of the heirs of the French Spoilation Claims. Her share will aggregate about \$25,000.

It is rumored about town that one of our young men who lives not more than 13 or 10 miles from the depot, and whose father runs a cooper shop, and sister the laundry, was married on Sunday last to a young maiden of Worden Station, but as the y. m. denies the charge we will give no names.

The meetings that have been held to see what could be done towards a celebration here July 4th have been well attended and much enthusiasm manifested. Dr. Brown, G. D. Hamilton, E. D. Howell, W. M. Marr and D. H. Jones the committee appointed to solicit funds, last night reported \$160 raised and were given one more week to raise what more they could. It is thought that an amount sufficient to guarantee a celebration had been raised and last night another meeting was held and the committees appointed to make arrangements for, and act on that day.

BREVITIES.

A little son of Adam Andrews, of Tyrone, was taking potatoes out of a pit the other day, when the earth caved in upon him, and he came near suffocating before his father could dig him out.—Citizen.

The Republican thinks Howell will not make a big day of the Fourth but will celebrate in a genteel way, i. e., by a picnic, speeches, music, etc.

\$97 was the net receipts of Howell G. A. R. Post's entertainments, "The Dutch Recruit."

28 heroes of the rebellion lie interred in the Howell cemetery, 8 who fought in 1812, and two who struggled for our independence in 1776.

Ayrs Stoddard died at the residence of his brother, John Stoddard, in Marion, Tuesday, June 2d, aged 66 years.

Dr. Chase, author of "Chase's Receipt Book," is dead.

The Stockbridge Sun closed its first volume last week. It is a good local paper and liberally patronized.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Detroit Post has begun a series of papers about President Lincoln that will give the most intimate history of his private life and the most important testimony touching his public policy that can be obtained from Mr. Lincoln's surviving intimate friends.

Among the writers will be E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Leonard Sweet, formerly Mr. Lincoln's law partner; Hugh McCulloch, member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet; Fred Douglass; James B. Fry, formerly provost marshal in Washington; Ward Lamon, Robert H. Schenck; Lawrence Weldon, an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln; ex Assistant Attorney Gen. Coffey, and Chas. A. Dana, formerly assistant secretary of war. Mr. Dana's paper appeared last Sunday.

These writers have been selected from those who were most intimate with Mr. Lincoln, both before and after his election, and others will be added to the list on consultation with the foregoing. It is evident that these papers will contain more hitherto unpublished matter regarding Mr. Lincoln than could be obtained from any other sources, and that they will be striking additions to the history of the war period and to the knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's private and official life.

The series being copyrighted no other paper in Michigan is at liberty even to make an extract from them.

Age brings with it the infirmities of the body. Our bodies need repairing and strengthening. Old persons are more or less subject to diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and in these cases the strengthening and curative properties of Kellogg's Columbian Oil are sure. Its use stimulates the kidneys and bladder, and creates natural action, as in youth. Every dose will give strength and vigor to these debilitated organs.

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.



GRAND FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION!

—AT—

PINCKNEY!

COME ONE, COME ALL,

And have a good time.

This space belongs to the

OLD EAST END

GROCERY

where you can get the

MOST GOODS

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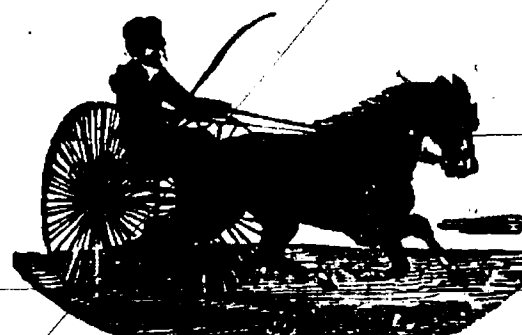
THE MONEY!

of any place

IN TOWN.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS.

THE TROTTER STALLION,



MAMBRINO RATTLER.

Will make the season of 1885 at the proprietor's stables, 5 miles west of Pinckney. Terms, \$1 by the season; \$15 to insure. Season money due at time of service. All mares at owner's risk. Season ending July 1st. ALBERT WILSON, Proprietor.

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.

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

It is well known that the kidneys are the sewers, which wash away the impurities and debris. When they become clogged or inactive, Kellogg's Columbian Oil will remove the cause and create a healthy action, and effect a permanent cure.

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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.



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GROCERIES

BOOTS & SHOES

CHEAP

E. A. MANN, PINCKNEY.



JUNE 15, 1885,

—We shall commence doing a strictly—

CASH BUSINESS.

We shall keep in stock a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, Etc.

Our prices at all times will be found as low as first class goods can be sold for.

With thanks for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, we re-

main Yours Respectfully,

W. B. HOFF.

All persons owing us on account are requested to call and settle at once.