

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. III

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885.

NO. 26

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

ALL ADVERTISING BILLS DUE QUARTERLY.

This paper may be found on file at Geo. P. Howell & Co's. Newspaper Advertising Bureau (30 Spruce St., N. Y.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

RAILROAD CARD.

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

MICH. AIR LINE DIVISION.

GOING EAST.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST.
P. M. A. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M. A. M.
4:50 7:35	RIDGEWAY	9:35 8:55
4:30 7:20	Armad	8:15 8:15
3:50 7:05	Homoe	8:30 8:30
3:40 6:55	Rochester	11:30 7:05
2:00 6:10	Pontiac	11:40 7:30
8:05 10:30	Wixom	5:00 2:25
7:20 9:40	So. Lyon	6:05 3:00
6:40 9:15	Hamburg	6:40 3:20
6:10 8:55	PINCKNEY	7:30 3:40
5:40 8:40	Mount Perlier	8:40 3:55
4:45 8:25	Stockbridge	9:15 4:10
4:25 8:10	Henrietta	9:35 4:25
3:40 7:30	JACKSON	10:05 4:55

All trains run by "central standard" time. All trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

W. J. SPICER, JOSEPH HICKSON, Superintendent, General Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PINCKNEY EXCHANGE BANK

G. W. TEEPLE,
BANKER,

Does a General Banking Business.

Money Loaned on Approved Notes.

Deposits received.

Certificates issued on time deposits.

And payable on demand.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

OUR PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

July 9, 1885. TOMPKINS & ISMON

Wheat, No. 1 white.....	90
No. 2 white.....	85
No. 3 red.....	82
No. 4 red.....	80
Oats.....	35
Barley.....	30
Beans.....	1 00/21 50
Dried Apples.....	75/21 00
Potatoes.....	35
Butter.....	10
Eggs.....	11
Dressed Chickens.....	12
Clover Seed.....	4.50
Dressed Pork.....	5.00

WANTED.
Wheat, Beans and Clover Seed,
highest prices paid.
Tompkins & Ismon.

INTERESTING TOPICS.

FARMERS, buy your Binding Wire and Twine of
JAS. T. EAMAN & Co.,
Anderson, Mich.

CARPENTERING AND JOINING.—Those wishing anything done in this line will do well to call on
26w4. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—A good revolving swing. Inquire of
CHAS. ELLIS.

REWARD.

A reward of \$25 will be paid, and full protection guaranteed, to any person who will furnish information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who committed the recent outrages upon the church property and cemetery in this vicinity. By order of Protective League, of Unadilla. Dated, July 7, 1885.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbid trespassing in my huckleberry swamp and picking berries therefrom after this date.
Lewis Love.

Dated, Pinckney, July 2, 1885.

WAIT FOR CATHCART.—The photographer. He will be in Pinckney soon with his car, and make you pictures satisfactory and reasonable.

Kelley, the photographer, is in town and will put those fine cabinet photographs for one week at \$2.50 per dozen.

CATHCART, THE PHOTOGRAPHER—intends coming here soon. If you want some good pictures taken wait for him and he will give you satisfaction.

I have let my huckleberry swamp to Mrs. Thomas Carroll, and all persons are forbidden to pick berries without her consent.
Mrs. O. W. HAZE.

ABERDEEN ANGUS GRADES.—The "Polled" Aberdeen bull, "The Don" at the Scotch Stock Farm, will serve a limited number of cows at not less than \$5 per cow, cash. Apply early to
23tf. Wm. COLLIE, Herdsman.

I have on hand some first class cider vinegar which I will sell cheap. Inquire at Pettysville cider mill.
24w3. S. M. COOKE.

PETTYSVILLE MILLS.—Having repaired my mills I am now ready to do first class work. Flour, as good as any brand on hand, we also keep feed for sale.
24w5. S. A. PETTYS.

James Markey, of this place, has secured the agency of the Allan Line of Steamers. He is also agent for the celebrated Jones Scales.

Farmers, call at Markey's and see the new Climax light Mower, for which he is agent. It is a model of beauty and perfection.

The Hero to the front again for 1885. Farmers, look to your interest and get the Hero Reaper and save your grain and clover seed, a reaper that you can depend upon in all kinds and conditions of grain. Don't be deceived by buying a poor, cheap machine because you can get it at a low price. The Hero is sold on its merits, any good farmer can have one on trial. I keep a few here in stock, also a full line of repairs always on hand. I also sell the Hoosier Grain Drills which are acknowledged to be the best drill made. I have corn and field Cultivators for one or two horses, shovel plows and horse hoes and plow repairs for various plows. I am also agent for the J. I. Case celebrated threshing machines and steam engines.

JAS. MARKEY, General Agent.
22tf. Pinckney, Mich.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE."

ARE YOU MADE miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give you immediate relief. Price 10c., 50c.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, cankered mouth.

"HACHMETACK" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 55 and 50c.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents.

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

HOME NEWS.

Quite a warm rain on Monday last. The wool crop is nearly all bought in this vicinity.

There was a hen pic-nic at Silver Lake last Tuesday.

Mrs. G. R. Ismon visited Jackson friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Beebe are visiting at Fowlerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Parker spent last Sunday in Jackson.

Miss Kittie Tremain visited friends in Detroit last week.

John Sigler and wife, of Leslie, Fourth-of-July-ed here.

Master O. T. Baker is visiting in Stockbridge this week.

Fred C. Parker visited friends here a couple of days last week.

Daniel Stutler, of Eaton Rapids, visited Pinckney friends last week.

Edward Height and his sister Rosa, of Genoa, was in Pinckney on the 4th.

Miss Madison, of Wixom, is a guest of E. G. Tremain's family this week.

Mr. Frank Cooke is visiting his sister, Mrs. H. Cartledge in this village.

Mr. G. W. Dickerson and family, of Marion, celebrated the 4th in Pinckney.

Misses Laura Rainer and Bertha Sigler, of Leslie, are visiting friends here.

Roy R. Darwin, of Ypsilanti, visited his grandfather, S. A. Darwin, last week.

Chas. Hicks, of Jackson, spent the Fourth with his parents near this place.

Mrs. David Dickerson, of Marion, is visiting H. O. Barnard and family this week.

Miss Mary Clinton, of Jackson, celebrated the 4th with her parents in this village.

Mr. H. Haire and family, of Stockbridge, visited D. Baker and family over Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Birney, of Eaton Rapids, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Markey in this village.

Waldon's combined road builder did some very fine work on Webster street first of the week.

Miss Josie Isbell, of Stockbridge, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Jay Clark last week.

Rev. F. M. Coddington will preach at Pinckney and Hamburg churches Sunday next—at usual hours.

Mrs. Chas. Day and two children, of Grand Rapids, are visiting at E. A. Mann's this week.

W. A. Wilcox, of Jackson, spent Sunday and Monday with his old friends in this place.

H. S. Mann and little son, of East Saginaw, are visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Percy Teeple started yesterday for Toledo, Ohio, where he will visit friends and relatives.

Geo. Hendee and wife, of Fowlerville, visited his brother, William and other friends here Saturday.

A. Rockwell and family, of Williamston, and Chas. E. Frost and wife, of Wheatfield, celebrated here.

Those wishing ice cream can find it at the Monitor House every afternoon and evening.

Thos. Read purchased about 30,000 pounds of wool here this season and Mr. Starr about 35,000 pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Densmore, of Dansville, were the guests of friends at and near this place over the Fourth.

A. J. Beebe and family, accompanied by Miss Jennie Button, of Milford, came to Pinckney to hear the eagle scream.

Earl Mann and Mamie Sigler are visiting in Leslie this week.

M. V. McWethy, of Marshall, sheared 64 fine woolled sheep in one day for S. M. Smith, of Marion. Who can beat it?

Read the advertisement of Wm. McPherson & Sons, Howell, in another column this issue, entitled "The School Examination."

Miss Belle Kennedy and her mother started Wednesday morning for Nebraska to visit friends. They will be absent several weeks.

Mr. Kelley has painted his photograph car a drab color and trimmed it with a bright red, which gives it quite an attractive appearance.

Miss Kate Brown started for Chicago Monday last, where she will visit her brother, J. P. Brown and other friends. Mrs. F. L. Brown accompanied her as far as Jackson.

School closed last Friday afternoon with some very fine exercises, for which much credit is due the teachers, Prof. W. A. Sprout, Miss Hattie Haze and Miss Belle Kennedy and their pupils.

S. C. Gannon last week sent a box of flowers from Ellindale, Dakota, to Mrs. Catherine Morgan, near this place. They were a nice token of esteem and looked nice after their long travel.

Mr. F. G. Rose, who received a paralytic stroke while on a visit to his sons in Bay City a few days since, was brought home to this village Tuesday last. He is yet very helpless but is improving slowly.

While it seemed odd not to hear any fire-cracker shooting on our streets Saturday, it was also quite a noticeable fact that we had no runaways or any other accidents that are usually the result of that kind of patriotism.

We don't know as there was any liquor selling in our village the 4th, but we do know that there was a great deal of liquor drinking, and we think the officers who have sworn to uphold and protect the laws should investigate the matter.

The wrestling match which occurred on the 4th between Chas. Burden, of Marion, and James Heine, of Fowlerville, for \$10 and the gate money, resulted in an easy victory for the former. The match was called at 8 p. m. and lasted just nine minutes. The first fall was made in one minute and a half. The general opinion is that Burden is altogether too much for Heine.

Shoppers have a new dodge. They buy a load of produce or something else of a farmer, and count the money out by turning over the ends of the bills right before his eyes, so that he can see it is all right, then hand it to him, and he puts it into his pocket. When he comes to pay it out he finds a five or ten dollar bill doubled in the center, and that both ends of the bill had been counted.—Brighton Citizen.

The sheep on exhibition in the tent on the square the Fourth was quite a curiosity. It has a horn about nine inches long and seven inches in circumference projecting from its right side, just back of the shoulder. The sheep is six years old, raised a lamb this spring and sheared 6 pounds of wool. It was raised by Patrick Kelley who lives near this place, and will be on exhibition again on the square Saturday afternoon and evening.

The 4th quarterly meeting will be held in the M. E. church next Sunday morning, Love Feast at half past 9 a. m., sermon at half past 10, to be followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. Rev. Dr. McEldowney, of Detroit, will be present to conduct the services and preach. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The quarterly conference will be held next Saturday, July 11, at 4:30 p. m. in the M. E. church at this place. As this is the last conference of the conference year, all the members are especially requested to be present.

H. CARTLEDGE, Pastor.

THE CELEBRATION.

The morning of the Fourth was everything that could be looked or hoped for. It was bright and warm and the streets were beautifully trimmed with evergreens and decorated with stars and stripes. The exercises of the day began by the salute of 13 guns at sunrise. At 8:30 a. m. the Stockbridge Cornet Band (with a four-horse rig) appeared, very nicely rendering the air, "The Old Arm Chair." At about 10:30 a. m. the procession formed on Unadilla St. in the following manner:

1. Marshal of the Day. 2. Stockbridge Cornet Band. 3. Pinckney Cornet Band. 4. President and Orator. 5. Chaplain and Reader. 6. Wagon containing ladies representing the 13 original States, and gentleman representing Uncle Sam. 7. Wagon containing young ladies representing the 38 States of the Union. 8. "The Happy Family." 9. Equestrians and comics. 10. Boys' band. 11. Girls' band. 12. "Cleveland and sister." 13. Four-horse turn-out containing boys' band. 14. A comical representation of a mother and "99 children and one astray." 15. "Belva Lockwood" in a one-horse gig. 16. Citizens and visitors in carriages. Much labor and inventive genius was bestowed upon this procession and those who took part in and aided in making this part of the celebration such a success should be praised. They traveled east on Unadilla St., to Pearl St., thence south to Main St., thence west to Marion St., thence south to Livingston St., thence east to Mill St., thence north to the grove, where a masterly oration was delivered by Terrence J. McDonnell, of Toledo, and the usual exercises were listened to.

At about 3 p. m. the game of base ball came on between the Pinckney club and Mill Rights, which resulted in a victory for the home team, the score standing 32 to 27, for which they received a purse \$12. The baby show drew out quite a number of infants, and the prize of \$2 was awarded to the bright little six-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Swarthout. At 5 o'clock a slow horse race was indulged in (for the entertainment of the people) by G. W. Brown, D. D. Bennett and R. W. Lake. This occasioned some sport and proved Mr. Brown's horse the slowest animal. The fireworks in the evening were very fine and included three balloon ascensions.

On the whole the celebration is considered a success, although some little irregularities and omissions occurred which were unavoidable under the circumstances, and the very large crowd in attendance seemed to be well pleased. All who had stands, dances, etc., we think did well. Both the Pinckney and Stockbridge bands furnished us with excellent music, and the night of the 109th anniversary of our independence closed in upon a happy and joyous people.

Common Council Proceedings.

PINCKNEY, MICH., July 6, 1885.

Council convened and was called to order by President Grimes.

Present, Trustees Henry, Wheeler, Carr.

Account presented by F. L. Brown, amt \$48c. On motion account was allowed and an order drawn for same. Yea—Henry, Carr, Wheeler and the President.

Account presented by J. L. Newkirk, amount, \$1.05. On motion acc't was allowed. Yea—Henry, Carr, Wheeler and the President.

On motion, account of J. L. Newkirk was taken from table. On motion acc't was allowed and an order drawn for same. Yea—Henry, Carr, Wheeler and the President.

Account presented by John Lenon, total, \$24. On motion acc't was allowed by following vote: Yea—Henry, Carr, Wheeler and the President.

Accounts presented by C. Henry, D. Carr, S. Grimes, T. Grimes, J. Monks, W. Goodrich, total amt, \$21.59. On motion accounts were allowed and an order drawn for same. Yea—Henry, Carr, Wheeler and the President.

On motion Council adjourned until next regular meeting.

WILL. B. HOFF, Clerk.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith and to enable the writer to be reached in case of need. Proper names are given in full, and dates, to have the letters and news in proper perspective. Proper names are given in full, and dates, to have the letters and news in proper perspective. Proper names are given in full, and dates, to have the letters and news in proper perspective.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

Brief Freedom.

Charles W. Bond, has been discharged from the Detroit house of correction on a habeas corpus where he was serving a five-years' sentence for embezzling \$4,000 from the Farmers' national bank at Constantine in 1882, was re-arrested by Officer Bailey immediately on leaving the train in Constantine, on the old charge, the warrant being issued at the instance of the bank officials, and he is now in jail at Constantine. Bond's discharge was on the ground that he was tried and convicted on information and not on indictment by a grand jury.

C. H. C. Rynd, the Adrian postal clerk who was released from the house of correction at the same time was also re-arrested, and is now held for trial in the sum of \$1,000.

MINOR STATE HAPPENINGS.

Clare is to have a system of water works. July 16 is the date of the bicycle meeting at Coldwater.

Mabley, the Detroit clothier, died at his home in that city, of heart disease, June 30.

Babcock & Co's shingle mill in Manistee was burned on the 3d inst, at a loss of \$4,000.

A vein of galena in almost inexhaustible quantities has been discovered near Ishpeming.

A teacher's institute will be held in Grand Rapids in August. Over 200 teachers will be present.

A. H. Ray, one of men arrested for the murder of the Sage girl near Allegan, has been discharged.

The Smith lumber company's mill at Kalkaska, was burned a few days since, entailing a loss of \$7,000.

The Coon's gold mining company has been organized at Ishpeming with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, in 100,000 shares.

Sam Lightner of Allegan, a local tough, has also been arrested for complicity in the death of the Sage girl near Allegan.

John Talone, charged with killing Archie Hule in Kalkaska township, has been convicted of manslaughter.

Eugene Saulsbury, convicted in the circuit court at Coldwater of manslaughter, has been sentenced to 10 years in Jackson.

The West Michigan furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, is a new association; capital \$100,000, with \$19,000 subscribed and articles filed.

Roscommon was visited by a serious fire a few days ago. But for the new water works the entire village would be a pile of ruins.

John Batcheller of Pleasant Lake, Jackson county, began his one hundredth year in July, and is hale and hearty as the average man of 40.

Leonard D. Sale, a prominent Detroit journalist, has been appointed librarian of the bureau of patents in Washington. Salary \$1,800.

Robert Collins, engineer at the Pontiac knitting works, has just received \$2,000 back-pension money for injuries received in the late war.

Gottlieb Wiersing, a farmer west of Saginaw, is out \$500 by the burning of his barn and its contents by lightning during a thunder storm.

A. H. Ray has been arrested, suspected of being the murderer of Eliza Sage, whose dead body was found about a mile from Allegan recently.

William Andruss died in Jonesville recently, aged 87 years. Mr. Andruss moved into Jackson county in 1871, and resided there almost continuously until his death.

The jury in the case of Margaret Ryan vs. J. Brown, the Reed City saloon-keeper who sold Mrs. Ryan's husband liquor, which resulted in his death, brought in a verdict of \$1,000 in her favor.

Minnie Youngs, a former friend of Jud Crouch of Jackson, but for some time a resident of Grand Rapids, in a house of ill-repute, was drowned in the river at that place a few days ago.

Arrangements have been perfected for raising \$200,000 with which to build the 10 miles of road west of L'Anse, that the M. H. & O. company must complete by July 1, 1886. Work will begin in August.

The committees appointed by the business men's association of Neenah and Ishpeming are laboring diligently to secure the site for the new branch prison at a point half way between the two places.

Chas. Bilbach, a 10-year old boy, was leading a calf to pasture near Grand Rapids, and tied the rope around his waist. The calf ran away, dragging the boy and killing him by bumping his head on the stones.

A special election is to be held at Otter Lake on the 14th inst, at which time a proposition to bond the village for \$50 for the purpose of purchasing and fitting up land suitable for a cemetery will be decided.

The board of inspectors of Jackson prison expect to soon begin a new boiler house, in which they will put two new boilers. They are also considering plans for putting an electric light in the prison.

Daniel Mull, owner of a saw-mill at Fruitport, fell against the saw, cutting his head nearly off and dying almost instantly. He leaves a wife and three children, and was a much respected man. He was about 33 years old.

The aggregate earnings of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon road from Jan. 1 to June 26, 1885, have been \$945,947; for the same period last year they were \$1,118,163, showing a falling off in net earnings of \$272,216 in half a year.

Tom Milligan escaped from the Ionia house of correction the other morning, but was recaptured an hour later by a former employee of the institution, who recognized him. He is a four-years man, desperate and subject to fits of insanity.

Miss Almira Root, aged 18, daughter of Asa Root, living one mile north of Novi Corners, on the Valley Lake road, succeeded the other evening by hanging while the remainder of the family were sleeping. No cause is assigned for the deed.

A 6-year old child of James Donillon of Minden City, died after swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. The acid had been diluted with water and left in an old cupboard to kill rats. The child found it, thought it was sauce, took it, with the above result.

The last legislature provided for the erection of a building for the mechanic arts, a veterinary laboratory, a military drill hall and a cottage for the professor of mechanic arts at the state agricultural college, all of which are now in active process of construction.

At Wiggins & Co's mill, South Saginaw, Charles Steele was struck by a piece of board, and in falling threw out his right arm, which was struck by the circular saw and cut off near the elbow. Steele is 25 years of age, unmarried, and resides near Owosso.

Judge Hilton of Paw Paw has presented to the L. G. Woodman post, the G. A. R. of Lawton, an excellent portrait of the late Dr. Woodman after whom the post is named and who was in 1843 assistant surgeon of the 3d Co., E. in 1845-5 surge on o. the 11th Co.

Mrs. Gaylord has at her home in Charlotte 80,000 silkworms in all stages of existence, and in a thriving condition. The cold spring retarded the growth of the mulberry and orange leaves, on which the worms feed, and delayed in consequence the hatching season.

A passenger train on the D. L. & N. ran into an open switch about a mile from Ionia the other night. The engineer, fireman and baggage men were injured, and the passengers badly shaken up. None of the latter were injured. A reward of \$500 is offered for the man who opened the switch.

Three children in Grand Rapids, Harry Edgerton, Glen and Ida May Strickland, aged 4, 4 and 2½ years respectively, played with matches which they obtained from colored children, in a barn, setting fire to the straw and before the youngest, Ida Strickland, could get out she was suffocated and burned beyond recognition.

A kettle of asphalt boiled over on a stove in the Grand Rapids manufacturing company's factory setting fire to the building and a boy threw water on the fire, spreading it in the room and setting fire to a large wooden store-room and setting-up room and a large four-story brick block, destroying the same. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

While a little daughter of Anthony Kuttel of Bay City, was playing about a fire on a common, her clothing became ignited. She rushed home, where her mother was badly burned in her efforts to extinguish the flames. The little one was frightfully burned, her shoulders and knees having been literally baked. She died the next day.

The Michigan Manufacturer says that on January 1, Wm. A. Berkey of Grand Rapids, will merge his furniture business into a corporation under the name of the Wm. A. Berkey furniture company. The incorporators will probably be Mr. Berkey, Wm. H. Jones, Lewis T. Peck and several former associates. The establishment in a financial way.

A son of Robert Sargent of Bush Run township, Genesee county, was badly injured while riding a horse in his father's field. The horse became frightened and ran when the boy lost his balance and in falling became entangled in the harness. He was dragged a long distance, receiving injuries which will prove fatal. Among other injuries, his skull was broken.

Yesterday we were shown a somewhat antique looking glass by Mr. B. L. Webb, who told us it was bought by his mother's great-grandfather in 1742, and has been in the family ever since, passed down upon it for several generations. It was a fine specimen of the work of a famous glass maker, and was in the Webb family over 100 years. They were all in a remarkably good state of preservation.—Coldwater Republican.

Clio and vicinity was visited by several severe storms of rain, thunder and lightning and wind, on June 27th. A barn belonging to Wm. Darwood, in the town of Montrose, seven miles west of Clio, was struck by lightning, killing a hired man who was in the barn. A barn belonging to C. E. Hunter, in the town of Birch Run, was also struck, nearly killing a horse. The heavy wind has lodged the wheat very badly.

The Coon's gold mining company has been founded in Ishpeming with a capital stock of \$1,000,000—100,000 shares at \$10 each. This prospect was considered one of the best in the district outside of the Kopes, but owing to some difficulty among the parties holding the option no work has been done upon it for several months past. Fifty thousand shares have been set aside for a working capital, and work will be commenced at once.

The dead body of Eliza Sage, daughter of Loren Sage of Allegan, was discovered by Judge D. J. Arnold while he was searching through the Moore farm about one and one half miles west of the village center for stray sheep. The body was found in a thick clump of oak bushes. Her throat was cut, and every indication points to the belief that she had been outraged and then murdered. The woman was about 31 years old and of weak intellect. An investigation will be made to find out who were her murderers.

Solomon Koffman, employed in the freight office of the Lake Shore railroad in Grand Rapids, died a few days since from the result of a pistol shot fired into the side of his head by his own hand. Koffman's wife made an application for a divorce and papers had been served on him. The trouble arose from the fact that he determined to take his life. He went to his wife's room, laid down on the bed and fired the fatal shot. His wife became uncontrollable when she realized what her husband had done and begged him to live.

Henry C. Wisner, George R. Richards, Albert M. Henry of Detroit, and Chester Warriner of Jackson, constituting the state advisory board of parsons, met in the office of Henry C. Wisner in Detroit July 1, and perfected an organization by electing Henry C. Wisner, president, Chester Warriner vice-president, and J. B. Wilson of Grand Rapids secretary. The board will thereafter meet in the Telegraph block in Detroit on the third Tuesday of each month, or if necessary at any other place in the state. No petitions are before the board at present.

Three years ago Henry Zorn and wife lived apparently happily together in Grand Rapids, Oceana county, and being a fairly well-to-do farmer Henry went to Germany for his brother's son Robert, who came to them. It is alleged that shortly after Robert's arrival an improper intimacy sprang up between him and his uncle's wife, which led to frequent quarrels between the two men. A few days ago the woman visited Claybanks, leaving the two men on the farm. That evening Robert went to a neighbor's and said his uncle lay dead in his potato patch, where he was found with his skull smashed. Knowing of the family troubles, the neighbors had Robert arrested, and he was lodged in jail at that on Saturday. The dead man was years old, his wife is 40, and Robert is 28.

A Briton who has been to Texas writes to one of his home papers that "a person who cannot help swaggering about British superiority had much better keep the broad Atlantic between himself and Texas, while another person with his mouth shut and his eyes open will thoroughly enjoy that country."

An English farmer reports a strange friendship between his ferrets and young rats—natural sort. Twice, when his ferret had a litter, young rats have been given her for food, and each time she has saved and suckled two of them, with her young, until they had matured.

Three sons and two daughters of Gen. Lee survive him. His sons are farmers in Virginia, and the daughters are both great travellers, the older having explored Australia, Japan, China, India and Egypt, in addition to the European circuit of sights.

One of the two free circulating libraries in Philadelphia, that of the Friends in Germantown, permits no work of fiction upon its shelves, yet it loans nearly 15,000 volumes a year, and about 25,000 people come annually to read in its rooms.

The lakes and streams in the vicinity of T. Johnsons, Vt., were stocked last week with 75,000 land-locked salmon. As many more of the fish will be p. in the tributaries of the Connecticut River in the Green Mountain state.

ANGRY AFGHANS.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT IN THE AFOGHAN-RUSSIO AFFAIR.

Minor Foreign News.

It is reported from Kabul that Isa Khan, supported by Russian allies, has risen against Abdullah Khan. He marched upon Khana I-bad and seized the treasure there, valued at \$1,000,000 sterling belonging to the Amir of Afghanistan. The political difficulties of Kashgar are becoming serious, and reinforcements of troops are going northwards.

Abdullah Khan is the governor of Kunduz, the extreme northern province of Afghanistan-Turkestan. The town of Khana-I-Bad is situated about 60 miles south of the river Oxus, which river separates it from the Russian province of Bokhara. Khana-I-Bad was the headquarters of the present Amir of Afghanistan before he was summoned to the throne, and thereat took place the negotiations between the Amir and British officials.

The new English cabinet will abandon coercion in Ireland, and instead seek a strict administration of the general law.

Twenty villages in the vicinity of Vienna were ignited by lightning and burned in the storms. Six men were killed when trying to extinguish the flames. Great damage was done to crops by a hurricane.

The Gordon memorial fund, which is now \$80,000, is to be devoted to the establishment of an institution to be called the Gordon boys' home, to train boys for either military or civil life according to their powers and inclinations.

The "Conservative news agency" has been founded in London, with a capital of \$50,000, to support and subsidize conservative newspapers in the province and supply them with matter and illustrations. Churchill is president.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

FISH SENTENCED.

James D. Fish, president of the Marine bank of New York, has been sentenced to ten years at Auburn prison. Although sentenced to the full extent of the law the sentence is regarded as just. Fish is now 35 years old. By good conduct he may secure an imprisonment will expire in six and one half years.

A GOOD SNOWING.

There has been a decrease of about \$10,500,000 in the public debt during the month of June. This will make the total reduction for the fiscal year which ended June 30, \$55,000,000. The reduction during the previous fiscal year was \$101,000,000. The expenditures during the fiscal year were about \$310,601,000 and the receipts \$321,000,000 or about \$7,500,000 less than estimates.

INSANE BY GRIEF.

The funeral of the victims of Cleveland's fire occurred the next morning. The parents and friends were wild with grief. Several fainted and some had to be forcibly restrained from tearing open the coffins. Theodore Trau, who would have been married to Rosie Meisel the next Sunday, and who was made believe his sweetheart had escaped, on learning the truth, seized the coffin in his mangled and bandaged arms, and it required the services of three men to empower him. He will probably be permanently insane.

RIEL'S TRIAL.

Mayor Scott, of Regina, N. W. T., has been retained as one of the counsel on behalf of the crown in the case of Riel. As it is maintained that the prisoner will readily prove his citizenship of the United States, it is generally believed that he will be charged with a felony under 31 Vic, chapter 14, sec. 12 and 3. The law provides for the trial of individuals, members of foreign states, accused of a felony, and was instrumental in the conviction of the Fenian raiders in 1866. Capt. Steele, Messrs. Burbridge and Osler have been engaged in taking depositions of some of the probable witnesses in the trial, including George Kerr. The trial will commence, it is understood, on July 15.

ATTENTION CONGRESSMAN.

The steamship Wisconsin arrived in New York from Liverpool on the morning of the 1st with 541 Swedish and Danish converts to Mormonism. These people were in the care of Elder J. Hansen, president of the immigration company. All ages were represented, from gray haired grandfathers and grandmothers to little grandchildren. Fifteen missionaries were with the flock. This is the largest company of Mormon immigrants that has arrived in the United States since last summer, and it is stated will be followed by another equally as large. Nearly all the people will settle in the rural districts of Utah. Some stop in Salt Lake City and a very few will go to Mexico. It should be remembered that Mexico has not yet become a popular country for Mormons. There has been something of a revival of Mormon missionary work in Europe and it may be expected that the tide of immigration to this country will be increased during the next few years.

PEDESTAL POLANDERS.

For a long time there has been serious trouble in the Polish Catholic church in Toledo between the priest and his followers and a faction who were opposed to him. Over a year ago, in a row growing out of this trouble a man was killed, and the failure to convict the parties guilty of the offence stimulated the opposition, which has been increasing in ferocity. A few days ago an attempt was made to blow up the church building with dynamite. The trouble culminated in a general riot, in which firearms and all manner of weapons were freely used. Two men were killed and several injured, while quite a number of houses were partially or entirely destroyed. The police made a large number of arrests and an extra force was stationed on the grounds to prevent another outbreak. The scene of the riot is over two miles from the police station, but a force of police-men was on the ground as soon as possible and arrested twelve or fifteen of the leading rioters and jailed them. Not less than 100 men, women and children were engaged in the fight.

A FATAL FIRE.

Three Girls Incinerated in a Tenement House.

By the burning of a frame tenement house at 33 and 353 Broadway, in Cleveland, Ohio, the other night, Rosie Meisel, aged 20, Sarah Rosenberg, aged 19, and Fannie Rosenberg, aged 8, were smothered to death. The two latter were horribly burned, but the flames apparently did not touch Miss Meisel.

The burned tenement houses were owned by Daniel O'Dell. The lower floor of 349 was occupied by Max Schages, a tailor shop, and Louis Deutch occupied 33 as a saloon. Their families occupied the rear parts of the ground floors as living apartments. The upper floors were occupied by three families—the Kaufman family, consisting of the husband, wife and two children; the Cohen family, consisting of husband, wife and four children; and the Rosenberg family, mother and three daughters. Rosie Meisel was niece of Mrs. Rosenberg, occupied the same room with her two cousins. About 3 o'clock a son of Cohen awoke his father and said he smelled smoke. The father, on opening the door, found the hall full of smoke, and quickly gave the alarm. In less than three minutes after Cohen was awakened the house was one sheet of fire. Men, women and children rushed through the smoke, bringing their hands and crying for help. A neighbor had in the meantime raised a ladder to the front windows, down which the Kaufman family descended in safety. While the Kaufmans were escaping the Cohen family jumped from the windows and escaped, appar-

ently without serious injury. Meanwhile Theodore Trau, the affianced of Miss Meisel, who had also occupied a room in the house, rushed through the flames and smoke, searching for his sweetheart. He called to her, but received no response. He was about to give up the search when he stumbled against a crouching female figure. Lifting the girl in his arms he rushed to the window and jumped. In the leap he broke his arm and received serious internal injuries. On looking into the face of the girl it was found that it was not Miss Meisel, but one of the Cohen girls. At that same moment Rosie and her two sisters were struggling with death in the room above. The noise had not awakened the girls until it was too late to save them. While the other occupants were leaping from the windows a cry rang out that there were three girls in a rear room. The firemen climbed up to the windows, but found no trace of human beings. Some time afterward a citizen named Stewart made a search and found the charred and blackened bodies of Rosie Meisel, aged 20, and Sarah and Fannie Rosenberg, aged 10 and 8 years, respectively. The positions of the bodies gave evidence of a desperate struggle. Miss Meisel was undoubtedly suffocated, as she was scarcely touched by the flames. The other two girls, however, were so terribly burnt it is impossible to state whether they were burned to death or not. The three bodies were removed to the morgue. The chief of the fire department is of the opinion that the fire originated in the saloon and was of incendiary origin. The loss will not aggregate more than \$5,000. Miss Meisel and Theodore Trau were to have been married soon.

WHERE IS IT?

A Million Dollars Gone and Unaccounted For.

A New Orleans paper publishes a statement that over \$1,000,000 have been coined at the New Orleans mint of which there is no official record. The coinage law of 1873 made it the duty of the director of the mint to have a general supervision of all United States mints and assay offices. The first director acting under that law was the Hon. H. B. Linderman, and in his report on the subject he gives statistics of the coinage in the several mints, showing total amounts and the denominations of money made at each place for each year of their existence. The New Orleans mint was opened for business in 1838. Subsequently money of every denomination was made there. The director's statement is brought down to January 31, 1881, up to which time there had been a total coinage of \$40,448,740 in gold and \$28,714,331 in silver, making a grand total at the mint of \$69,913,071. The date at which the director's report closes was the date at which the mint fell into the hands of the confederates, Louisiana having seceded from the Union by an ordinance adopted in the state convention January 18, 1864, and the 20th of the same month all the federal offices in the state, including the mint, were ordered by an ordinance adopted that day to be transferred to the custody of the state of Louisiana, and the 4th of March following they were ordered to be transferred to the care of the confederate states. Documents lately brought to light show that subsequently to the mint going into the hands of the Louisiana and the confederates, and up to May 30 of the same year there were coined \$254,000 in gold double eagles and \$101,216.50 in silver half dollars, thus making a total coinage of \$1,355,216.50 while the mint was in the revolutionary hands. What was done with this money does not appear from any available record, but the fact of coinage as stated is shown on the books of the mint at that time, and in order to make up the true amount of the actual coinage of the New Orleans mint this sum must be taken into account. There was no regular coinage of the precious metals into confederate specie under confederate auspices, although the New Orleans mint remained in their control until April 23, 1862, when the city was taken by the federal force.

A PROHIBITIONIST TICKET.

Nominated by the Prohibitionists of Ohio, The Ohio State Prohibition Convention nominated the following ticket: Governor—Rev. A. B. Leonard of Springfield. Lieutenant Governor—Prof. W. G. Frost of Lorain County. Supreme Judge—Gideon Stewart of Huron County. Treasurer—John H. Danner of Stark County. Attorney General—A. T. Cleveland of Clinton County. Board of Public Works—F. S. Neville of Huron County. The platform demands a prohibition amendment and opposes a license tax or regulation of the liquor traffic. It says friends of prohibition should not be controlled by either of the old parties, because both have shown themselves subservient to the liquor interest. It declares the main power must be vested in a new party devoted expressly to that purpose. It describes the two enemies of the great liquor party—on the one hand, a license and the other taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic, leaving no loyal citizen any alternative except to join the Prohibition party. It favors moral suasion as a means of reform; favors civil service reform; full protection to the ballot; wants divorce based on divine law; expresses sympathy for the negro race; opposes violent changes in the tariff; in favor of a union memorial; favors a civil subaltern and recognizes civil government as ordained by God. A resolution of sympathy with Gen. Grant was adopted. Adjourned.

A Comparative Statement.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States.

Source.	1885.		1884.	
	June.	Since July 1, 1884.	June.	Since July 1, 1883.
Customs.....	\$13,936,388 07	\$151,110,770 89	\$14,761,145 64	\$193,667,483 76
Interior Revenue 9,318,994 37		112,500,324 87	10,104,161 87	121,588,072 51
Miscellaneous 3,910,549 35		6,910,630 88	2,076,750 74	31,596,07 05
Total.....	\$27,155,931 55	\$369,599,776 14	\$26,932,088 30	\$348,519,869 92
EXPENDITURES.				
Ordinary.....	\$11,696,834 03	\$153,005,194 14	\$11,696,834 03	\$153,005,194 14
Pensions.....	816,081 47	58,395,738 71	816,081 47	58,395,738 71
Interest.....	1,001,093 56	51,487,519 57	1,001,093 56	51,487,519 57
Total.....	\$13,503,999 06	\$362,774,452 42	\$13,503,999 06	\$362,774,452 42
RECEIPTS.				
Source.	June.	Since July 1, 1884.	June.	Since July 1, 1883.
Customs.....	\$14,761,145 64	\$193,667,483 76	\$14,761,145 64	\$193,667,483 76
Interior revenue 10,104,161 87		121,588,072 51	10,104,161 87	121,588,072 51
Miscellaneous 2,076,750 74		31,596,07 05	2,076,750 74	31,596,07 05
Total.....	\$26,932,088 30	\$348,519,869 92	\$26,932,088 30	\$348,519,869 92
EXPENDITURES.				
Ordinary.....	\$10,703,483 30	\$134,118,637 79	\$10,703,483 30	\$134,118,637 79
Pensions.....	3,555,438 27	55,429,228 06	3,555,438 27	55,429,228 06
Interest.....	2,851,300 33	51,578,378 43	2,851,300 33	51,578,378 43
Total.....	\$16,110,221 90	\$340,126,244 33	\$16,110,221 90	\$340,126,244 33

CONDENSED NEWS.

Lake Shore's semi-annual statement shows a deficiency of \$850 6.

Employees in the Cleveland rolling mill are on a strike. Over 15,000 men are in consequence.

Secretary Whitney has revoked the order prohibiting naval officers from having their wives with them while on foreign posts.

Maxwell, the man suspected of the murder of Frellar whose dead body was found in a trunk in a St. Louis hotel, is making preparations for a long flight.

Mrs. Dudley, the assailant of O'Donovan Rossa, recently acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been sent to the asylum at Middletown, N. Y., until pronounced sane.

Canada has ordered new quarantine regulations against Mediterranean and London vessels, to remain in force till October 13 next. Victoria and Sydney are made quarantine stations.

The death roll of Texas horse thieves killed by vigilantes now numbers 12 men. News has been received of the hanging of Frank Morgan, Wm. Williams and a boy named Moore near Haldstead, Tex.

A visitor at the White house the other day asserted that he was on a divine mission. He was arrayed in white linen and ornamented with flowers. He said he had a residence in heaven and another in California.

A. J. Huneker, a miner, brought in news from Frontiers of an engagement between the Indians and whites, 31 miles southeast of Frontiers, in which he reported 8 Indians and 10 Americans killed and several wounded.

Five hundred and forty-one Mormons, in charge of Elder J. Hansen, arrived in New York on the steamship Wisconsin the other morning. They are Danes, Swedes and Norwegians. They started for the west at once.

Second Lieut. Carroll Mercer, of the United States Marine Corps, who was tried by court-martial in New York for drunkenness on the Maine expedition, has been sentenced to two years' suspension on half pay, and to retain his present number on the register during that time.

The bureau of statistics reports that during the 11 months ended May 31, 1885, there were exported from the United States \$20,888,124 gallons of mineral oils, valued at \$45,583,066. This amount is nearly \$4,000,000 greater than the value of oils exported during the same period in 1884.

The marble statue of the late President Garfield, presented by the state of Ohio to the national statutory hall, was unveiled recently without ceremony in the presence of Governor Hovey and two or three members of the committee from Ohio. They expressed themselves very much pleased with the statue and will recommend its acceptance.

L. N.

WHITE WINGS.

I sent an eagle from my ark,
When a dove and was dull and dark,
And watched it as it took its flight
Onward and upward to a height
Supreme; its wings outspread
Made a black canopy overhead,
Through which no ray of comfort stole,
Nor promise of a peaceful goal.

I sent a dove from out the ark,
When all around was dull and dark,
And watched it as it went on high,
Its white wings brightening the sky—
As if heaven's gate stood wide apart—
Until the radiance reached my heart,
And on the pinions of a dove
I found the anchorage of love.

Too oft ambition clouds the gaze,
Removes the sunshine from life's ways,
And, like an eagle in its flight,
Is lost upon some giddy height;
While on white wings the carrier dove
Bears the poor burdened soul above,
Into an atmosphere of peace,
Where all these struggling billows cease.

—Josephine Peckard, in Independent.

THE TWO SISTERS.

"Joan," said Grizzle, "have ye seen aught o' my black cat the morn?"

"Oo, ay. I saw the beast an' gave him a kick for his thievin'. He had a bit o' my tripe in his mouth, an' was chokin' an' glowerin' as though he wad gang clean out o' his head. Gin I catch him at his tricks again there'll no be enouch o' him left to mak' a dinner for Auld Sandy's dog."

"Hoot, hoot, Joan! Ken ye no the words o' Holy Writ: 'The merciful mon is merciful unto his beast,' an' 'With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again?'"

"Weel, Grizzle, the beast is nane o' mine, an' gin any mon catches me stealin' his dinner frae him he may serve me as he chooses."

"There now, Joan, ye're clean wrang. The purr beast has no the sense to ken like a human. An' his nature bein' to steal, it is clear that he maun hae been predestined to live in that way for the glory o' God. Hoo, then, can ye reckon it wi' yer ain conscience to abuse the purr beastie?"

"An' hoo cud I hae kicked him for it, gin I had na been predestined to do it? Answer me that noo, Grizzle."

"Hech. I sadly fear ye were so predestined, an' that it shows ye to be yet in the gall o' bitterness an' the bond o' iniquity, bein' even as Pharaoh, whose heart was hardened by the Laird."

"Gin Pharaoh were like ye, Grizzle, an' cared mair for a beast than for a human, 'twas no a hard matter to harden his heart."

"The Laird kens weel that a purr beastie is better nor a human, whiles. Deed, I misdoubt me sair that He'll hae some o' them in glory, for though the Gude Book says 'Without are dogs,' it says nae word o' cats."

"Hoot, toot, what blasphemy are ye sayin', Grizzle? I fear ye are ane o' these unwary souls wrestlin' the Scriptures to their ain description," as Paul says. Min' ye not the words o' John: 'If any mon shall add anything to this book, God shall add unto him the plagues in this book?' Haud yer tongue, Grizzle, an' be more careful hoo ye speyk o' the Laird's decrees."

"It's no blasphemy. Let no mon think o' himself more highly than he ought to think, said the Gude Book; and I hae thought lang syne, Joan, ye were takin' too much upo' yersel'. The Laird did an ask you aboot His decrees, an' whan gat ye private information o' them?"

"Gin ye speyk that gait to me, Grizzle, I'll never speyk to ye again."

"Sma' loss will it be then Joan, gin ye spend yer time tellin' me the Laird has predestined me to the ill place. I hae nae wish to hear ye talk ye can say something pleasanter to hear nor that."

The fury of the sisters was now at white heat. They sat, each with kilted skirt, on her own side of the fireplace without speaking for an hour. Then Joan suddenly rose and, going to her huge work basket that stood on the east window ledge, took out a piece of chalk and string. Coming back she measured accurately from the middle of the one door the little cottage possessed to the middle of the fire place, and drew a chalk line connecting the two. Some articles of Grizzle's that were on her side she put across this line, and then sat down and, taking up the big old Bible, began to read. Grizzle watched her a minute, and then muttering to herself "Gin she gacs to heaven she'll fin' me there too!" took up an old Bible that lay on her side of the room and began to pore over it.

The cottage had but a single room. It faced the south, and opposite the old-fashioned divided door was the narrow fire-place. On each side of the chalk line that now lay across the red brick floor was a bed, a chair and a little stand. The upper half of the door was open, and the summer sunshine and the sweet summer air came in like a benediction, while the two gray old women—for they were past fifty years old—sat like incarnations of hate and wrath and read their Bibles.

When the sun began to set Joan rose, and bringing out the simple stores that were in the cottage, divided them and the dishes without a word. Then she gave Grizzle half the ready money, and then, closing the door, began to prepare her evening meal. Grizzle did the same.

This was the beginning of a terrible life. And the rest of it was according to this beginning. For twenty years they lived, those two sisters, one on each side of that hideous chalk line. Every tender thought and loving action in the past that should have drawn them together once more was recalled to add bitterness to that es-

trangement. It was a sight to make angels weep when the two knelt down, each at her own bedside, at night, and prayed the Lord to have mercy upon the heathen and those in foreign lands, to prepare His true servants for their entrance into glory, ending with the awful cry, "Come Laird, Jesus, come quickly, an' tak' Thine ain hame, an' let Thine enemies who will na repent perish in the ill place forever. An' Thine shall be the glory. Amen!"—or, at morning, when the rosy dush of the dawn came through Joan's window and tinged the gray faded forms with a lovely hue, as they knelt by their separate little stands and said "Our Father!"—or to watch them walking on the Sabbath day to kirk, and sitting decorously side by side in the narrow pew, while they joined in the psalm singing or said Amen, with solemn unction to the prayers, or listened to the Gospel of peace and forgiveness. A strange and horrible sight, and one never seen before or since. Yet hold! Are there no husbands and wives, no brothers and sisters and friends, who have knelt down with hot hatred in their hearts and said the "Our Father" together? Let him that is without sin among us cast the first stone.

The neighborhood everywhere came in, of course, to remonstrate with the wretched pair and to go home and gossip about them, but the sisters turned a deaf ear to all remonstrance, and even when occasion demanded sent a stone into the enemy's camp that mightily discomfited them. For to more than one Joan made answer: "Look at hame an' min' yer children that quarrel like cats on a summer night. As for me I pray daily that Grizzle may be converted gin it be the Laird's will, for I wad na dictate to him what he shall do."

And Grizzle, in answer to all entreaties to leave, said: "Na, na. There's room enouch, an' I maun be here. Gin Joan repents, I maun be at hand to forgive her, though I sair misdoubt her heart has grown as hard as the nether millstone, being, as the Apostle says, without natural affection."

The summers went and came and went and came again with late sweet flowers and tender breaths of wind across the hills, and the sisters watched them, Joan from the east window, Grizzle from the west. The winter storms howled around the cottage, and the snow drifted high against the windows, and the sisters listened as they sat, each on her own side of the fire, in dreary, uncompanionable companionship.

And twenty years went by. It was a wild, wet morning in March. Mr. Maclesie, the minister, was coming down the road that leads from the manse into the village, when a woman came running up to him.

"Oh, sir, come quick to the Gray Cottage. The sisters has had a stroke, an' they're baith lyin' helpless in their beds. Hech, sir! it's an awsome sight!"

"Oh, when did this happen? when did this happen?"

"I dinna ken, sir. I gae'd in this morn, for there was nae reek fro' the chimney, an' I thought it strange, an' I found them there, baith stricken in a single night. Hech, sir. Poor Grizzle has lost her mind, an' lies talkin' o' the cornfields fifty years syne, an' singin' auld sangs as gin she were a lass again. But Joan does na speyk."

They hurried to the cottage, and found it even as Elsie had said. The moment they entered Joan called the minister. He came to her.

"Send Elsie away," she said, speaking with difficulty but distinctly. "I wad speyk wi' ye."

Mr. Maclesie dismissed the old woman, and then returned to Joan's side. He sat down by the narrow bed and listened to what she had to say.

"I aye thought," she said, still speaking with difficulty, but yet clearly, "that the ministers were right when they said that the Laird's decrees provided for the prayers o' the righteous. He foreknewin' the same fro' a' eternity, an' I've heard ye preach that same doctrine, ye ken weel, Mr. Maclesie."

"I ken na ither way to reconcile the decrees o' the Laird wi' our ain free will," he answered thoughtfully.

"Now, gin the Laird has made provisions for ye to pray for purr Grizzle that she"—the hard voice shook for a moment, but she went on—"may come to hersel' an' let me forgive her ere she gacs awa'—an' ye said no' do it—ye ken that the Laird's a hard task-master, an' He'll be sair displeased wi' ye, Mr. Maclesie."

The old man looked at her with keen, sad eyes. "I'll pray for Grizzle, Joan, but—"

She broke in eagerly. "Ye might forget, Mr. Maclesie. Ye're gettin' an auld mon, ye ken. Mibbies ye cud pray her, an' now, an' then I said know that a' had been done that cud. It's a fearsome thing, sir, to think o' me bein' inside the gate a-singin' an' a-harpin' an' a-dancin' for joy an' my purr Grizzle, that was sic a bonnie lass whan she was young, skreelin' outside in the dark an' the cold. She was a fear'd o' the dark, Grizzle, an' she was sic a bonny young thing an' guide to me. Hech, sir! it seems as if it were only last week when McPherson was droun'd, an' she cam' to me an' sent awa' a' the auld women an' tuk me in her young arms an' cried o'er me, an' said she'd serve me a' her life. An' she was guide to me. Aye, guide for mony a weary year an' lang. Mr. Maclesie, think ye that she'll no ken anything again before she gacs awa'?"

"I canna tell, Joan."

"Hech, sir! It's sair to bide here an' she no ken. It's mony a year I might hae taled to her an' did na, an'

noo the Laird has ta'en awa' the poor. O Mr. Maclesie! pray! pray! wi' a' yer might! I maun hear her speyk till me out an' say, 'Joan, good night!' The voice of the speaker had risen almost to a scream, and suddenly it pierced the dull ears of the form that lay gibbering and laughing on the other bed.

"Joan, purr Joan!" it said. "I maun send the ither a' awa' an' comfort Joan, for she has nane but me noo."

Then the voice died away in a sigh.

Mr. Maclesie went over to the other bed, and half lifting, half dargging, brought it across that little room, across that dividing line, and set it close to Joan's. As Grizzle's bed touched hers, Joan burst into tears. The old man lifted the poor, helpless hand and laid it on her sister's. "I forgive thee, Grizzle, as I hope to be forgiven," he said solemnly, and Joan repeated the words after him. Then he knelt and prayed.

Oh, what a scene was that! Without, a leafless rose bush was tapping against the narrow little window in the wild March wind. Within, those two poor beds stood side by side and both inside the line that had divided them so long, and on the beds those stricken forms lay motionless as death. One "babbling o' green fields," and one, with face of agony, and wild, beseeching eyes, lifted to the old minister's face as he lifted it to heaven and prayed.

"Father, forgive them, for they knew not what they did!" he said, and Joan sobbed "Amen!"

"They've been stumblin' along owre the reuch stanes side by side, but far apart, hurtin' one another sair lika day an' a day lang. Oh, tak' them hame to Thee and hap them up in one another's arms till they hae learned Thy name is love. An' Thine be the poor' an' the glory. Amen."

As he rose from his knees and looked down at Joan, the tears were running down her face, but it had lost its look of hopeless helplessness. He laid one hand on the head of either sister as he said:

"The Laird mak' His face to shine upo' thee. The Laird lift up the light o' his countenance upo' thee an' gie thee peace." Then he went away.

But at midnight there was a knock and a cry at the manse door. "Come to the Gray Cottage, sir, sune's ye can!"

The minister dressed himself hurriedly and went down. There was a knot of neighbors at the door, but they made way for him to pass. And there with the moonlight streaming through the open door upon them, and the firelight on the old divided hearth flashing and dancing and throwing its kindly flames high as though it would fain see them more clearly, and the flickering of the dying candle that the old woman who had been watching held above her head, casting the faces now in light and now in shadow, lay the two sisters dead in one another's arms.

"I had ga'en asleep, sir," said the old woman, "in the chimney neuk, when of a sudden there cam' a screech fit to wak' the deid. I jumped up an' luiked an' there were Joan an' Grizzle happed in one another's arms, sittin' up straight in bed. But before I cud get there they had fa'en back as they are now, an' baith were gane."

Two days afterward the sisters were buried in the old kirk yard. And over the grave the old minister put a simple stone with the words:

"In their death they were not divided."

—Ella L. Ogden, in Chicago Current.

Buried Alive.

A word of caution against reckless haste in burial can hardly be uttered too often. It is not necessary to search the records of the past and bring forward many horrible stories of premature burial which can be found in them, for, during the first month of the year 1885, the daily press reported two cases of this kind. One was that of a young man, the other a young woman. Both reports came from southern cities. Both tell how the position of the body and other circumstances discovered on re-opening the coffins, disclosed proofs that the unfortunate victims regained consciousness in the grave and found escape impossible. It is, perhaps, in southern countries that such things are most likely to occur, owing to the custom of speedy burial; but in every country and in every case of supposed death some sufficient test should be applied before going on with the preparations for interment, and perhaps the safest way would be to wait for some small indication of dissolution. It, in southern countries there is danger of burying a person alive through haste to get the body under ground, there is in northern countries a chance of subjecting living bodies to death in the ice-box. Any one expressing a preference in such matters would, of course, prefer to be frozen to death before being buried rather than be buried alive. It seems horrible to contemplate the occurrence of either of these mistakes at this stage of science and civilization.

—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

A Cabbage Sent to the President.

A colored man toiled up the steps leading to the white house portico with a box about two feet square, recently, and said it was for the president. On one side of the box was "Grover Cleveland, president of the United States," and on the other, "From the Fort Worth Grocery company, Fort Worth, Tex." Through the apertures between the boards could be seen the leaves of a massive cabbage. It weighed twenty-one pounds.

FAMOUS MEN WHO SMOKED.

Mr. Arthur's Fragrant Havana's—Gen. Sherman's Odd Habit with a Cigar—Congressmen who are Fond of Smoking—Representatives Smoke Cheaper Cigars than Senators.

If Gen. Grant's use of tobacco was excessive, there are very many men in seeming vigorous health, and of very active habits, who must regard themselves as very intemperate users of the stimulant. Many men smoke more cigars a day than Gen. Grant was accustomed to do, although physicians say that it is not the number of cigars so much as the strength of them that affects the health. Among public men it is the exception to find one who does not use tobacco in one form or another, sometimes in two ways, and almost all of them firmly believe that tobacco does not hurt them. Judge Kelley's case has been cited as one where cancer was caused by the excessive use of tobacco, but he told the writer that the cancerous affection of the cheek from which he suffered was due to the habit he had of going to sleep with a quid of tobacco tucked into his cheek, and resting his head on that side. Judge Kelley, now 70 years old, smoked and used the best fine cut moderately for fifty years. The operation which he submitted to in Paris restored his health, and he has abandoned the habit.

Vice President Colfax for many years smoked ten to fifteen very strong cigars every day. He was suddenly attacked by a serious vertigo, while vice president, and he attributed it to the narcotic poison. He at once stopped smoking; yet Vice President Wilson, who never used tobacco, was stricken almost precisely as Mr. Colfax was. The late Senator Carpenter frequently smoked two boxes of cigars a week, and his sudden collapse is attributed by those who did not know how for twenty-five years he had burned the candle at both ends, to that habit. That Mr. Carpenter should have lived to the age of 55 after living a life of almost constant defiance of all the laws of health is regarded by those who knew him as remarkable. Siro Delmonico and Mr. Ives, a well-known manufacturer of New Haven, died of perfectly well-defined symptoms of narcotic poisoning, but both were well along in years, and both were never without the stimulant.

Ex-President Arthur smokes less than formerly, lighting his cigar now seldom before dinner, but when in the late hours he was busied with work his companion was a cigar, sometimes three or four. Dr. Hammond is reported to have once said that generally three or four cigars after dinner harmed few men of average constitution, and Mr. Arthur thought they did him good. At all events, all of messages to congress were written under the stimulus of the fragrant Havana. Most of Mr. Arthur's cabinet officers were good smokers. Mr. Frelinghuysen did not use tobacco, though the assistant secretary of state, Mr. Davis, liked good cigars, and plenty of them. Tobacco was the only thing that ever made Secretary Chandler turn pale. It was a rank poison to him and though he tried many years ago to overcome the evil effects, as became a good politician, yet he never could. Alcohol, except in almost homeopathic doses of the very best wine, affects the ex-secretary of the navy in the same way. But Gen. Gresham was a great smoker. He smoked on the public streets, at his work, and wherever he could. Secretary Teller liked a cigar that would last a long time and was not very strong. Secretary Lincoln smokes a good many pretty stiff cigars every day, and Atty. Gen. Brewster liked one with body to it.

Gen. Sherman is a pretty constant smoker, and he smokes as he does everything else, with nervous haste, so that the cigar is more than half chewed up. Gen. Sheridan likes a good black Reina after each meal, with one or two thrown in between whiles.

Nearly all the senators use tobacco, some of them constantly. Vice President Hendricks likes a cigar, but he dearly loves the sweet Detroit fine cut, which he buys in bulk. Perhaps Senator Frye is the most persistent smoker of the senators. If there be a long session of the senate he will leave his seat several times in the course of it, and retire to the cloak-room for a smoke. In his committee room and other places of unrestraint he frequently lights one cigar at the stump of another. Poker Jack Bowen, from Colorado, smokes constantly, and when he can't smoke he has a paper of fine cut at hand. The two New Hampshire senators, Blair and Pike, do not use tobacco, nor do Senators Dawes and Hoar. The new Senator Chace, of Rhode Island, does not smoke, but Mr. Edmunds smokes a few choice cigars a day, and now and then rolls a little pill of navy plug under his tongue. Both Senators, Hawley and Platt, of Connecticut, are constant smokers. Gen. Hawley not disdaining a good old fashioned chew. It is hardly possible for anyone to smoke more, bigger, or stronger cigars than the living skeleton called Mahone does, and his colleague, Kidderberger, is an almost constant smoker. All of the southern senators except Gorman and Joe Brown, use tobacco, and the most of them use it in two ways. Jones, of Florida, is not particular about the flavor of his cigars, and it is a standing joke among senators when they get a poor cigar to send it to him. He smokes it as happily as though it cost \$1. Jones, of Nevada, on the other hand, will smoke none but the best, and he makes away with ten or twelve every day. Beck,

aside from a few strong cigars every day, likes to titillate his nostrils with a pinch of snuff now and then, but he does not do it so publicly as Senator Thurman did. Young Senator Kennis is a great smoker, and John Logan puffs fiercely at big black cigars. John Sherman smoked little cigars, light colored, and has them made specially for him. Ben. Harrison likes a pipe in his office, but is oftener seen on the street with a cigar than without one. Senator Conger likes to smoke three cigars a day. Senator Allison would rather smoke a good cigar and bluff out a king full than to dine at the most epicurian table. David Davis was a great smoker. Senator Conkling practically gave up the habit some years ago, but he occasionally outs a cigar in two and chews the cut ends. Dorsey has been for years a constant smoker from the time he arose till he retired. He always lights a cigar as soon as he gets out of bed, sometimes smoking two or three before breakfast. Blair, Chace, Gorman, and Camden not only used no tobacco, but are total abstainers from alcohol in all forms.

Mr. Randall does not use tobacco at all, but Speaker Carlisle would be frantic if he had to go long without a quid. He does not smoke. Holman chews constantly, but does not smoke. Sunset Cox does not use tobacco, nor does A. S. Hewitt, nor Gov. Dingley, but there are very few members of the house who do not smoke or chew, very many practicing both habits. A member of the lower house, as a general thing, buys a much cheaper cigar than a senator, two for a quarter being considered rather expensive, and a 25-cent cigar an extravagance. Three-for-a-quarter cigars are generally bought, but there are many shrewd congressmen who have discovered that you can get the same cigar for 5 cents. Some representatives, however, smoke the very best. Congressman Muller, of New York, has made many friends with his superb Reinas, and ex-Congressman Morse, of Boston, was reputed to smoke the finest cigars that came to Washington.

Many of the most active business men in New York do not smoke or touch spirits until dinner time. Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union, tells with what surprise he discovered, when he came to New York to assume the management of the telegraph company, that many of the most busy men neither smoke nor drink until business hours are over. —New York Sun.

Osman Digma a Frenchman.

It may not be generally known that Osman Digma is a Frenchman by birth, and was born in 1832, in a small hotel in Rouen. His father dying a year or two after, his mother married an Alexandrian merchant in 1837, half French and half Egyptian of the name of Osman Digma, who, (at that time taking a great fancy to young Osman named Alphonse Vinet,) insisted on having his name changed to his own, and, dying in 1842, left him about 500,000 francs. After the death of his step-father he was left to the guardianship of Ali Khana, a kind of half partner of the elder Osman, a Mussulman, who, at the death of Mme. Digma, in 1844, took young Osman into his house. His religion at that time, being very much of the Christian unattached type, was soon converted into Mohammedanism. Ali Khana was a very wealthy man, and lived in great Oriental pomp and splendor. Though intending to be very kind to Young Osman, his kindness was of a very Spartan order, indeed. He had numerous professors for various branches of learning, and would often be examined by Ali himself, who, if he did not consider that he had made progress, would have him severely bastinadoed.

At the age of 15 he was sent to Cairo to an ex-French officer to be taught the various methods of European warfare. Capt. Meraie had some fifty boys residing in his house studying war in all its branches, two or three of whom have since become famous, not least among them being Arabi Pasha. It is strange, as illustrating the old saying that "the boy is father to the man," that both Osman and Arabi distinguished themselves as leaders in the mimic battles fought in the grounds of Capt. Meraie, the former in a dashing swooping kind of way, carrying everything before him, and the latter as a tactician. The consequence was that a rivalry existed between the two, both having about an equal number of their school fellows siding with them. Osman remained here until his 19th year, when he was sent by his guardian to France on matters relating to Ali's business.

In 1866 he obtained the command of his regiment, but shortly afterward, offending the khedive, he had to leave Egypt, and had his property confiscated. He then went to Suakim and entered business as a ship chandler and coal agent under an assumed name; but while on a hunting expedition he was captured by a roving band of Arabs, and was sold as a slave to the man who at present calls himself the mehd. The mehd was charmed with his new slave, as a man of unbounded learning, and who would be able to train his numerous supporters in the art of war. He gave Osman his daughter in marriage, and has ever since treated him as a son.

Cincinnati druggists sugar-coat dried peas and sell them for pills. On some accounts these are preferable to dough or bread pills. They will not digest as readily, and hence the patient, be it reminded that they are sold for druggists at the old stand, will have more faith in them. —Pitt's Sun.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Pinckney, Michigan, Thursday, July 9, 1885

A Letter of the Poet Keats.

In one of his letters to his sister he says, expressing a momentary high feeling: "Oh, there is nothing like fine weather, and health, and books, and a contented mind, and diligent habits of reading and thinking, and an amulet against the enemies, and please heaven, a little claret wine out of a cellar a mile deep—with a few, or a good many, ratafia cakes—a rocky basin to bathe in," and he enunciates much else, tapering off into a series of rollicking whims, and ending with about thirty-six lines of doggerel rhyme. But Keats always had a breezy way of rattling off his wishes and feelings in his correspondence, of which we will give but one more sample. It is from one of the letters to his sister written from Winchester. He says: "I should like now to promenade round your gardens (?)—apple-tasting, pear-tasting, plum-judging, apricot-nibbling, peach-scrunching, nectarine-sucking, and melon-carving. I have also a great feeling for antiquated cherries, full of sugar-cracks—and a white currant tree, kept for company. I admire lolling on a lawn by a water-lily pond, to eat white currants and see gold-fish, and go to the fair in the evening, if I'm good. There is not hope for that—one is sure to get in some mess before the evening."—*Joel Benton, in the Manhattan.*

Giraffes Fighting.

The author of "Under the Sun" humorously describes the giraffe as a "sky-raking animal that passes its life looking out of a forth-story window." This zebra gone to seed has such an original method of fighting that the wild beast killing Romans used to amuse themselves with combats between two giraffes.

The giraffe has neither claws nor tusks nor beak nor sting nor poisonfangs nor sharp teeth, nor yet ho-nailed boots.

So when it is out of temper with one of its own kind it does not fly in the face of Providence by trying to scratch its antagonist's bowels out, as a tiger might, or toss it like a rhinoceros, or peck its eyes out like a vulture, or sting it like a scorpion, or strike it like a cobra, or fly at its throat like a wolf, or jump on it as the costermonger does.

On the contrary, the giraffe, remarking that it has been provided by nature with a long and pliable neck, terminating in a very solid head, uses the upper half of itself like a flail, and swinging its neck round and round in a way that does immense credit to its organization, brings its head down at each swing with a thump on its adversary.

The other combatant adopts precisely the same tactics; and the two animals, planting themselves as firmly as possible by stretching out all four legs to the utmost stand opposite each other hammering with their heads, till one or the other fractures its skull or bolts.

Their heads are furnished with two stumpy, horn-like processes, so that the giraffes, when busy at this hammer and tongs, remind the spectators somewhat of two ancient warriors thumping each other with spiked balls they used to carry for that purpose at the end of a chain.

Theater Vices.

The stage has its vices as well as the audience. One of the worst of them is the slovenly enunciation of many of the actors of the present day. They do not pronounce their words with anything approaching distinctness; they do not take the trouble to speak loud enough to make all the audience hear. They mutter and mumble and shuffle off their words as if they were in a hurry to get through. Probably the "combination" system, with its demoralizing sameness, is largely responsible for this, though it is sometimes seen among the younger members of established stock companies. It is a refreshing contrast to this shipshod work when a well-trained actor—very often a young actor—appears, articulating his words distinctly and speaking in a tone, whether low or loud, that carries them to every part of the house. These careless players ought to remember that they are neglecting a detail which is one of the first requisites of success.

Another little stage vice which seems to be in vogue now is that of actors re-appearing to acknowledge applause after an exit during the progress of a scene. This completely destroys the illusions, and is in violation of all the rules of art. Yet it has been seen during the past week in one of the best of the few stock companies in New York.

As for the vices of audiences, their name is legion. The people who come in late, the people who talk loud, the people who talk in a sibilant whisper that is worse than talking aloud, the women who wear big hats, the men who go out every time the curtain drops, climbing over a whole row of persons to do it, and come back with bar-room odors clinging about them, the people who take the seats they are not entitled to and cause confusion and noise when they must be turned out—these are some of the criminal classes in a theater audience.—*New York Tribune.*

Three of a Kind.

"This is Mr. Brown, of Jamestown, I believe?"

"No, I hain't. My name is Simon Plunket, who be you?"

"Oh, excuse me, I took you for my friend Brown. How much you do look like him. But did you say your name was Plunket. Why, I know your uncle; shake hands."

"Wal, now, I reckon that's queer," said Simon; "which one was it you knowed, Amos or Dave?"

"It was Dave; why I'm very glad to have met you. Plunket, old boy, many's the time I've heard Dave speak of his nephew Si."

"You don't say so. Wal, now, 'tis strange I should have run agin you."

"Perhaps I can be of some use to you if you are a stranger here."

"Yaas, mebbe you can tell me where to bank. I hain't got a power o' money with me, but then it's a good thing to not have much around you, you know, in a strange place."

"Yes, yes, you're right, but wouldn't you like to make a little more to put with it?"

"Wal, I don't care if I do, but how?"

"Come with me, and I'll show you."

"Take a drink, Mr. Plunket," he said, as they entered a saloon. Then they went into an inner room, and he introduced Plunket to a very particular friend; they all sat down to a card table and took a hand. Plunket became very much excited, and was sure he could make a good deal of money.

One of them but heavily on his hand, the other doubled it.

Plunket smiled benignly, and said:

"Now, keep cool, gentlemen, keep cool. I got a real good hand, and I'm just going to do something with it; don't get excited now," and he reached into his pocket and took out an immense old-fashioned wallet, which was exceedingly fat he opened it and removed a huge something wrapped in newspaper. The two sharpers looked eagerly on, almost breathless with expectation; but paper after paper was laid aside, and still there seemed to be nothing but paper.

Finally a small tin box was brought to light, about the size of a thimble. "What possibly could such a small box contain of any value? A priceless gem perhaps. Their mouths fairly watered. The cover was lifted, displaying a small silver coin.

"I've been keepin' it for luck," remarked Plunket, taking it out. "Say, kin you change a Canada five-cent piece?"—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

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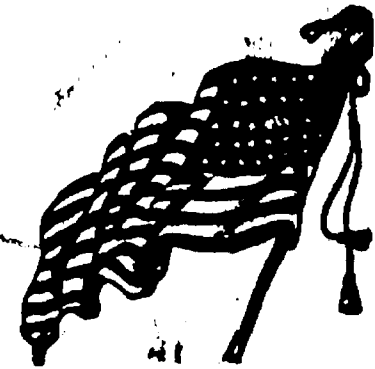
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False Perceptions.
The simplest forms of insanity are those which consist merely of false perceptions, and they are not of such a character as to lessen the responsibility of the individual. There are two forms of false perceptions—illusions and hallucinations. Uncomplicated illusions are rare; still there is no doubt that there are illusions not the results of disease in the organs of sense or of circumstances unfavorable to exact perception, but which are due to a morbid condition of the perceptual ganglia, and the unreal nature of which is clearly recognized by the individual. Illusions of sight often relate merely to the size of objects. Thus, a young lady who had overtasked herself at school saw everything of enormous size at which she looked. The head of a person seemed to be several feet in diameter, and little children looked like giants. So far as her own person was concerned there was no illusion. Her own hands appeared of the natural size, but those of other people seemed to be of enormous proportions. Sauvages refers to a case in which a young woman, suffering from epilepsy, had the illusion of seeing objects greatly magnified. A fly seemed to be to her as large as a chicken. In the case which came under my observation, the unreal character of the perception was fully recognized, and hence the intellect was not involved. Morbid illusions of hearing, unaccompanied by other evidences of mental derangement, are not very common. One case only has come under my observation. It was that of a gentleman to whom the ticking of a clock was resolved into articulate words. Generally the expressions were in the form of commands. For instance, if at dinner, they would be, "Eat your soup!" "Drink no wine!" and so on. One day he made the discovery that, if he closed the right ear firmly, the illusion disappeared; but, if the left ear were closed, the words were still distinctly heard. It was hence clear that the center of hearing on the right side was the one affected, and that that on the left side was normal. For a long time this gentleman resisted accepting any of these illusions as facts, but after a time he began to be influenced by them to the extent of regarding them as guides. Evidently he put clocks in every room in his house, and professed to be governed altogether by the directions they gave him.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

An Anecdote of Lincoln.
"The last time I saw him was about two weeks before his assassination. He sent me word by my brother James, then in his Cabinet, that he desired to see me before I went home. I went into his office about 11 o'clock. He looked sad and weary. I stayed in the room until his hour for callers was over. He ordered the door closed, and looking over to where I was sitting, asked me to draw up my chair. But instead of being alone, as he supposed, in the opposite direction from where I sat, and across the fire-place from him, sat two humble-looking women. Seeing them there seemed to provoke him, and he said: 'Well, ladies, what can I do for you?' One was an old woman, the other young. They both commenced talking at once. The President soon comprehended them. 'I suppose,' said he, 'that your son and your husband is in prison for resisting the draft in Western Pennsylvania. Where is your petition?' The old lady replied: 'Mr. Lincoln, I've got no petition; I went to a lawyer to get one drawn, and I had not the money to pay him and come here too, so I thought I would just come and ask you to let me have my boy.' 'And it's your husband you want?' said he, turning to the young woman. 'Yes,' said she. He rung his bell and called his servant, and bade him go and tell General Dana to bring him the list of prisoners for resisting the draft in Western Pennsylvania. The General soon came, bringing a package of papers. The President opened it and, counting the name, said: 'General, there are twenty-seven of these men. Is there any difference in the degree of their guilt?' 'No,' said the General; 'it is a bad case and a merciful finding.' 'Well,' said the President, looking out of the window and seeming talking to himself, 'those poor fellows have, I think, suffered enough; they have been in prison fifteen months. I have been thinking so for some time, and have so said to Stanton, and he always threatens to resign if they are released. But he has said so about other matters, and never did. So now, while I have the papers in my hand, I will turn out the flock.' So he wrote: Let the prisoners named in the within paper be discharged,' and signed it. Then turning to the ladies he said: 'Now, ladies, you can go. Your son, Madame, and your husband, Madame, is free.' The young woman ran across to him and began to kneel. He took her by the elbow and said, impatiently: 'Get up, get up; none of this.' But the old woman walked to him, wiping with her apron the tears that were coursing down her cheeks. She gave him her hand, and looking into his face, said: 'Good-bye, Mr. Lincoln, we may never meet again till we meet in Heaven.' A change came over his sad and weary face. He clasped her hand in both of his, and followed her to the door, saying as he went: 'With all that I have to cross me here, I am afraid that I will never get there; but your wish that we will meet there has fully paid for all I have done for you.'—*Extract from a sketch of Joshua F. Speed.*

Matrimonymaniacs.
An Okokomce octogenarian, who is now a widower for the fifth time, is looking around for a new helpmeet. In Shelbyville, Ky., there is a widow who has buried four husbands, and now seems anxious to prepare another for the silent tomb. A Chicago woman is now living happily with her third husband, the others having obtained a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. A Maine man secured a divorce from his wife because she made faces at him in the dark. He married again, and now wants to be separated from his second charmer on account of her proclivity for snoring in church. A negro barber was arrested in the South for having half a dozen wives in as many different towns.—*New York Journal.*

The Discovery of Quinine.
It is not generally known that to a woman the European world is indebted for the greatest febrifuge extant. The Countess of Chinchon, a noble Spanish lady, daughter of the Marquis of Astorga, and wife of the Viceroy of Peru, lay ill of a fever. The Indians of Peru had long known of the febrifugal qualities of the bark, which they called quinaquina, bark of barka. They communicated their knowledge to a Spaniard in high authority, who consented to use it, and was cured of a fever. This gentleman, Don Juan Lopez de Camizares, imparted the information of this cure to a physician who was in attendance on the Countess of Chinchon, at the same time sending the lady a parcel of the valuable bark. Consenting to use it, her fever was allayed, and when she returned to Spain she carried some of the Peruvian bark with her, and made its qualities known. Linnaeus named the genus which yielded it cinchona, in honor of the lady. In consequence of her introducing it into Europe it was called "Countess' bark." The Jesuits promoted greatly its introduction into Europe, hence it was sometimes called Jesuit's bark; and many attributed its introduction to them, when, in reality, they only diffused its knowledge and encouraged its use. Louis XIV. purchased the secret of preparing the quinquina from the bark from Dr. Talbor, an English physician, paying him 2,000 louis d'ors, and granting him a pension and a title.

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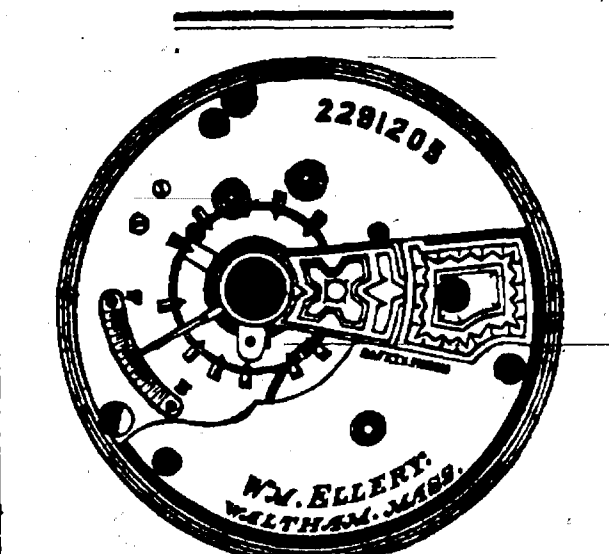
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CASH FOR WOOL!

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Each and every one can spare. Please remember for
THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS!
we shall need all the money we can get.
Everything in our store will be sold way down to the lowest notch.
Respectfully Yours,
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WATCH AND CLOCK
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Having rented D. Richards'
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Pinckney Dispatch.

J. L. NEWKIRK, Publisher.

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TIMELY TOPICS.

A BACHELOR German immigrant who went west three years ago, and who had succeeded in getting a farm under a good state of cultivation. Recently sent to Castle Garden to have a wife selected for him. His request was published in a New York paper, and he now prays that the marriageable maidens be informed that he is no longer in the market. He has been deluged with letters from all sorts of feminine creatures—slim, fat, tall, short, blonde, brunette, fair, freckled, and with black, brown, red and gray hair, and coming from every part of the country. He says that he would require the bank account of a Gould and a regiment of stenographers to reply to the letters he has received, which ask him about the size and value of his property, the climate soil, products, population, schools, churches, and age and description of the minister. He is married now.

AMONG other reasons for fearing a visitation of the cholera this summer, the peculiar climatic conditions that have prevailed during June are especially noticeable. The very sudden and severe changes from excessive heat to cold are conducive to interference with the healthy action of the bowels, and persons who are affected by these changes are thus predisposed to cholera. A sudden chill to the digestive organs is sometimes fatal even without the symptoms of cholera. In the East Indies this danger is so well understood that Europeans take special precautions against it, wearing at all times next the skin a band or close-fitting apron of flannel, covering the whole abdomen. The bowels are thus protected against sudden changes of temperature.

THREE prominent men in New York are stated to have lately tested the "oxygen cure." The first drew a long, deep breath from the receiver, and reported that the sensation was delightful; he felt it tingle to the ends of his fingers. The second took an inspiration, and became pale and agitated; he was told that the oxygen had found the weak spot in his anatomy. The third man declared he felt nothing; he could could take the stuff in all day. Then it was discovered that the "Professor" had forgotten that morning to connect the tube with the oxygen reservoir. The patients had been breathing ordinary atmospheric air.

In an address to young men, Dr. W. Pratt of London says that married life is by far the most healthy. In 1,000 married men of 25 to 30 years of age there are 6 deaths; 1,000 bachelors furnish 10 deaths, and 1,000 widowers 22 deaths. In young men married before 20 years the figures are unfavorable, being 50 per 1,000. In unmarried men under 20 the rate is but 7 per 1,000. If girls marry before 20, a like mortality befalls them. Married people from 18 to 20 die as fast as people from 60 to 70. After 21 marriages should be contracted as soon as practicable.

We now have in this country that benignant new system of postage which makes an ounce, and not half an ounce, the standard for letters. Every lover and every sweetheart will now be able to double the endearing length of their affectionate communications. How much this will add to the sum of human happiness it is not necessary to estimate.

A WRITER in the New England Medical Monthly says that unreasonable apprehension of possible calamity depresses the vitality and thus indirectly increases the power of disease. He cites the case of a man so panic stricken about cholera that he rushed immediately out of his town, leaving his family to follow. He died in a few days, not of cholera, but of fright.

JUSTICE has been meted out to one villain at least, in the sentence of James D. Fish, ex-president of the Marine bank. Fish was concerned with Ward in the swindles that ruined Gen. Grant and his family. A cell in the penitentiary now yearns for Ward, and when he is safely incarcerated under a long sentence the public will heartily applaud.

BLEMISHES BELOW PAR.

Disfigurements Abolished by Means of Electricity.

A man with a small mole on his chin climbed up the stoop of a doctor's office in West Nineteenth street, New York, not long ago.

"I want to get rid of the mole," he said, when the young doctor came out and asked what the matter was.

"Step right in and I'll do it," the doctor responded, as he reached for a large mahogany box containing a polished electrical machine, with insulated wire running from the battery to a neat carved handle. The doctor sat the patient down in an easy chair, threw his head back and dressed the mole deftly with a local anesthetic that gradually benumbed the flesh until it was robbed of all sensitiveness. Then the doctor fitted a tiny strip of platinum into the handle and turned on the full force of the battery. The platinum was aglow with a pure white heat in a twinkling. The doctor drew it slowly and carefully through the mole as if he were using a razor blade. The patient felt the glow of the intense heat through the cheeks, but the burning away of the mole was as painless as it was rapid. When a soothing salve had been applied the doctor sent the patient away happy. He told him that in less than a month the wound would heal without leaving a scar.

Few of the public know of the process, although it is simply an elaboration of the one used to remove cancer and similar growths on the neck and body," young Police Surgeon Satterlee said. "Ladies who would be otherwise faultless in complexion can have blotches painlessly removed by the same process without marking the flesh. Superfluous hair can be permanently eradicated in a second's time by a single touch of the platinum needle. Its greatest usefulness is in removing tattooing marks from the arms and hands. About nine boys out of every dozen are crazy to disfigure themselves that way; and they regret it for years afterward, because they think the disfigurement is for life. Nobody ever made a bigger mistake."

"Any kind of tattooing upon the body can be entirely removed, and if properly done no scar need be left. The process is a gradual one, because the eradication has to be done piecemeal, and care exercised to prevent the platinum needle from burning more than half through the cuticle. This caution will render scarring of the skin after the wound heals impossible."

"Well, I swan!" cried one of Capt. Williams' sergeants, suddenly baring his arm and displaying some fine sailor tattooing; "I'll come around to-morrow and have you begin on that. It's made me unhappy for twenty years to look at it."—New York Journal.

The Cigar Factories of Madrid.

Before the every-day tourist had learned to babble of Velasquez and Murillo, and regarded it essential to his reputation as a man of taste to go into ecstasies over Moorish arches, the cigar factories of Madrid were among the principal show-places of the uninteresting capital which, for some military or other reasons, has been dropped down in the middle of one of the dreariest areas in Christendom. You know you are approaching it by the odor of tobacco, and the babel of voices which hails the arrival of the "Gringo," can be compared to nothing except a gigantic boarding school with all the masters' backs turned to the pupils. Thousands of women—young, middle-aged, and old—are busy rolling up cigars so deftly that the unpracticed eye has some difficulty in catching the movement of the artists' fingers. A pinch of leaf here, a turn of the wrist there, and the slightest possible touch of the tongue when the case demands it, and a "Claro," or a "Maduro," or "Colorado" is ready for the market. Here cheroots are being turned out by the thousands, here cigarettes by the tens of thousands. In another building boxes are being made, labeled, and tied up, and in and around and over all resound the noisy hum of female tongues that will not be tied. But not a hand is for a moment idle. The workers, like science teachers at Southern Kensington, are "paid by results," and it requires a great number of government cigars before the madrileña can earn the wherewithal for an olla podrida, a gay mantilla, or the measure of sour wine which tempers on high days and holidays the frugal fare of the water-drinking Spaniard. Some of the old cronies are as hideous as any of the ancients whom Gustave Dore loved to draw. But many of the matrons are slightly ladies, while the flashing eyes and roguish fun of the young ones somewhat embarrass a visitor who is unaccustomed to face such a battery of criticism without being able to exchange a compliment with the company who are so ready to express their individual opinions of the caballero. In truth, it requires some courage to venture into the great cigar manufactory of Madrid, though those who are fond of a picturesque sight and not afraid of the smell of tobacco or the play of Spanish eyes might wander through the peninsula from Vigo to Malaga and not come across a spectacle which would live half as long in their memories.—London Telegraph.

A Good Article. "That article you had in last week's paper, was the funniest thing I ever read," said a lady to an editor. "I am glad to hear you say so." "Oh, not at all. It would make a dog laugh. I thought my husband would split his sides."—Arkansas Traveler.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

A Failure of Democracy in Hayti—Characteristics of the People—A Sickening History.

Sir Spencer St. John, who was for some years the English minister resident and consul general in Hayti, has recently published a history of that country, showing what a failure it is as a republic, and how long in the scale of civilization. Sir Spencer has lived for more than thirty-five years amongst various colored races; for twelve years he was in familiar intercourse with Haytiens of all ranks. He thinks Santo Domingo one of the finest islands in the world, in regard to geographical position, soil, climate, scenery, and health, and yet it has been so ruined by misgovernment that of all countries it is the one to be most avoided. The political history of the island has, from its beginning, been a sickening record of murder, robbery, revolution, plots, and every form of selfishness; but there have been a few intervals of comparative peace, during which the island has had some prosperity. Under French rule, during the greater part of the eighteenth century, Hayti became one of the richest colonies of its size in the world, made so by the large importation of negroes from Africa, and by a very harsh system of slavery. It is to this slavery and slave trade that Hayti now owes its depressed, barbarous and disgraceful position. In its history before independence there is one interesting and noble episode, the life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the only real hero and patriot to be found in the dismal records of Haytian wars, and he fell a victim to the despotism of Napoleon. In 1804 Hayti declared itself independent, and chose Gen. Dessalines governor general for life. His first act was a massacre of nearly all the French in the island. Soon after, following the example of Napoleon, he declared himself emperor, thus causing an insurrection, in which he was shot; and from that time to this insurrections, new constitutions, and the murder of presidents and ministers have followed each other in rapid succession. At present Gen. Salomon is at the head of the government; he was elected in October, 1879, for seven years, and it seems probable that he will complete his term of office—a rare occurrence in Hayti. His administration has been marked by illegal military executions, murder and pillage.

The population of Hayti is not accurately known, but must be more than 1,000,000. Nine-tenths of the population are black and one-tenth colored, and the colored is more and more approaching the black type. The mulattoes are superior to the blacks in intelligence, and have greater capacity for government, but even they have had no marked success. Both races desire political power for the sake of the spoils, and the general motto is that "to take government money is not theft." Between blacks and mulattoes there is bitter hostility; and mulattoes hate the whites also. The characteristics of the different races in Hayti appear in the popular fables. One of these relates that God once asked a white man, a mulatto, and a negro what each most desired. The first asked for a knowledge of the arts and sciences, the second for fine horses and beautiful women, the third for a bit of gold lace. Again, it is said that if arrested, a white man demands paper and ink, in order to draw up a protest, the mulatto looks about for means of escape, while the negro lies down, sleeps twenty-four hours, wakes, grumbles, turns over and goes to sleep again. This perpetual quarrel between the black and the mulatto is as bitter now as it has ever been, and is the principal cause of the barbarism of Hayti. The blacks still retain the religion and many of the customs of their African ancestors. Voodoo worship and cannibalism is common among them. This is the worship of the non-venomous serpent, and is accompanied by dancing, drinking, horrible crimes, and the most extravagant and disgusting debauchery, carried on under the direction of Voodoo priests, both male and female. No words can describe the loathsome scenes. One sect of the Voodoos condemn human sacrifices; but the accepted Voodoo religion includes not only the killing, cooking, and eating of children at religious gatherings, but the use of human beings as food—cannibalism for pleasure as well as for worship. The Voodoos are so numerous that their practices are seldom interfered with by the government. They are ignored in order to avoid political trouble. The Voodoo priests have also a wonderful knowledge of vegetable poisons, with their antidotes, and this gives them immense power. The snake-worship and debauchery of the Haytian blacks seem even worse than that of the Moqui Indians, which resembles it in many respects. Among the strangest things in modern history are Lieut. Burke's recently-published account of this chapter on Voodoo worship and cannibalism. Sir Spencer St. John gives the proofs of these horrible things. They are of great importance, but are sickening in their vile details. He says, at the close of this account, that it must be remembered that the republic of Hayti is not a savage region in Central Africa, but an island in the midst of civilized communities; that it has a government modeled on that of France, all the paraphernalia of courts of justice and police, a free press, and a Catholic church, yet no power (with the exception of President Gellard during one year) has yet dared to grapple with

this wide-spread barbarism. The Voodoos have added to their disgusting worship a sort of film or veil of Catholicism. They seek the blessing of Catholic priests, and in the places where the huge sacred snakes are kept they hang pictures of the Virgin Mary and of Jesus.

Sir Spencer St. John gives full information in regard to the present political and commercial condition of Hayti. He has carefully studied the problems of race and government there. His conclusions are important. He says that one by one his illusions have passed away. He now believes that the negro is incapable of holding an independent position. As long as he is influenced by contact with the white man, as in our southern states, he gets on very well. But away from such influence, as in Hayti, he falls back to savage customs. The negro is an inferior type of man. He may be greatly improved, but he is incapable of self-government, or making progress by himself. Politically speaking, the Haytiens are a hopeless people, and the best educated among them are more and more inclined to despair, as they see the cruelty, incapacity, weakness, wickedness, and violence of each government in turn that comes into power. The present government is in fact a military despotism, with every department badly and dishonestly managed. Neither the white man nor the colored man has any rights which the black man is bound to respect.

These are very serious charges, but they are founded on trustworthy evidence collected in Hayti, and supported by the persons who have the best knowledge of the country. Mr. J. J. Aubain, a Haytian mulatto, who has held many important offices, and who has been banished several times, has recently, in New York, given an account of Hayti quite as that given by Sir Spencer St. John, excepting that Mr. Aubain thinks cannibalism infrequent, although he acknowledges that the Voodoo worship is widespread and powerful. Both Mr. Aubain and Mr. Lazare, who is one of the representatives of the United States in Hayti, speak in the severest terms of the government there. Hayti has nothing good to show as the result of her eighty years of independence. The blacks increase in power and in barbarism; the mulattoes, once the hope of the country, are disappearing. What Hayti needs is annexation by some civilized country. In that lies her only hope of salvation.—Boston Advertiser.

Springs in Bavaria.

The Allgemeine Zeitung gives some interesting particulars of remarkable success in indicating the presence of water springs on the part of a man named Beraz, who seems to be a recognized authority in such matters. The scene of his performance was in the Bavarian highlands, at a height of more than 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. The commune of Rothenberg, near Hirschhorn, suffered greatly from want of water, and invited Beraz last autumn to endeavor to find some source of supply for them. He inspected the locality one afternoon in presence of the public authorities and a reporter of the Allgemeine Zeitung, and announced that water was to be found in certain spots at depths which he stated. The first spot was in the lower village, and he gave the likely depth between 62 feet and 72 feet, adding that the volume of water which the spring would give would be of about the diameter of an inch and a quarter. After incessant labor for four weeks, consisting mainly of rock blasting, the workmen came on a copious spring of water at a depth of almost 67 feet. What he declared about a water source for the upper village was very singular. He pointed to a spot where, he said, three water courses lay perpendicularly under one another, and running in parallel courses. The first would be found at a depth of between 22½ and 26 feet of about the size of a wheat straw, running in the direction from southeast to northwest. The second lay about 42 feet deep, was of about the size of a thick quill, and ran in the same direction. The third, he said, lay at a depth of about 50 feet, running in the same direction, and as large as a man's little finger. The actual results were as follows: The first water-course was struck at a depth of 27½ feet, running in the direction indicated, and having a diameter of one-fifth of an inch. The workmen came on the second at a depth of 42½ feet; it had a diameter of seven twenty-fifths of an inch. The third was found at 62½ feet below the surface, and having a diameter of three-fifths of an inch—all three running in the direction Beraz had indicated. Unfortunately, no hint is given of his method of procedure.

The Small Boy as a Relic-Hunter. Scientists and their imitators have suggested that the young of any species betray during their process of development the instincts and habits of their prehistoric progenitors. Apply this theory to the small boy, and it becomes plain that one of man's earlier states was that of the bower bird. Restless, inquisitive, and acquisitive, the bower bird collects every brightly colored or oddly shaped object it can find, and with this plunder decorates its bower. So the small boy at the bower bird period wanders up and down the face of the earth after bird's eggs, stamps, coins, postmarks, newspaper headings, autographs, monograms, buttons, advertising cards, and seals.—Boston Advertiser.

The Chinese language has several thousand letters, but T is the one most used.

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25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

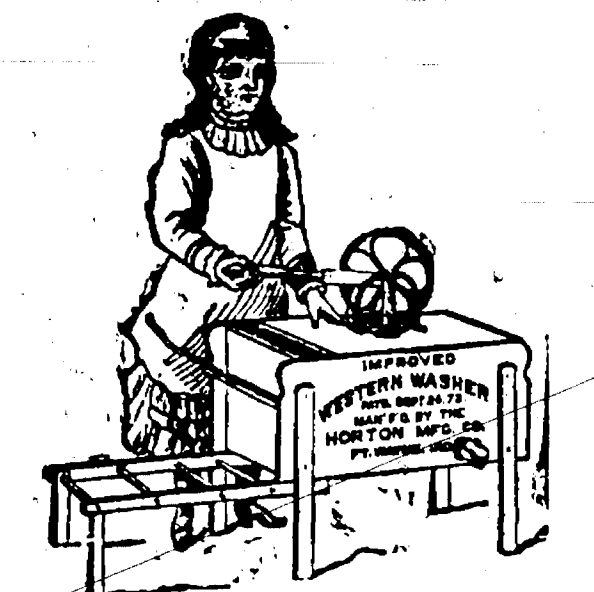
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CONSTIPATION. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as astonishes the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on nourishment, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive 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, sets instantly, and is sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Improved Western Washer

PRICE. No. 1 for family of 6..... \$8
No. 2 for large family..... 9
No. 3 for Hotel and Laundry, 10
Over 20,000 in use.



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

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Real Estate Transfers.
Daniel F. Wells to Seth A. Darwin, lot in Pinckney, \$250.
Lucinder M. Allen to Albird Hoyt, lot in Pinckney, \$200.
Sophia Webb to C. E. Bullis, lot in Pinckney, \$1,400.
Lewis Dorr et al. to Peter Loch, lot in Brighton, \$1,200.
H. Gregory to A. H. Kay, lot in Gregory, \$50.
F. J. Rich to Samuel Peterson, 20 acres in Oceola, \$350.
Esther J. Whittacre to Chas. Culver, 20 acres in Oceola, \$850.
Chas. Culver to Josephus Lare, 20 acres in Oceola, \$550.
Wm. Barnard to E. C. Barnard, 5 acres in Handy, \$250.
N. Lake, Sr. to Precilla Lake, 21 acres in Howell, \$1,500.
W. W. Kenyon as Guardian to Lewis M. Smith, lots in Howell, \$225.
Town Board of Health to the Village of Howell, land.
W. A. Faze to Thos. Hilton, land in Brighton.

UNADILLA REMARKS.
From our Correspondent.
I expect all who didn't go any where the 4th stayed at home.

Rev. B. F. Pritchard and wife spent a few days with their son in Lansing last week.

Pluma, Edith and "Grand-ma" DuBois are visiting relatives around Mason this week.

Ella Hartsuff spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday among Pinckney friends.

George Keizer, of Francisco, visited at J. Pickell's Saturday and Sunday.

Frank Greenman and family of Bancroft, are at G. S. May's this week for a visit.

The festival at the M. E. basement was a very enjoyable affair. The receipts were over \$11.

Flo Watson and Kitsie Doty have gone to Eaton Rapids to visit their uncle, Nelson Howell and family.

Ora Scribner came very near losing a foot while he was in Jackson a few days ago. He attempted to get on a freight train while it was in motion, when he took hold of the handle it came off and he swung around in such a way that the car wheel grazed his heel, bruising it quite badly.

A protection vigilance league has been formed at Unadilla, for the purpose of suppressing misdemeanors and outrages upon property.

Files.
In a file twelve inches long, the first six inches from the point does the most of the work. In a machine-cut file the teeth of this part are shorter, and in practice will not bite as well as they will further up. This is because of the shape of the files, in many instances making it impossible for the machine to work on all parts with the same effectiveness. Out of a dozen or more machine-cut files you will not find more than one that is perfect-looking, and very few machine-cut files will bite as well as the hand-cut article. For this reason their teeth break out less easily—because they won't bite.

Flush Times in California.
"The prices of everything ran tremendously high in the year '49; so high, indeed, that they sound almost incredible to people nowadays. Everybody in Sacramento lived in tents, most of them with only the bare ground for floors. You can appreciate the reason for this when I tell you that when I bought lumber to make a floor and front to my tent I had to pay \$700 in cash for one thousand feet, and it wasn't very good lumber at that. A pie or a loaf of bread cost \$1, potatoes were \$1 a pound, and onions \$2 a pound, and in order to make an egg on Christmas day I paid \$16 for a dozen eggs. That was a holiday price, you understand. I turned my hand to building, and put up the first house in Sacramento, the material being adobe bricks. That these flimsy buildings were rather expensive, you can imagine from the fact that I paid my bricklayers—men who had been journeymen masons in the east—\$25 a day, and my hod carriers \$16 a day. I commenced to make real bricks, and early in '50 Upton and I started the first lime-kiln on the coast, at White Rock springs. Until that got to working we had to pay \$16 a barrel for lime, all of which was bought around the horn. The first fire in Sacramento started in my tent, just after the big flood at the close of '49. One of my men was getting the place in order for return from a ship out in the stream, and managed to set the canvass walls on fire. There were four kegs of powder on the bed, and after that went off I never succeeded in finding a square inch of anything we'd left in the tent.—San Francisco Call.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.
TIME—Last week.
PLACE—Public schools of the county.
PERSONS—Anxious mother investigating teacher and intelligent scholar.
TEACHER—What is a bargain?
SCHOLAR—An agreement to sell and to buy.
TEACHER—Correct. What is a good bargain?
SCHOLAR—When buyer and seller both make a profit and are both satisfied.
TEACHER—Right again. Can you tell me where good bargains can always be made?
SCHOLAR—Mother knows pretty much everything, and about all the stores, and she always takes me to McPHERSONS, says she never had a bad bargain there in her life, was always treated well and got her money's worth.
TEACHER—How can McPHERSONS give so much as they do for the money?
SCHOLAR—They have been long in the business, have had large experience, buy in large quantities at the lowest prices, and can, therefore, sell at low prices. Father says they give their customers the benefit of their experience and purchases, and that is why they make such large sales at such good bargains for the people.
TEACHER—You are an observing boy, your mother is a lady of good sense. Examination is now closed; you have passed it with honor and may you have a happy vacation.
MOTHER—(Once anxious but proud and happy now) come, my son, I must buy you some fine clothes for Sundays, and stronger ones for every day. I can get both kinds, of the right quality and at the lowest prices, at McPHERSONS, you know your father buys his suits there all ready-made and they fit him better than some that are cut for other people.

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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The kidneys cannot perform their proper office when diseased and at the same time expel the impurities that should pass off through their proper action. A few doses of Kellogg's Columbian Oil will convince the most skeptical that it acts directly on the kidneys.

Very Remarkable Recovery.
Mr. Geo. V. Walling, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved that she is able now to do her own work."
Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only 50 cts. a bottle at Winchell's Drug Store.

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

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" McLaughlin's xxxx.....	18c
" Old Government Java and Mocho mixed.....	30c
" Green Rio.....	12½
Teas.....	15, 25, 40, 50, 60c
Pure Spices, per lb.....	40c
Bird Seed.....	8c
Saleratus.....	7c
Corn Starch.....	8c
Gloss Starch.....	8c
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Rice.....	8c
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Oat Meal.....	4c
Soap, 3 bars for 25c.....	Galvanic
Soap, 4 bars for 25c.....	Ivory
Town Talk, 6 bars.....	Lenox
Lard, per lb.....	25c
Herring, per box.....	20c
White Fish, 10 lb kits.....	\$1.00
Mackerel, 15 lb kits.....	\$1.25
Dried Beef, sliced, per lb.....	18c
Sugar-cured Hams.....	11c
Mason Fruit Cans, 1 qt., per doz.....	\$1.25
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