

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. III

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1885.

NO. 29

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 (10 Spruce St.) 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. |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 4:30 P. M. | RIDGEWAY | 8:35 A. M. |
| 4:40 " " | Armada | 8:45 " " |
| 4:50 " " | Romeo | 8:55 " " |
| 5:00 " " | Rochester | 9:05 " " |
| 5:10 " " | Pontiac | 9:15 " " |
| 5:20 " " | Wixom | 9:25 " " |
| 5:30 " " | So. Lyon | 9:35 " " |
| 5:40 " " | Hamburg | 9:45 " " |
| 5:50 " " | PINCKNEY | 9:55 " " |
| 6:00 " " | Mount Pleasant | 10:05 " " |
| 6:10 " " | Stockbridge | 10:15 " " |
| 6:20 " " | Henrietta | 10:25 " " |
| 6:30 " " | JACKSON | 10:35 " " |

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

W. J. SPICER, 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.

G. 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.

B. BANGS & KIRKLAND,
ATTORNEYS.
339 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.

NEW BARBER SHOP!

I have opened for the present a shop in the Monitor House office, where I will be prepared to do

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING,

CHAMPOOING, Etc.,

IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

Hoping for a share of your patronage,

I am

Yours Truly,

IRA COOK.

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

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

INTERESTING TOPICS.

Any one desiring to run a Millinery Store will do well to come to Pinckney. I will sell my stock very cheap.

Mrs. C. E. Hicks.

A few elegant Gondola Pattern Lounges very cheap at L. H. Beebe's furniture store.

FOUND—In the road, near this place, one day last week, some articles of lady's wearing apparel. Enquire at this office.

Plenty of Engine Coal at Anderson Station. JAS. T. EAMAN & Co. 28w3.

All persons owing me on account are respectfully notified that the same must be settled immediately.

W. B. HOFF.

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

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

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

JOHN SMITH.

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

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.

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

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

WANTED.

Wheat, Beans and Clover Seed, highest prices paid.

Tompkins & Ismon.

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

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

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

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

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

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

23th. WM. COLLIE, Herdsman.

PETTYVILLE 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.

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

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

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

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

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

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.

Kellogg's Columbian Oil is composed of vegetable products in a highly concentrated form, and acts directly on the kidneys. It cures rheumatism and all other aches and pains.

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

For sale by H. F. Sigler & Bro.

OUR PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
July 30, 1885. TOMPKINS & ISMON

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Wheat, No. 1 white, | 86 |
| " " No. 2 white, | 85 |
| " " No. 3 red, | 85 |
| Oats, | 30 |
| Barley, | 30 |
| Beans, | 1 00 |
| Peas, | 75 |
| Potatoes, | 1 00 |
| Butter, | 11 |
| Eggs, | 10 |
| Dressed Chickens, | 12 |
| Clover Seed, | 4 50 |
| Dressed Pork, | 5 00 |

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

HOME NEWS.

Circus to-morrow.

Some rain last night.

Call on the new barber.

Darius Pangborn has been very low since Sunday.

Ed. Parker and wife visited Howell friends Sunday.

Mrs. C. E. Hicks offers to sell her millinery business.

F. G. Rose is still slowly on the gain and sits up some.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Mann are enjoying themselves at Whitmore.

Frank Fish, of Bancroft, received a paralytic stroke the other day.

Donaldson & Rich advertise many novelties at their circus to-morrow.

Mrs. A. W. Knapp, of Fowlerville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. W. Teeple.

The harvest excursion to Detroit August 8th will no doubt be largely attended.

J. Croulea, the tailor, has finally located at St. Johns, and thinks he has a fine show there.

James Markey was taken with a bilious attack Friday and was quite sick for a few days.

E. A. Allen is removing back from Dexter to their house just south of the Hotel in this village.

Eugene Campbell took advantage of the half-fare rates to Detroit yesterday and took in the city.

F. L. Tompkins returned from Williamston Thursday, where he had been for a weeks previous.

The Plainwell Penny Press, a very neat little 3-col. folio published by Geo. Scales is before us.

A. E. Meigs, manager of the Western Newspaper Union, Detroit, made us a business call Tuesday.

We are in receipt of a souvenir supplement to the Detroit Post—a portrait of the lamented Gen. Grant.

Mrs. W. B. Hoff and Miss Millie Barnard returned yesterday from a few days visit to Whitmore Lake.

J. L. Newkirk was called to Dansville Saturday to attend the funeral of his grand-father, Mr. Chaney Barns.

The first new wheat marketed here was brought in by Alfred Monks Tuesday and was bought by Thos. Read at 90¢ cents.

The Echo is a neat little paper recently started at Chelsea by A. Allison, and we welcome it to our exchange list.

If you have any business to attend to in the city you can never go cheaper than on Saturday, Aug. 8. Take in the excursion.

Earl Mann's under lip is in the way of his mouth nowadays—it is swelled to about three times its natural size by a carbuncle.

A crusty exchange advises its readers thusly: "If thy neighbor's hens offend thee pluck them out. It is better to have a chicken pie than a ruined garden."

Wm. Ferguson cut four acres of wheat with a machine, bound it by hand and shocked the same all in one day recently. Where is the man that can beat that record?

The Michigan State Democrat, a weekly published at Detroit, has appeared. It is a 7-column folio, quite newsy and bright and aims to uphold honest Democracy in all its forms.

L. H. Beebe had a good thermometer hanging in front of his store a few weeks since and it very mysteriously disappeared. He has lately discovered that a tramp "borrowed" it and sold it for 25 cents.

A picnic and bowery dance will be given on the banks of Silver Lake Saturday afternoon, August 1, 1885. Refreshments are to be had on the grounds. Hoff & LaRue's band furnishes the music.

The first ice cream social of the season will be given by the ladies of the M. E. church in the town building to-morrow (Friday) afternoon and evening. Let every one go and enjoy themselves.

Geo. Alchin, near Webberville, stood in front of his reaper with a sheep-skin over his head while it was raining Friday. The horses got frightened and ran away, knocking him down and cutting off one leg and three fingers.

The Stockbridge Sun man exposed his ignorance in the printing business by last week telling his readers that the unit of type measure was the letter "M." There is sometimes a vast difference between the "M" and the "em."

Geo. Marvin and Harry Briggs, of Howell, went boating on Thompson's lake Sunday, when they had been drinking. The result was that the boat capsized and Marvin was drowned. His body was not recovered until Tuesday. Briggs clung to a stump until rescued.

Mr. Ira Cook, a fine young man from South Lyon, has opened a barber shop for the present in the office of the Monitor House, and will be found on hand to do shaving, hair-cutting, shampooing, etc., in a workmanlike manner. He has a splendid new outfit and will serve you both neatly and quickly.

Geo. Reason's gasoline stove sprung a leak Thursday noon, and as the three burners were lit at the time, a gasoline blaze soon filled the whole room and some pretty frightened people were seen around those premises. It was soon smothered with quilts, however, and not any very serious damage was done.

We suppose all towns have a few so-called business men, who buy all they use in their households in distant cities instead of patronizing the local dealers, and then kick because people refuse to trade with him. These are the chaps who will not assist any more than is possible, in any public improvement, but live and act like leeches, sucking up everything that comes within reach and giving back nothing in return. When people find such specimens they should refuse to support them in their lecherous disposition to imitate the hog.—Ogemaw Co. Herald.

Through the courtesy of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co. we have before us a handsome and useful little book entitled "Lake Tours via Picturesque Macinac." It gives a sort of biographical sketch of all the romantic, health-giving and beautiful places touched by their company's boats. It is also illustrated with fine cuts and engravings, and contains many other useful bits of information to the tourist. Any one contemplating a lake trip should write to C. D. Whitcomb, gen'l. pass. ag't, foot of Wayne St., Detroit, for rates and particulars.

Tyrototoxican, or cheese poisoning, is not a very common occurrence in this country, though cases of severe illness do occasionally result from the eating of cheese. Last Sunday morning about two hours after breakfast five children of Mark Davis, who lives near the cemetery, were taken violently ill at the stomach. Dr. Pratt was summoned and by the use of emetics soon had the unfortunate five in an easier condition, though not entirely free from griping pains. He pronounced what is known to dairymen as "sick" cheese as being the cause of the trouble. Poisonous cheese can not be distinguished from the healthful article, as it is the same in appearance and taste. The poison in cheese is caused by a putrefaction or excessive fermentation of the curd, from which a large

amount of butyric acid is formed, which is capable of developing poison in the cheese. The subject of cheese poisoning is a comparatively new one, but it is destined to occupy considerable attention from medical men.—Republican.

A grand harvest excursion will be given via M. A. L. R'y., from Stockbridge, South Lyon and intermediate points to Detroit, on Saturday, Aug. 8, 1885, under the auspices of the Anderson Sunday School, at the following low rates. A special train of twelve coaches will leave

| | Round trip rate. |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Stockbridge, 6:30 A. M. | \$1.75 |
| Gregory, 6:45 " | 1.65 |
| Anderson, 6:55 " | 1.60 |
| Pinckney, 7:05 " | 1.55 |
| Pettysville, 7:15 " | 1.50 |
| Hamburg, 7:25 " | 1.45 |
| Whitmore Lake, 7:35 " | 1.35 |
| South Lyon, 7:50 " | 1.25 |

Arriving at Detroit at 10 A. M. Returning, train leaves Detroit at 5 P. M., giving 7 hours in the city for business or pleasure. The Detroit River Ferry Co's. steamer will lie at Brush St. wharf and will carry passengers to Belle Isle, Windsor or Sandwich at 10c. round trip. On and after Thursday, August 6th tickets may be obtained of the company's agents at Stockbridge, Pinckney and South Lyon, Mr. H. Gregory, of Gregory; Mr. J. T. Eaman at Anderson, S. G. Teeple, Esq. at Pettysville, Mr. Burton Royce at Hamburg, Mr. Fleet Smith at Whitmore Lake. Children between 5 and 12 half fare. Especial care will be taken to make the trip pleasant and enjoyable.

The State Teachers' Institute for Livingston County, will be held at Pinckney, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, August 3, and closing 4 P. M., Friday, August 7. W. A. Sprout, Pinckney, local committee.

It is becoming a well established fact that an interchange of views, such as is given in these Institutes, is of good practical benefit to those who attend them. The teachers that are found in the front ranks of their profession are generally those who take interest enough in their work to avail themselves of such means of improvement. The Institute law allows teachers, whose schools are in session at the time appointed for the County Institute, held under the direction of the State Superintendent, to close school during the continuance of such Institute without forfeiting their wages for as many half-days as they are in attendance at the Institute. This removes a cause that has prevented many teachers from attending these institutes in the past; and in view of the inducements to self-improvement thus furnished by the law, County Examiners and School Boards will both exercise wisdom and practice justice by giving preference to those teachers, other things being equal, who seek all such means to better prepare themselves for the work of their profession. It is designed to make the work in these Institutes as practical as possible, and thus meet the wants of the teachers of all grades in their everyday work. At the same time it will be the purpose of every worker to raise the standard of the profession, of teaching, and to gain for it that dignity to which it is entitled. Especial attention will be given to such subjects as have been recently added to the list of those in which teachers are required to pass examination before obtaining certificates. The exercises will be conducted by persons of extended experience, known ability, and eminent success. The morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to the discussion of topics of particular interest to teachers, while the evening lectures will be of a popular character. There will be no tuition or enrollment fee.—Full particulars in regard to board, etc., may be obtained upon application to the local committee.

Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich., 1885.

THEODORE NELSON,

Supt. of Public Instruction.

GRANT IS DEAD!

The Saddest Announcement Since That of Lincoln's Fall

A Brief Review of Some of the Salient Points in His Grand Career—His Record as a Soldier, as Politician and President, and as a Man.

General Grant is dead. His last words have been spoken. He has gazed upon the face of Nature for the last time. His great career is ended. We are, therefore, compelled to speak of him who but a few hours ago was the most illustrious of living men as one who has obeyed the summons to "join the innumerable caravan that moves toward the realms where each must take his slumber in the silent halls of death."

In the closing of his life our grand triumvirate of departed patriots—Washington, Lincoln and Grant—grander than the history of any other nation presents—is completed. The Nation mourns its idol. The world, which knew him by heart, sympathizes with the people of the United States in their bereavement.

When Daniel Webster died Franklin Pierce said: "The great heart of the Nation throbs heavily at the portals of his grave." General Grant's death will touch the heart of universal humanity, for the events of his life spanned the widest range of human experience—from almost blank obscurity to the most dazzling fame the world can give; from the impotency of a poor and almost unknown man to such power as human hand has seldom grasped.

It is not easy to think or write of General Grant in the past tense. So grandly solid was the man in his habits, his character, his deeds; so genuine, so far removed from all that was not substantial as the everlasting truth, that his passage from the society of the living to "the breathless darkness and the narrow house" seems like the sinking of a mountain or the sudden prostration of a forest.

For years he was the "Silent Man"—"the Sphinx"—so reticent that those who judged without knowledge spoke of him as one who gained a reputation for wisdom by saying little. But he never failed to speak when words were needed, and no man ever uttered weightier words than he. His words are as imperishable as his deeds; both will live in the memory of men so long as a record or tradition of our Republic shall endure. Centuries hence the descendants of the men who fought with Lee, and Johnston, and Stonewall Jackson will ponder tenderly and lovingly on the words which Grant spoke to Lee at Appomattox: "Let your men take home their horses; they will need them in plowing and making their crops." And above the roar of political tempests for many a decade to come will be heard the "Let us have peace" with which Grant met the furious storm that rent the political firmament seventeen years ago.

It can not be said that General Grant made no mistakes in his military career; to claim that would be to set him above all the weaknesses of humanity, to endow him with the attributes of the Deity. But let it be remembered that in almost every instance of an alleged "blunder" his judgment was vindicated by results. "You were right and I was wrong" wrote Abraham Lincoln to Grant on a memorable occasion. It was a simple but magnificent tribute. The time has not yet come for an unimpassioned analysis of Grant as a commander, but the time will never come when the people of the United States will rate him less or lower than they did in the zenith of his military renown. He gave our arms success when others failed. He was the one man of deeds, the one man who asked for nothing, the most modest, unassuming man that ever led an army to victory. But he knew himself, he trusted himself, and that calm, unshaken trust won the confidence of the army and the country.

Coming out of the war crowned as he was with laurels, it was inevitable that Grant should be offered the Presidency, with the certainty of election if he would consent. It may be that, for his own happiness, he made a mistake in leaving the Generalship for the Presidency. But he obeyed the call of his country in civil as he had obeyed it in military life, so he was asked for promotion in the field, so he was carried into the White House by the popular will, and not by his own procurement. The eight years of his Administration were a stormy period—the era of reconstruction, an era of bitterness, of political malevolence. It was, too, a time when the demoralization wrought by the war manifested itself in political corruption. But no man ever believed that Grant was not absolutely incorruptible. His greatest fault was a good trait carried to an extreme. He trusted his friends sometimes when they had no right to his confidence.

The closing years of the great life now ended were not passed in repose. For General Grant could not be an idler. His long tour in foreign lands, his various business enterprises, and the awful disaster brought to him and his family by the perjury of a young man on whom he had bestowed absolute trust, make up a strangely varied picture as his career passes in review. It was well—it was so good a thing that the country will not soon cease to be grateful for it—that Congress performed an act of justice to the dear "Old Man" before he closed his eyes on the scenes of earth. It was well, too, that he had an opportunity, as a witness, to tell the simple story of his betrayal by Ward. His last days were made less painful by these two events.

Millions of hearts are aching, millions of eyes are blinded with tears to-day; the peerless man goes to his long home and the mourners go about the streets. The soldiers whom he met in our great civil war, the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of the men who wore the blue; the soldiers who wore the gray, and the people of the South who thank God for the restoration of the Union—all bless and all their follow-citizens bow their heads in sorrow, for our most honored and best-loved citizen has passed beyond the shores of time.

The Hero's Career.

It is narrated of General Grant, that his determination to enter the service against the rebellion was taken and announced as he drew on his coat upon reading the telegram which told of the surrender of Fort Sumter. He came into his leather store, read the telegram, and, as he took up the coat which he had laid aside, put it on again and observed in his quiet way: "The Govern-

ment educated me for the army, and although I have served through one war I am still a little indebted to the country and willing to discharge the obligation." Taking with him a company of volunteers which he had enlisted, he went to Springfield and tendered his services to Governor Yates as a volunteer. The troops were gathered in chaotic mass, and the Governor and his staff were nearly distracted. General Grant presented himself to the Governor with the remark that he had been educated at West Point and had served in Mexico, and asked for something to do. He was told to call again, as there were no vacancies. Grant returned to his hotel, and calling again the next day received the same response. He called again and again with no better success. Finally, his funds running low and his board bill being due, Grant, as a last resort, asked for office work. This was given him, and he began work, very much elated over his success. From this subordinate place he was soon transferred to the Adjutant-General's office, and after making a tour of inspection of the various military camps in the State was transferred to the Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry, a fine body of men, but so turbulent and unmanageable that nobody cared for the command. He drilled and marched some of the unnecessary spirit-out of this regiment during the first four weeks it was in his charge, and after marching into Northern Missouri on the 9th of August, 1861, through the influence of his old-time friend, Mr. E. B. Washburne, of California, appointed Brigadier-General and put in command of a district composed of Southeast Missouri and Southern Illinois, with headquarters at Cairo. Here was begun a military career which in less than four years gave him a world-wide fame.

It is not the purpose of this review of the career of the dead General to recount the incidents that marked his rise from a Brigadier-General to General of the army. The victories at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge in the West, and the battles of the Wilderness, the siege of Petersburg and the score of encounters which distinguished his connection with the Army of the Potomac, belong to a branch of history which it is foreign to the purpose of this review to venture to consider. The surrender of Lee's army and the subsequent and consequent collapse of the Confederacy were brilliant episodes in his career.

After continuous efforts to escape his environment, Lee at last realized that he was at Grant's mercy, and he offered to surrender. General Grant as usual was simple and composed, and with none of the grandeur of his opponent. He was visible in his manner or appearance. His voice was as calm as ever, and his eye betrayed no emotion. He spoke and acted as plainly as if he were transacting an ordinary matter of business. No one would have suspected that he was about to receive the surrender of an army, or that one of the most terrible wars of modern times had been brought to a triumphant close by the quiet man without a sword, who was conversing calmly, but rather grimly, with the elaborate gentleman in gray and gold.

The conversation at first related to the meeting of the two soldiers in earlier years in Mexico. When Grant had been a subaltern and Lee a staff officer of Scott. The rebel General, however, soon adverted to the object of the interview. "I asked to see you, General Grant," he said, "to ascertain upon what terms you would receive the surrender of my army." Grant replied that the officers and men must become prisoners of war, giving up, of course, all ammunition, weapons and supplies, but that a parole would be accepted binding them to go to their homes and remain there until exchanged or relieved by proper authority. Lee said he had expected some such things as these, and made some other remarks not exactly relevant. When Grant inquired: "Do I understand, General Lee, that you accept these terms?" "Yes," said Lee, "and if you will put them into writing I will sign them."

Grant then sat down to the little table and wrote the following letter:

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, April 9, 1865.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit:

Roll of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me for that purpose. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses nor baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

While Grant was writing he chanced to look up at Lee, who sat nearly opposite him, and at that moment noticed the glimmer of his sword. The sight struck him with attraction in the terms, and he asserted the provision that officers should be allowed to retain their side-arms, horses and personal property. Lee had accepted Grant's conditions without this stipulation, and doubtless expected to surrender his sword. But this humiliation he and his gallant officers spared. When the terms were written Grant handed the papers to his great antagonist, who proposed to read them to read them. He was evidently touched by their general clemency, and especially by the interpolation which saved so much to the feelings of a soldier. He said at once that the conditions were magnanimous, and would have a very good effect upon his army.

He next attempted to gain a little more the property of his soldiers, he said, were men permitted to retain their animals? Grant said the terms would not allow this. Lee took the paper again, and glancing over it again said: "No, you are right. The terms do not allow it." Whereupon Grant replied: "I believe the war is now over, and the surrender of this army will be followed soon by that of all the others. The whole South, are impotently, and will not change the terms of surrender. General Lee, but will instruct my officers who receive the paroles to allow the cavalry and artillery men to retain their horses and take them home to work their little farms." Lee again expressed his acknowledgment and said this kindness would have the best possible effect.

He then wrote out his letter in these words:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, Commanding U. S. A.: General, I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you, and they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst. They are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

While the conditions were being copied the various Union officers were presented to Lee. He was collected and courteous, bowing to each, but offered none his hand.

One, General Seth Williams, who had served closely with him in the old army, attempted to revive old memories, but Lee repelled the advance coldly. He was in no mood to remember ancient friendships, or to recall pleasantly his service in the army of which he was now a prisoner, or under that flag which he had betrayed. He had, however, another request to make. His men were starving; they had lived, he said, on two ears of corn a day for several days. Would Grant supply them with food? There was a train of cars at Lynchburg loaded with rations which had come from Danville for his army. Would Grant allow them to be distributed among the prisoners? Grant, however, told them that this train had been captured the day before by Sheridan. Thus, at the moment of his surrender Lee was absolutely dependent for supplies upon his conqueror. Grant, of course, acquiesced in the request and asked how many rations Lee required. But the rebel General declared that he could not answer the question. He had no idea of his own strength. No return of the brigades had been made for several days. Besides those who had been killed, captured and wounded, or those left on the roadside—the men had been deserting and straggling by thousands. He could not tell what number he had left. All his public and private papers had been destroyed to prevent their falling into the Federal hands. Grant finally inquired if 25,000 rations would suffice, and Lee replied he thought that number would be enough. Twenty-five thousand, therefore, was Lee's estimate at Appomattox of the number he surrendered. Grant turned to the officer of the commissariat on his staff and directed him to issue 25,000 rations that night to the Army of Northern Virginia. The order was obeyed, and before the rebels gave up their arms they were fed by their enemies.

The formal papers were now signed, a few more words were exchanged by the men who had opposed each other so long, they again shook hands, and Lee went to the porch. The Union officers followed and saluted him, and the military leader of the rebellion mounted his horse and rode off to his army, he and his soldiers prisoners of war. As the great rebel entered his own lines the men rushed up to their chief, breaking ranks, and struggling to touch his hand. Tears streamed down his cheeks as he said: "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best I could for you." They raised a few broken cheers for the leader they had followed in so many a fierce battle and arduous march, and the career of the Army of Northern Virginia was ended. Grant also returned at once to his headquarters, now pitched almost at the feet of Sheridan's command. As he approached the lines he saw that he had passed before him, and the firing of salutes began, but he sent at once to stop them. "The war is over," he said, "the rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." But he had not yet reported the capitulation to the Government, and, dismounting at a roadside, he sat on a log and called for pen and pencil. He wrote an anti-decamp offered his order-book, and at 4:30 p. m. on Sunday, the 9th of April, he announced the end of the rebellion in these words:

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington: General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to me this morning, and the accompanying correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The next day General Grant visited the rebel lines and conversed with General Lee. Both were convinced, Lee as firmly as Grant, that the war was over, and Lee expressed his satisfaction at the result. Slavery, he said, was dead; the South was prepared to acquiesce in this as one of the consequences of National victory. The end had long been foreseen. The utter extermination of the rebel army, the annihilation of armies, which had long stood as a menace for a year, could have but one termination. Johnston, he said, would certainly follow his example and surrender to Sherman, and the sooner the rebel armies were all surrendered the better, now. Nothing could be accomplished by further resistance.

When Grant discovered that Lee entertained these opinions he urged him to discontinue the war, and to go to the front and use his great influence to hasten the result which he admitted was not only inevitable, but, under the circumstances, desirable. But this step Lee was not inclined to take. He said that he was now a prisoner of war, and felt a delicacy about advising others to put themselves in his position. But he had no doubt they would speedily arrive at the same conclusion without his urging.

Then the other Union officers took their turns, shaking hands cordially with the men whom they had met in many a battle, or with whom they had early shared tent or blanket on the Indian trail or on the Mexican frontier, with classmates of West Point and sworn friends of boyhood. Some shed tears as they hugged each other after years of separation and strife. Country-boys and old soldiers, who had known each other since they were boys, now, and not a few of the rebels declared that they had never felt so close to their friends as they did at that moment. They felt and said they had staked all and lost. They inquired if they would be permitted to leave the country, but none dreamed they would ever regain their property.

General Grant, confident that the war was ended, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, proceeded to Washington and engaged in the work of disbanding the armies. When the work was accomplished he established his headquarters at Washington, and on July 25, 1865, he was commissioned by Congress General of the United States Army, an exalted rank created especially for him. When President Johnson suspended Stanton from the post of Secretary of War on the 12th of August, 1867, he appointed General Grant to the position, which he held until January 14 of the following year, when the Senate having refused to sanction the removal of Stanton, the office reverted to the latter. Grant's reticence on political matters was such that the country was completely in the dark as to his opinions, but it was well known to some of his intimate friends that he was a Republican in principle. He was generally looked upon, however, as the coming man, and on May 21, 1868, he received the nomination for President at the hands of the Republican National Convention, in session at Chicago. He defeated his Democratic competitor, ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, by a decided majority, and was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1869. His first term was notable for his efforts to procure the annexation of San Domingo in 1870, the Cuban and Fenian filibustering in 1870, the treaty of Washington in 1871, the Geneva arbitration in 1872, and the progress of the work of reconstruction, including the passage of the so-called Ku Klux law, followed by a Presidential proclamation, and the suspension of habeas corpus in the northern counties of South Carolina.

The Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in June, 1872, re-nominated Grant for the Presidency. The Cleveland Convention of the same year, at which the Liberal Republicans met, failed to nominate Charles Francis Adams, who was supposed to represent all the ideas of defection, but it did nominate Horace Gree-

ley. The opposition to General Grant was not prepared to accept Mr. Greeley, notwithstanding the National Democratic Convention nominated him also, and Grant was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. His second term was marked by the passage of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, the veto of the Currency Inflation bill, the passage of the bill for the resumption of specie payments, the exposure of the whiskey ring, the downfall of Belknap, a member of the Cabinet, the attempt to inaugurate Civil Service reform, and the ever memorable Presidential campaign of 1876-7.

On retiring from the Presidency, March 4, 1877, General Grant was for the first time in sixteen years free from official responsibility. He had long contemplated a tour around the world, and in May, 1877, he sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool. In Great Britain he was received with distinguished consideration. From England he went to France and Italy, and sailed for Egypt from Nice on a United States war vessel. He ascended the Nile, visited Jerusalem on his way North again, and was at Constantinople when the Russian army was at San Stefano. He again visited Paris, and then went to Berlin. From Berlin he journeyed to Russia, Sweden and Norway, and then to Spain and Portugal, being received everywhere with almost regal honors. Many decorations would have been conferred upon him had he been willing to receive them. Just before starting for India he visited Ireland, where he was well received. Going to Marseilles, he was joined by several relatives and friends, and the entire party proceeded in the United States steamer Richmond to Bombay. In India General Grant received marked attention from the Viceroy, and thence he went to Siam, where he was dined by the King. In China and Japan, where he spent considerable time, he was treated with equal distinction, and was consulted by the highest officials of those countries regarding their domestic and foreign affairs. He left Japan on the steamer City of Tokio on the 2d of September, 1879, and arrived in San Francisco on the 20th. His journey across the American continent was one continuous ovation, all the great cities apparently vying with each other in their efforts to do honor to the distinguished traveler.

Soon after his return from his tour around the world it became evident that, while he had renounced a third consecutive term as President, he would not be adverse to a reelection now that four years had intervened. It was thought by his friends that this fact would also, in a measure, dispel the objections so generally entertained to the violation of the unwritten law of the Republic, which had been observed since the death of Washington. The opposition to Grant personally was also very bitter, and it became evident that he could not secure the nomination without a desperate struggle. This his friends, headed by Senators Conkling, Cameron and Logan, were prepared to make. After many intensely exciting contests in the various State Conventions, it was thought that more than a majority of the delegates to the National Convention were in favor of Grant, but many of them refused to obey their instructions, and others were led off by the blandishments of other candidates. The result was that neither Grant nor Blaine, his political opponent, had quite enough strength to secure the nomination, and the delegates holding the balance of power were not disposed to give their support to either.

After a long and exceedingly animated contest Blaine defeated Grant. The scattering ones and nominated James A. Garfield, the ballot on which this was achieved having shown 336 for Grant. In commemoration of the fidelity of the "Old Guard," as the third-termers loved to style themselves, medals were struck and delivered one year later to all who had supported the General. During the campaign that followed Grant took an active interest in politics, and on two or three occasions presided over great political meetings held in the interest of Garfield. After the assassination of the latter, however, he took no part in politics.

The death of General Ulysses S. Grant closes one of the most remarkable careers recorded in history. So intimately have the name and achievements of the "great soldier" been identified with our national life that to a large part of the American people the news brings a sense of personal bereavement, recalling the anguish which rent the popular heart when Washington, that other grand commander, was called to his reward just at the close of the last century. General Grant has been held in peculiar esteem and affection by the people of the whole Union of late years, and nothing more touching or beautiful has ever been witnessed than the universal sympathy and tenderness with which they watched his last hours of weariness, weakness and suffering. The fatal end has been seen approaching stealthily but with cruel and relentless steps, and the brave old hero faced death with imperturbable and undimmed demeanor made an intensely pathetic and impressive picture, but one exulting in the hope of the dying man's assurance. He had no fear of death, which he had seen in close proximity, and terrible form scores of times before, but the battlefield never subjected him to a more awful strain than the slow sapping of his vitality by the dread and insidious disease which had seized him in its remorseless grasp. To this stricken man, caught in a power before which even his own will was hopeless, the popular heart went out, and it is not too much to say that could not have assumed the burden of his woes, hundreds of chivalric souls would have been ready to take upon themselves the pain and weakness and death, even, to relieve the illustrious sufferer and spare him to the country. But it could not be, and the dauntless leader on many bloody battlefields was left powerless to meet the dark end of a struggle that must have but one sad ending.

It is not easy, within the narrow confines of a newspaper article, to do full justice to the extraordinary character of General Grant. Doubtless the eminence he will occupy in history will be due chiefly to his military achievements, and this will be natural and just. But to the generation contemporaneous with him he has presented in his personal attributes many claims upon the popular regard dissociated from his purely military career—or rather, he was seen to combine the qualities which most strongly appeal to Americans for recognition and approval. He was grounded in simple principles of manliness and probity which distinguished him all through his marvelous career, and he rose from obscurity to greatness and success by sheer force of merit and innate ability. It is folly to talk of such men coming to the front by accident. A theologian has said that when the Almighty wants great men He makes them. The life of General Grant would seem to verify this. From infancy to the breaking out of the war his training had been of the kind to fit him for the place destiny had prepared for him, and his appearance upon the stage of war was but the natural result of a single working out of events which made him a necessity, and brought his capacity into play. His career, from front to back, was a study that must have but one sad ending.

great war President discerned Grant's unassuming merit and placed him in undisputed control of the operations against the Confederacy. How well Grant vindicated the trust reposed in him, the triumph of the Union cause following plans mapped out by him remains to testify for all time. It was not of his own seeking that he became President. It was in obedience to the people's will, and there can not be the least doubt that his own preference would have been to remain at the head of the army in the high and congenial office created for him by Congress. But the same simple principle which always dominated his life made deference to the popular wish a duty, and he cheerfully accepted it. His Presidential term of service fell upon the troubled reconstruction period, and some of his acts evoked bitter personal, factional and partisan hostility; but through every executive step taken by him can be traced the desire to do strict and impartial justice and to serve the best interests of all the people of every section. This has become so apparent that the most malevolent political criticism long since spent its force, and the value of Grant's services as President has been conceded without question or reservation.

In his private life General Grant has been a model of uprightness and propriety, his devotion to his family being one of his distinguishing characteristics. So, from whatever point we view him, he stands "four square to every wind that blows." The errors he made and the misfortunes that overtook him were due not to weakness or moral lapses on his own part, but to too great confidence in men who were unworthy and abused the trust reposed in them by one too honest and true himself to suspect duplicity in others. He was of the type that the world loves and admires, and all who are capable of appreciating real nobility of character will weep in common with the American people as they realize the loss of this truly great and good man.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

The Extraordinary Structure Being Constructed Across the Firth of Forth.

The great railroad bridge across the Firth of Forth in Scotland will be when completed one of the most remarkable feats of engineering in the world. The bridge will be more than a mile and a half long, so high that the largest warship can pass safely beneath it in any part of the channel, and so strong that the heaviest railway train can be run upon it at the highest rate of speed.

The principle of the bridge is known as the cantilever. A powerful structure of steel, in shape not unlike that of the walking-beam of a paddle-steamer, rests upon a pier. The weight on one side balances that on the other. But the arms of the two cantilevers do not meet.

Imagine an engine's walking-beam, thirteen hundred feet long—almost a quarter of a mile long—resting upon its center, so that it projects in either direction six hundred and seventy-five feet.

Next fancy two such cantilevers placed in the same line such that their ends leave an abyss of three hundred and fifty feet between them. This space is filled with an ordinary girder bridge, the ends of the two cantilevers serving for piers.

The process of constructing this bridge is extremely interesting. The structure is largely made of steel cylinders from eight to twelve feet in diameter, and some of them two or three hundred feet long. There will be a length of six miles of such cylinders in the bridge. Some parts of the bridge will cost more than twenty dollars an inch to build.

Four great railway companies unite to construct it, and its total cost will be more than ten million dollars. It will not be finished before the year 1890, even if all goes well.—*Youth's Companion*.

JEWELRY.

The Fancies Which Are in Vogue in Fashionable Circles.

Amethyst is much seen in jewelry of English manufacture this season, and is sometimes very effectively set in silver filigree.

Rosette fans made of innumerable loops of ribbon and ornamented by gold wire-gauge butterflies are much worn.

Gold-coil necklaces are again worn about the neck. The clasp of such coils is often a serpent's head set with eyes of rubies or a large emerald. Either a large single-coil or one which encircles the neck two or three times is equally fashionable.

A pretty bauble is the pendant made in shape of an antique locket and chased in Ancient Greek characters. These are quite large, and are worn on a velvet collar or a gold chain of substantial pattern.

Japanese ornaments in gold and silver are now imported and are fashionable for those who like oddity in their decorations. The Japanese have a very ingenious way of utilizing ivory and the precious metals in combination, making most artistic effects in their ornaments.—*Philadelphia Call*.

A Sarcastic Husband.

Mr. Pactolus Wilkins had been more than usually aggravating in his satires on his wife's culinary ability.

"You mean thing," said Mrs. Wilkins, bursting into tears, "I won't speak another word to you as long as I live."

"Great Heavens!" said Mr. W. "Tom, run out as quick as you can, and tell Slenker to send up two bazooks, a kettle-drum, four parrots and a steam caliope at once. Hurry now."

"And what under the sun do you want with all that foolish stuff?" exclaimed the voluntery mnr.

"To get accustomed to the change, my dear," replied Mr. W. "Doctors say that sudden changes are always fruitful of disease."

"I'll go right home to my mother," said Mrs. W., as she fell in a hysterical paroxysm.—*St. Paul Herald*.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—It is estimated that \$200,000 was spent for flowers at the funeral of Victor Hugo.

—It is stated that the Astors have paid at the rate of \$6,000,000 per acre for land in Wall street, New York.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Miss Caroline Whiting recently celebrated the fiftieth or golden anniversary of her connection as principal of Public School No. 14, New York City.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Atlanta Constitution has settled the fact that General Robert E. Lee's middle name was Edward. "Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary" and "Chamber's Encyclopedia" have it Edmund.

—Dr. Logan, United States Minister to Chili, who has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Santiago, is the first foreigner to receive the honor from that seat of learning.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Mrs. Gladstone is said to be in appearance and manners the incarnation of simplicity, though really one of the shrewdest of women, carrying out her husband's ideas in her relations with others and never committing a blunder.

—Count Joseph Parise Von Hoelkappeler, a wealthy young nobleman of Trieste, Austria, was married to Miss Minna Althoff, a poor young American artist, at Galveston, Tex., recently. He met the young lady while making a tour of this country last fall, and fell in love.

—The late Charles O'Connor, after a visit to Ireland, began to sign his name with a single n—because, as Judge Daly suggested when asked the reason, his royal forefathers had done so. "Yes," said a bystander, "the Irish Kings had always been so poor as never to be able to make both n's meet."—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, N. H., in his ninety-seventh year, and the oldest living graduate of Harvard, accompanied Robert Fulton on the trial trip of the first steamboat, August 10, 1807. The old doctor, who is portrayed in his granddaughter's (Sarah Orne Jewett) story, "The Country Doctor," insists that the name of the craft was Katherine of Clermont.—*Boston Journal.*

—A ring was made by a Mr. Gennet, of Richmond, Va., for Mr. Jacob Ezekiel, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Catherine de Castro Myers, June 10, 1835. When the twin celebrated their silver wedding, in 1860, Mr. Gennet added or welded another ring on the first one, and lately the two were sent to Richmond from Cincinnati, where Mr. Ezekiel resides, for Mr. Gennet to attach the third ring to the others for the golden wedding.—*N. O. Times.*

—Two years ago Charles T. Raymond, a poor clerk in New York, secretly married a daughter of ex-Mayor Ely, a millionaire, of South Norwalk, N. J. Since then they have lived as unmarried people, and the young lady has received much attention from other gentlemen. The secret became known recently, and the young lady began action for a divorce in the New York courts, but the millionaire has become reconciled, the suit is withdrawn, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond went on an extended wedding tour.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HUMOROUS.

—No intention is yet been manifested by people who use the telephone to revise the customary exclamation "Hello!" into "Sheello!"—*Boston Gazette.*

—John, what is the best thing to feed a parrot on?" asked an elderly lady of her bachelor brother, who had parrots. "Arsenic," gruffly answered John.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Frank showed the picture on his plate. "It's awful bad," said teasing Kate. "Just like the small-pox." "Why?" asked he. "Because it's sketching, don't you see?"—*Yonkers Gazette.*

—Teacher to little pupil: "Where are you going, Nellie?" "Papa is going to take us to Florida again." "Can you tell what the Capital of Florida is?" "Yes! It's the money they get from boarders."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Romantic young ladies who open their eyes at night and gaze pensively upon the moon are very foolish. The moon is 240,000 miles distant, and if there was a man in it they couldn't get him. What's the use of being unreasonable?—*N. Y. Post.*

—In Cuba, when the Government wants to discipline an editor, it suspends his paper for forty days. This is great fun for the editor. He gets a rest, goes fishing, has a good time generally, and his subscribers can't recover a cent for the papers they didn't get.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—A young mother, traveling with her infant child, wrote the following letter to her husband at home: "We are all doing first rate and enjoying ourselves very much. We are in excellent health. The boy can crawl about on all fours. Hoping that the same can be said of you, I remain," etc.—*N. Y. Times.*

—"There," said a woman to a tramp, "is a nice dinner, but I shall expect you to saw a little wood for it." "Certainly, madam," politely replied the tramp, attacking the dinner with both hands, "but you will pardon me, I trust, if I venture to correct your English." "My what?" "Your English. Some modern authorities claim that grammar is played out. I know better. The word 'saw' is a verb; in this case, singular number and imperfect tense. You can not say: 'I shall expect you to saw wood.' 'I shall expect you to saw wood' is correct. If you will indicate the pile to me I will now look at it as I pass out."—*Boston Transcript.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Coffee without sugar, after rising in the morning, is regarded as an effectual remedy for chills, fever and disorders incident to malaria.—*Detroit Post.*

—A simple test for the detection of lead in drinking water is provided by tincture of cochineal, a few drops of which will color the water blue if there is the remotest trace of lead present.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—It is noticeable that only red, scarlet, white and brown threads are the favorite dyes of carpet-makers. They roll insect powder, as a sweet morsel, under their tongues, and bathe in carbolic acid with impunity.—*Boston Globe.*

—Corn and potatoes may often be top-dressed to advantage after planting, providing fine manure is used. The cultivation of these crops during the season will mix the manure with the soil much more perfectly than it could be if plowed under.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Gardener's Monthly says that those who have set out trees the past spring should take the first chance of a dry spell to loosen the soil deeply about them with a fork, and immediately after beat it down hard again with the heel or with some tool suitable for that purpose.

—Good crops of beets may be grown on any land rich enough and in suitable till for corn. Drilled in rows two feet and eight or ten inches apart, much of the work may be done by horse hoes. But the thinning must be done by the hand hoe, and unless properly attended to in time the beet crop will not amount to much.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—To protect squash vines against the root-borer, dissolve an ounce of salt-peter in a gallon of water. Pour this freely on the young plants until the earth is thoroughly wet. In four or five days repeat the application. Probably about three times will be often enough. This will make the vines grow very rapidly.—*Chicago Times.*

—The reason for a rotation of crops is that no two plants of different kinds require the same substances in the same proportion for their nourishment. The grains and grasses may soon exhaust the supply of silica. These should, therefore, not immediately succeed each other in rotation. They ought to be followed by a crop which needs less of silica but more of potash or some other mineral salts. A field which would not yield a good second crop of wheat may, even without manure, give a good crop of clover, of turnips or of carrots.—*Chicago Tribune.*

TREATMENT OF SHEEP.

Why the Habit of Washing Sheep Before Shearing Should Be Abandoned.

There are many reasons why the few growers who still persist should abandon the habit of washing the sheep before shearing, and we know of not a single argument in its favor. The practice was inaugurated at an early day, and it is a relic of old times, when the wool shorn from the small flocks in the Eastern States was largely used up at home. Then it was necessary to wash it either before or after shearing, to prepare it for carding and spinning. Those days are passed, and both the sheep and their owners ought to be glad of it.

The yolk in a healthy fleece is nature's preservation of the fiber. It is a soapy matter, with a strong potash base, resembling no other animal secretion; it is, in fact, a soap, with more or less free oil. It preserves the elasticity of the fiber and should be left in the wool until it is wanted for manufacturing use. Manufacturers will know that soiled wool, in time, becomes brittle and loses its elasticity, while unwashed retains all its good qualities indefinitely. It is doubtful if anybody ever saw a mottled unwashed wool. It is, as a rule, free from all vermin. The percentage of yolk in healthy flocks of even grade is quite uniform, but varying in different breeds from twenty-five per cent in the Leicester and other coarse breeds to fifty to seventy-five per cent in the very finest Saxons, the bucks always carrying more than the ewes.

The system of washing in cold water on the sheep's back never results in a washed fleece fit for the manufacturer, but only the eradication of an unknown and uncertain part of the yolk, contained in the fleece, which is thus changed into an unmerchantable commodity to be sold on its uncertain merits as to shrinkage. The name or designation of washed wool has ceased to have any charm, and the sooner the practice of washing is entirely abandoned the better it will be for the sheep, their owners and the trade generally.—*Wool Journal.*

Study of Things.

Parents and teachers will do well to turn the thoughts of the young to the careful observation and study of particular things round about them. By calling attention to the robin that hops from limb to limb, one may lead a child to observe its plumage, its habits, its nest, its eggs, its winter habits, etc., till interest being aroused and powers of observation stimulated, the child becomes not only an ornithologist, but able to observe and reflect upon a hundred other things. So a flower, a stone, the sight of a star, may open the gate to vast and wonderfully entertaining realms of thought. Begin soon, that observation and reflection may be early developed. It is a rare privilege to open fields of thought to the eager mind of childhood.—*Golden Rule.*

OHIO LADIES' DOGS.

The Circumstances of the Death of the Pets of Judge Thurman's Daughter and Mrs. Donn Platt.

[Philadelphia Times Letter.] The story lately told in a London letter to the Times of how the fine ladies of that town leave their doggies' cards for their friends when making calls can be matched in this country. Ex-Senator Thurman's daughter, who lives in New York, as the writer was told in the spring, was wearing deep mourning for her dog, who died in New York two or three months ago, and she used black-edged cards and stationery solely on his account. After his death she had a black broadcloth suit made for him, and wearing this and a necktie he was placed in a handsome coffin and sent to her father in Ohio to be interred in the family burying-ground, but this Judge Thurman thought was too much, so he had the dog buried elsewhere. But when Mrs. Donn Platt's black-and-tan dog Frank, whom she had had about twelve years, died about a year ago, at her country place in Ohio, she had him permanently placed in a handsome new stone vault which Colonel Platt had amused himself with building not long before.

This dog Frank was very intelligent, and was specially remarkable for his memory of the few persons to whom he was really attached, for, while not cross, he did not take a fancy to many persons. A lady whom he had known and loved in Washington, when Colonel and Mrs. Platt lived there, visited their house in Ohio in 1882 for the first time in six years, and the dog, who scarcely noticed who had been spending the summer in the house, or the neighbors, promptly recognized and warmly welcomed his old friend on her arrival, and was her inseparable companion during her stay, in spite of age and infirmities, leaping to meet her whenever she appeared.

THERE are 103 different species of sharks. Take your choice.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give 45 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head. Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, it's worse than I thought; I'll make it 50 pun."

"Oh, Lor'!" exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!" There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret, because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserable, unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

A PAINTING is called a rare work sometimes because it isn't well done.—*Boston Transcript.*

All "Played Out."

"Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well, can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't read, sick, and I really ain't well. Feel all kind of played out, somehow." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would soon have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

THE MARKETS.

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| | New York, July 27. | |
| LIVE STOCK—Cattle. | \$3.40 @ 6.25 | |
| Sheep. | 4.00 @ 6.50 | |
| Hogs. | 4.75 @ 4.85 | |
| FLOUR—Good to Choice. | 3.25 @ 3.50 | |
| Patents. | 3.75 @ 4.75 | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red. | 1.00 @ 1.01 | |
| No. 2 Spring. | 92 1/2 @ 93 1/2 | |
| CORN. | 51 @ 52 | |
| OATS—Mixed Western. | 50 @ 52 | |
| RYE. | 65 @ 66 | |
| PORK—Mess. | 11.25 @ 11.62 1/2 | |
| LARD—Steam. | 6.75 @ 6.80 | |
| CHEESE. | 4 @ 4 1/2 | |
| WOOL—Domestic. | 27 @ 36 | |
| CHICAGO. | | |
| BEEVES—Extra. | \$5.00 @ 6.10 | |
| Choice. | 5.00 @ 5.90 | |
| Good. | 5.25 @ 5.50 | |
| Medium. | 4.40 @ 5.00 | |
| Butcher's Stock. | 3.75 @ 4.50 | |
| Interior Cattle. | 2.00 @ 2.50 | |
| HOGS—Live—Good to Choice. | 4.15 @ 4.80 | |
| SHEEP. | 1.75 @ 4.10 | |
| BUTTER—Creamery. | 14 @ 17 | |
| Good to Choice Dairy. | 8 @ 15 | |
| EGGS—Fresh. | 11 @ 11 1/4 | |
| FLOUR—Winter. | 4.50 @ 5.25 | |
| Spring. | 3.50 @ 4.25 | |
| Patents. | 4.75 @ 5.75 | |
| GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2. | 87 1/2 @ 87 1/4 | |
| Corn. | 48 @ 48 1/2 | |
| Oats. | 32 1/2 @ 33 | |
| Rye. | 88 1/2 @ 90 | |
| Barley, No. 4. | 40 @ 43 | |
| BROOM CORN. | | |
| Self-Working. | 3 1/2 @ 8 1/4 | |
| Carpet and Hurl. | 3 1/2 @ 8 | |
| Crooked. | 2 @ 3 | |
| POTATOES—(bu.) | 20 @ 25 | |
| PORK—Mess. | 10.00 @ 10.20 | |
| LARD—Scam. | 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 | |
| LUMBER. | | |
| Common Dressed Siding. | 18.00 @ 20.50 | |
| Flooring. | 22.00 @ 24.00 | |
| Common Boards. | 11.50 @ 12.00 | |
| Fencing. | 10.00 @ 13.00 | |
| Lath. | 1.25 @ 1.75 | |
| Shingles. | 1.95 @ 2.45 | |
| EAST LIBERTY. | | |
| CATTLE—Best. | \$5.00 @ 5.50 | |
| Fair to Good. | 4.00 @ 5.00 | |
| HOGS—Yorkers. | 4.00 @ 4.25 | |
| Philadelphia. | 4.00 @ 4.25 | |
| SHEEP—Best. | 4.00 @ 4.25 | |
| Common. | 3.25 @ 3.75 | |
| BALTIMORE. | | |
| CATTLE—Best. | \$4.00 @ 5.00 | |
| Medium. | 3.50 @ 4.25 | |
| HOGS. | 5.25 @ 6.75 | |
| SHEEP—Poor to Choice. | 2.00 @ 4.00 | |

"I Feel So Well." "I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription.' For a long time I was unable to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible back-aches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know myself. I feel so well."

PHYSICIANS appear to be very hard to satisfy. If their patients get well they lose them, and if they die they also lose them.



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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price 25c, six bottles, \$6.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW BLOOD
Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILLS). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. In stamps. Valuable information FREE. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

HAY-FEVER. I have been a great sufferer from Hay-Fever for 15 years. I read of the wonderful cures by Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. After one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now feel entirely cured. I have never known of any other discovery known. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CATARRH. ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT, LUNGS, AND BLADDER. It is a wonderful remedy for all these affections. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CREAM BALM. I have gained an enviable reputation for this preparation of food that it has never failed me, or failed to agree when given strictly according to my directions. I have followed by a periodical nervous headache, I sometimes followed by a very little trouble from bowel complaints, and to this I ascribe the fact that I have never lost a child with any form of diarrhea or cholera infantum.

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PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Pinckney, Michigan, Thursday, July 30, 1896

The paralysis of iron ship building is not a disaster to John Roach merely. A great industry lies prostrate.

There is no lack of illustrations nowadays of ups and downs of political fortunes. They come to light where least expected. Many an ex-Congressman would eagerly volunteer to cut bait for the President, on his next fishing excursion, for the promise of a \$1,000 clerkship, or even a fourth-class postoffice.

The cholera-stricken provinces of Spain reek with filth, and the burial of the 20,000 or 30,000 victims of the plague still further befouls the land, and plants seeds of future epidemics. Spain is a country where cremation should be adopted, especially in the districts subject to inundation. Prudence in this matter has no choice; but the Spaniards go on blindly in the old rut, and the old plague will periodically reappear to punish them.

The heats of the summer solstice have their peculiar hardships. While we have the toothsome, refreshing watermelon and generally snake stories from Georgia and sea serpents from the watering place hotels, we lose the diverse and sparkling witticism about the skating rink and the periodic but sure elopement of the professor with the gushing young lady whom he teaches the art. It was, we believe, Imlac, the philosopher, who said to Rasselas, "you can not at the same time fill your cup at the mouth and from the sources of the Nile." If the rinks are closed the verandas of the hotels at the springs and seaside are especially built to promote flirtations and—life may not therefore be altogether a barren waste to such as seek to "shoot folly as it flies."

The Detroit base ball club is again demonstrating the scientific problem that nothing defeats so overwhelmingly as defeat. The great trouble with the club seems to consist in the fact that it has never been properly weaned, and when away from home misses its mamma. A base ball club that has to depend altogether upon the suction end of a bottle while pilgrimaging in a strange land where they don't raise Jersey cows is apt to wobble at the joints and rattle in the gearing. The Detroit wobbled bass yesterday. They were defeated by the Philadelphia on a score that showed up a little discrepancy of 19 to 2. As the Philadelphia have heretofore been regarded as about the most dyspeptic club belonging to the entire league, it is clear that something is wrong with the Detroit. The resident parents of the club should send down a couple of cows and give the boys the freedom of the city in the matter of nourishment.—Evening Journal.

Disarmament of the Indians is a necessary police regulation, if nothing more. It is no infringement of their rights, even as these rights are viewed by the sentimentalists. It involves no interference with the free exercise of any legitimate means of making a living. For the sort of game now to be found the shot-gun is sufficient. Except as a weapon of murder and warfare, the improved rifle of 1,000-yards range can not be needed by any tribe of red in the Territories. To an Indian the possession of such arms is a temptation to use them to satisfy the savage thirst for blood. It exalts his pretensions of prowess, and when liquor burns in his veins, he becomes a defiant and hideous devil. Of course the whole Indian problem is one of civilization. As a civilizing agent, the Springfield rifle and the scalping knife are on a par with each other, except that the latter may be made altogether useful by the Indians in peaceful pursuits. Disarmament of all the tribes would be an inestimable benefit to them in the long run. It would enforce self-discipline. Some

of the Indians, of every tribe, have sense, and they are able to impart knowledge to others. It would dawn upon them, doubtless, that the Government, in depriving them of their arms, must assume the responsibility of defending with resolute vigilance the personal and property rights of Indians, against border ruffians and adventurers.

It might be easy to show logically that the danger of an Anglo-Russian war, resulting from a deliberate hostile step by Russia, is remote. In the first place, friendly assurances have passed between St. Petersburg and London. The course of recent negotiations seems to justify the assumption that both Powers are sincere in the expressed desire to avoid a crisis, at least to postpone a collision. Secondly, if the Czar and his advisers were tempted never so powerfully to pursue their high design of pushing on to salt water, common sagacity would teach them not to be in haste just now. "Advantage is a better soldier than rashness," so too is caution. They will be likely to wait till the autumn elections make known the temper of the English people. Doubtless it is true that war, sooner or later, is inevitable. Destiny points the way of Russia to the sea; and the spirit of eternal aggression seaward is a heritage of the Russians from Peter the Great. It is a living and blazing fire in the national heart, which can not be extinguished. And possibly this potent popular influence will not hold itself within bounds of reason and practical enterprise. If not, so much the worse for Russia. But the danger of this at present is reduced, it would seem, by financial considerations and by the attitude of Germany. The one great apparent peril in the existing situation is a probably bloody clash, unforeseen and unauthorized by the Czar, between Russian and Afghan soldiery on the frontier. The new British Cabinet not being quite as amiable and submissive as its predecessor, such an event might bring far more serious consequences than did the Penjdeh incident.

GENERAL CLYSSES S. GRANT.

DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Gen. Drum yesterday telegraphed the secretary of war as follows relative to the obsequies of Gen. Grant: "Immediately on arrival here this afternoon I called upon Mrs. Grant, by her request, and presented the president's letter. The family have decided upon a military funeral, and wish it to be under the authority and control of the national government. New York City has been agreed upon as the place of interment, and the mayor has been so notified. The funeral services here will take place August 1 and the remains will then be taken to Albany, where they will lie in state for one day. They will then be taken to New York City and be laid in state in the city hall until Saturday, August 8, the day fixed for the funeral. The family have expressed a wish that the U. S. Grant post of the grand army of the republic, of Brooklyn, should act as the guard of honor. I will telegraph Gen. Hancock this evening, saying that you have designated him to take charge of the body here, that being the wish of the family, and to see that it is properly conducted to New York and to take charge of the ceremonies connected with the funeral and to command the escort thereof with such minor instructions as to detail as the case requires."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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.



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With a larger stock of—

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

than any house in Livingston County.

We carry a full line of the latest FLUIDS, EXTRACTS and other preparations known to the Drug Trade; also as fine a line of FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES as you will find anywhere in the State.

In Stationery and Box Paper we have a complete stock. We have the boss "Nickle Cigar" and don't you forget it."

WALL PAPER, CEILING DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES in all the latest patterns. We give "Kindall's Treatise on the Horse" to every horse-owner who purchase goods of us. Arctic Soda Water constantly on draught, Oranges, Lemons and confectionery of all kinds.

"Corner Drug Store." SIGLER BROS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

When in want of anything in the line of Furniture, such as

BEDROOM SUITS, PARLOR SUITS

LOUNGES, BUREAUS, BOOKCASES, TABLES.

STANDS, CHAIRS, ETC. ETC. COME

—AND SEE ME.—

PICTURE FRAMING

A SPECIALTY.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES and FUNERAL SUPPLIES of all kinds constantly on hand. Respectfully,

L. H. BEEBE.

SASH,

DOORS AND BLINDS,

GLASS, NAILS, PAINT,

BUILDING PAPER

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KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

AT F. L. BROWN'S.

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The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.20 a year. Discount 10% Cash. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 311 Broadway, N. Y.

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TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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

CONSTIPATION.

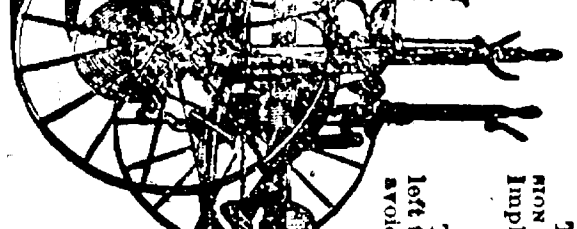
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and produce effects such as a change of feeling, a tonic to the system. They increase the appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, the blood is purified. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

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

FARMERS!!

We make the famous "SWINGHAM SULKY" Cultivators, "Garden City Plow" and "Rakes," etc., etc.



THE SULKY PLOW is the most perfect from start to finish. It is the most perfect implement of the kind in use.

THE PLOW can be fastened tightly when desired, or left to swing sideways. It strikes a stump or stone, thus avoiding damage, and the wheels are raised and the plow is out of the ground.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO

DAVID BRADLEY MFG CO.,

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The Bryan Sulky Plow,

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

THE BRYAN WALKING PLOW

IS UN-ED.

Before you buy,

send for Catalogue.

THE MORRISON & FAY MANUFACTURING CO., Bryan, Ohio.

both, horses and

Ploughman than any

other. A boy

does the work of

a man.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE

LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints

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

JOB WORK

EXECUTED TO ORDER

AT THE

DISPATCH OFFICE.

SOUTH LYON DOTS.

From the Picket.

H. A. Whipple was the recipient of a very fine and costly present last week in the shape of a pair of blue blood, English setter pups, from Mr. Barbour, of Detroit. They are valued at \$100.

Mrs. O. M. Bentley, in stepping out of her buggy on Saturday eve, slipped and fell backwards, breaking her wrist just back of the joint. Dr. Holmes was on the spot in a few minutes and set the fracture and she is now doing well.

A Mr. Holly, of Leslie, and a member of the great lumber firm of Walker, Rumsey & Co., has been here and entered into a verbal agreement to enter into partnership with Wm. Greig in the lumber and planing mill and general manufacturing. This will make a large business. Mr. Holly will be here to enter into business next week.

From the Excelsior.

Willie Crane, while doing his funny work on a gymnasium pole fell, breaking his arm, this morning.

Mr. D. Richardson while getting over the fence yesterday with a cradle fell on the scythe, cutting a severe gash in his leg.

BRIGHTON SAYINGS.

From the Argus.

Everett Maltby barely escaped drowning in Mud Lake, Sunday last, while gathering lilies and catching frogs. The boat capsized.

James Tobin lost a \$100 steed one day last week from sunstroke, it is supposed. It dropped dead in the road while drawing a buggy.

N. Kennedy was appointed postmaster at this place last week, vice B. T. O. Clark, resigned. He will commence handling stamps just as soon as the necessary papers arrive.

One day last week as Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergen were returning home from the village, the horse suddenly shied, and dumped the buggy and its occupants off the steep embankment near Christopher Smith's. It was thought at first that Mrs. Bergen was seriously injured, but it turned out to be nothing more than a few painful bruises.

FOWLERVILLE PARAGRAPHS.

From the Review.

On Saturday last Mr. Seth Judd's team became frightened while hitched to the reaper and did some damage to the machine before they could be quieted.

About two weeks since Cole Marsh painted his house. Two calves got into the yard during the night and proceeded to lick the paint off the front side of the house. Cole now has two dead calves charged in his paint bill.

The special election held on Saturday to elect a Trustee to fill vacancy was sort of go-as-you-please affair. There were no caucuses called and no regular nomination made. Some one suggested the name of J. C. Ellsworth and others the name of O. H. Corbett. 156 votes were cast, of which J. C. Ellsworth received 130 and O. H. Corbett 26.

Mr. W. H. Spencer, who removed from this place to Detroit a few months since, died on Monday afternoon, of softening of the brain.

Congressman E. B. Winans was in town on Wednesday looking at claims of the different applicants for the post office here. He finally decided that E. W. Burkhart should be the man who should hold the fort for the next 4 years, hence that satisfied smile which illuminates Eugene's face may be easily accounted for. We think the appointment will give general satisfaction among the patrons of the office and in fact all the applicants were exceptionally good men.

HOWELL COMMENTS.

From the Republican.

The festive green apple is here and got in its first work of the season on a 11-year-old Howell boy Tuesday. Dr. Bell attended the young sufferer and he lives to fool around the business end of green apples another season.

E. L. Petty, recently discharged from the clerkship at the National Hotel by landlord McKinstry, is now serving a three month's term at Ionia. He con-

fidenced an Owosso man out of \$30 and passed a bogus \$5 gold piece on another citizen, Tuesday, and was very promptly dealt with.

Mrs. W. K. Sexton, secretary, announces that the annual harvest festival of Patrons of Husbandry will be held in Howell grange hall Tuesday, August 4, 1885. The harvest feast will take place at noon and the afternoon will be filled up with music, select readings, essays, discussions, etc. F. W. Munson will read a paper entitled, "Farmers and Fairs;" Mrs. J. S. Briggs, of West Handy, will discuss the question, "Why was Women admitted into the order of Patrons of Husbandry?" Mrs. D. Gaston, of Conway, will read a paper entitled, "True Friendship." Papers will also be read by Mrs. Bidwell, of Brighton, and A. M. Davis. The latter's subject is "Influence of farm life." Select readings by Mrs. J. B. Brown, of Oak Grove. A pleasant day of recreation and social intercourse is anticipated.

From the Democrat.

The temperance people are talking of securing the services of Dr. Reynolds to hold a series of meetings here.

While carrying a scythe over his shoulder, Bernard Cumiskey, of Green Oak, cut his neck quite badly. He encountered a bees' nest, and in fighting them hit the scythe so as to knock it against his neck.

John W. Clark, Sr., of Marion, aged 83 years, has hoed over eleven acres of corn twice this season. There is not a weed to be seen in the patch, and under the old gentleman's vigilance the corn looks remarkably well.

To the Afflicted.

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

Call at Winchell's Drug Store and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine.

An Important Discovery.

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

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50 cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve 25 cts. per box, at Winchell's Drug Store.

The Greatest Medicine of the Age.

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

For Sale at WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We offer, this month, decided bargains in every department to clean up stock.

PRINTS and GINGHAMS in STAPLES and DRESS GOODS. LAWNS AND CHAMBRAYS

And all light weight Worsteds marked down to prices that will close them out at once.

PARASOLS, FANS, ETC., WE HAVE QUITE A LINE LEFT BUT THEY MUST GO, WE CARRY NOTHING OVER TO ANOTHER SEASON.

SHAWLS--SHETLAND, CASHMERE And all SUMMER SHAWLS we will CLOSE OUT regardless of COST.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.

We have just opened up a very fine line of New Teas in

GREEN & UNCOLORED JAPS, OOLONG DUSTS, ETC.

Try a pound of our 40 cent Tea, we guarantee it to draw with any 50 cent Tea in town.

All in search of Bargains should visit our store this month for we intend to make things HUM if low prices and good goods can do it. Come and see us when you have anything to sell. Come and see us when in search of goods.

"West End Store."

LAKIN & SYKES.

THE PINCKNEY DISPATCH!

Is the paper you should have—

IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD.

IT GIVES ALL THE

IMPORTANT NEWS!

Both at home and abroad.

ONLY \$1.00 PER YEAR,

50 CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS

OR

25 CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS

IN ADVANCE.

It is also a good

ADVERTISING MEDIUM!

AND REASONABLE RATES ARE GIVEN.

JOB WORK!

We make a specialty, and guarantee good work,

GOOD STOCK and LIVING PRICES.

If you want anything in the

PRINTING LINE

come to

THE DISPATCH OFFICE.

QUAKER Is the Best TABLE SAUCE.

Thousands of articles are now manufactured that in former years had to be imported, paying high import duty as it is now being done on Lea & Perrins table sauce; the QUAKER TABLE SAUCE takes its place; it has been pronounced by competent judges just as good and even better. The QUAKER SAUCE has slowly but surely gained great importance and is replacing the very best imported sauce on the shelf of the grocer, the tables of the restaurant and the tables of the rich and poor men, greatly prized and relished by all on account of its piquancy, aroma, taste, strength and purity. The inventor has by years of study of the secret virtues contained in the aromatic spices of the Indies and China, such as mace, nutmeg, cinnamon, genuine Jamaica ginger, and peppers and buds of trees unknown to most men, and by long practice succeeded to combine their extracts in such a liquid form as we now find it of agreeable taste, and so invigorating as to be taken in place of stomach bitters. By manufacturing this sauce here, heavy import duties and freights are saved, and it is sold at a lower figure to the dealer, who making a better profit on Quaker Sauce can sell it to the consumer cheaper than the very best imported article hardly equaling ours. If your grocer does not keep it, write us for prices, etc. Sold in bottles or by the gallon.

CHARM MANUFACTURING CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 108 & 108 S. 2d ST., St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse pars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city.

Having rented D. Richards'

BLACKSMITH SHOP!

we are now prepared to do all kinds of

REPAIRING.

Including Horse-Shoeing.

Machine and Steel Work done to order.

PARKER & SPEARS.

A PRESENT!

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive FREE A SET OF THE PRESIDENTS OF ALL OUR PRESIDENTS, INCLUDING CLEVELAND, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, worth \$4.00. ADDRESS ELDER PUB. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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The Most Delightful SUMMER TOUR.

Palace Steamers. Low Rates.

Four Trips per Week Between

DETROIT AND MACKINAC

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Write for our

"Picturesque Mackinac" Illustrated. Contains Full Particulars. Mailed Free.

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The Dispatch.

J. L. NEWKIRK, Publisher.
PINCKNEY, : : : MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

DOMESTIC.

AMONG the strikers in Cleveland, O., and Bay City, Mich., everything was quiet on the 21st, and it was hoped that a complete settlement of the difficulties would soon be effected. The troops had been withdrawn. The heat at various points still remained intense on the 21st. At New York the thermometer marked 97 degrees, with twenty-three cases of sunstroke; at Philadelphia 101, with twenty-two sunstrokes; at Pittsburgh 97; at Cincinnati 95, with twelve sunstrokes; at Louisville 96, at St. Louis 96, with twelve sunstrokes. In Chicago the temperature fell to 72.

OWING to the actions of the County Attorney ten men who were charged with a dozen or more murders at Lexington, Ky., which everybody knew they had committed, were acquitted on the 21st.

AS AN outcome of the recent Polish riots in Toledo, O., the Grand Jury on the 21st found nearly one hundred indictments against the rioters, eleven being for murder in the first degree.

TWO COLORED women were arrested at Philadelphia the other night for attempting to kidnap a white child.

AN explosion on the 21st near Huntingdon, Pa., killed three workmen and fatally injured two others.

REPORTS gathered by an Eastern agricultural journal represented on the 21st the winter-wheat situation in the Northwest as favorable, although the crop would not be equal to that of 1884 in any State save Michigan. Spring wheat promised an average crop. Oats and corn looked well.

THE old Washington Artillery Army at New Orleans was set on fire by burglars the other morning and entirely destroyed.

THE remains of Edward Gillan, wife-murderer and suicide, were interred on the 21st in the potter's field at Cleveland, O. Deceased leaves an estate valued at \$50,000, and was refused burial in the Catholic cemetery.

ABOUT thirty Mexicans were on the 21st reported to have been killed by bands of hostile Indians on the Texas frontier.

REPORTS of excitement among the Northern Cheyennes in Montana were confirmed on the 21st. The settlers were preparing for defense.

THE town of Skidmore, Mo., was almost entirely destroyed by a recent fire.

AT Philadelphia on the 21st Edward Metz, who had attacked William Battersby, a wealthy merchant, for purposes of robbery, was shot and instantly killed by his intended victim.

CHARLES JACKSON, who lives in the mountains of West Augusta, Va., in a frenzy of temper on the 21st dragged his child from its cradle and struck it violently against the bed, killing it instantly.

AN explosion of powder in a mill at York, Pa., the other morning blew two men four hundred feet, horribly mauling them.

THE first encampment of State troops held in the South since the war began at Asheville, N. C., on the 21st.

THE count of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes was successfully concluded at Fort Reno, I. T., on the 21st, under the direction of Inspector Armstrong. The census shows 1,300 Arapahoes and 2,160 Cheyennes.

A TERRIFIC rain-storm, with high wind, passed over the Catawissa Valley, near Shenandoah, Pa., on the 21st, uprooting trees and blowing down fences and barns. The damage to crops alone was estimated at \$50,000.

SIX fatal cases of sunstroke occurred at Louisville, Ky., on the 21st.

AN examination on the 21st of the books of the Sedalia (Mo.) Savings-Bank, from which R. E. King, the bookkeeper, absconded recently with \$10,000, showed that \$48,000 of the \$50,000 capital of the bank had been stolen.

A HEAVY thunder-storm at Columbus, O., on the 21st cooled the scorching atmosphere, but blew down trees and moved a few houses from their foundations.

THE Captain of a schooner which arrived at Portland, Me., on the 21st reported the capture alive of a veritable sea-serpent which weighs about 1,200 pounds and looks something like a turtle.

THE President and Cabinet decided on the 21st that the leases of land in Indian Territory to cattlemen were invalid, and would take measures to have them set aside, the exact method of procedure not having as yet been determined.

THERE were fourteen deaths from sunstroke in New York City on the 21st and eight at Philadelphia.

A MOB of 150 men broke into the jail at Minden, La., the other night and shot dead two colored men held for murder.

PATRICK BRADON murderously assaulted and then robbed his aged mother of \$150 at Wooster, O., on the 21st. He was captured, but was arrested and imprisoned to await the result of his mother's injuries.

JOHN NOVAK, residing near Yankton, D. T., killed his wife on the 21st and then shot himself dead. The couple had been married but two months. Jealousy and whisky caused the tragedy.

AGGER & SANNING, manufacturers of bedsteads at Cincinnati, failed on the 21st for \$125,000.

A PROCLAMATION was issued by the President on the 21st directing stockmen on the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation to remove their cattle within forty days. Captain J. M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, was appointed Indian Agent at the Cheyenne reservation.

A SEVERE storm passed through the southern part of Hancock County, O., on the 21st. Fences were blown down, parts of houses and barns torn away and corn leveled.

AN unknown person placed dynamite in a "shock" of grain on Mr. John Deardorff's farm, near Wabash, Ind., on the 21st, and when run through a thrashing machine an explosion occurred, which fatally injured Mr. Deardorff and wounded several other persons.

JAMES McMillan, a miner who was out of work, returned to his home at Austintown, O., a few evenings ago, sat down and wept, next kissed his wife and children, and drawing a revolver blew out his brains.

THE heat was still intense in New York City on the 21st, twelve deaths from sunstroke being reported.

DAVID SCRUGGS (colored), residing near Redfield, Ark., who was charged with assaulting his own daughter, was seized on the 21st by a colored mob and cut to pieces with knives and razors.

BABCOCK & ANDREWS, proprietors of the big bucket-shop at Syracuse, N. Y., failed on the 21st for \$500,000.

REV. W. H. HICKMAN, a Methodist preacher, created a sensation on the 21st at the Battle Ground camp-meeting, near Lafayette, Ind., by advocating marriage between blacks and whites.

FOREST fires were raging fiercely on the 21st in the vicinity of Camden, N. J., and it was feared a number of towns would be destroyed.

IT was announced on the 21st that the Apaches had surrounded the mining camps in the mountains of Arizona. The miners were standing guard night and day.

ALL the mills at Fall River, Mass., on the 21st agreed to stop the production of print cloths for four weeks, owing to an overstocked market.

ADVICES of the 21st from Bradstreet's report an improvement in business in the principal cities throughout the country, especially in the dry-goods trade.

NINE men were seriously injured in New York on the 21st by the burning of Lillien's tobacco factory.

THE Signal-Service publishes reports of 186 tornadoes in the United States during 1884. More than one thousand buildings were destroyed by these storms. The States in which tornadoes were most frequent were Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama.

MILTON A. SMITH, who killed his wife to whom he had been married twenty-one years, and who had borne him thirteen children, was hanged on the 21st at Ocala, Fla., in the presence of five thousand people.

IN the United States and Canada there were 215 business failures during the seven days ended on the 21st, against 183 the previous seven days. The distribution was as follows: Middle States, 45; New England States, 30; Western, 67; Southern, 42; Pacific States and Territories, 31; Canada, 26.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE trustees of Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 21st elected Dr. Galusha Anderson, of Chicago, as President.

THE special commission sitting at Philadelphia returned a verdict on the 21st that John McCullough, the tragedian, had been a lunatic for six months, but enjoyed some lucid intervals. The value of his estate was placed at \$44,504.

JUDGE T. LYLE DICKEY, of the Illinois Supreme Court, died at Atlantic City, N. J., on the night of the 21st, aged seventy-four years. He had been a resident of Chicago since 1854.

GENERAL GRANT'S death, which occurred at Mount MacGregor at 8:08 on the morning of the 21st, was painless and tranquil. Within twenty minutes after he expired a plaster cast of the face was taken. The news of the sad event was received in all parts of the country with profound sorrow, bells being tolled, flags hung at half-mast and the emblems of mourning displayed from public and private buildings. President Cleveland issued a proclamation testifying to the magnitude of the National loss, and ordering the payment of appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased by the several departments of the Government.

THE Ohio Democratic State Central Committee met on the 21st at Columbus and decided to hold the State Convention in that city August 19 and 20.

WALT WHITMAN, the poet, was prostrated by the heat on the evening of the 21st while sitting on the steps of his residence in Camden, N. J. He was considered out of danger on the 21st.

PETER H. WATSON, ex-President of the Erie Railway and Assistant Secretary of War during Stanton's term, died in New York on the 21st.

SUPREME JUDGES CRAIG and Shope granted a supersedeas on the 21st in the case of Joseph C. Mackin, of Chicago, convicted of perjury, but refused bail to the prisoner.

THE Grant Monument Association filed articles of incorporation on the 21st at Springfield, Ill., the object being to construct and maintain a monument to General Grant. Among the Board of Directors are Senator Cullom and ex-Governor Palmer.

THE family of General Grant on the 21st formally accepted the offer of the city of New York to give the great soldier a burial-place in Central Park. It was promised, also, that when Mrs. Grant died she would be allowed burial beside her husband. The body of General Grant will be taken from Mount MacGregor August 4, thence to Saratoga and Albany, at which latter place it will lie in state in the capitol until noon of August 5, when it will be taken to New York, and will lie in state at the city-hall until the 8th, when the public obsequies will take place.

MEMBERS of Z. H. Scott Post, 270, went on the 21st, to the house near Point Pleasant, O., where General Grant was born, draped the doors and windows, and placed at half-mast over the west gable the post flag.

MRS. CRAMER, sister of General Grant, and her husband, ex-Minister to Switzerland, arrived at New York on the 21st from Hamburg.

By authority of Mr. Joseph Drexel it

was stated on the 21st that the cottage in which General Grant died would never again be occupied by any family or persons. The house and its appurtenances would be presented to the State or Nation.

THE draping of the public buildings in Washington in honor of General Grant was completed on the 21st. Sergeant-at-Arms Canada, of the Senate, had received the following dispatch:

OAKLAND HOUSE, ST. CLAIR SPRINGS, Mich., July 21.—It is proper that the Senate of the United States shall participate with the other departments of the Government and with the people in doing honor to the memory of General Grant. I therefore designate the following Senators to represent that body in connection with the funeral ceremonies: Justin Morrill, John Sherman, John A. Logan, J. Donald Cameron, Wade Hampton, W. M. Hannum, Joseph E. Brown, J. G. Harris and John F. Miller, of California. You will notify them immediately, and you are requested to officially accompany them.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, "Vice-President."

FOREIGN.

ADVICES of the 21st report twelve shocks of earthquake in Cashmere, India.

IT is said that the Russian Government contemplates levying a poll tax upon every foreigner who remains more than a fortnight in the Empire.

IT was announced on the 21st that the Russian Government had made fresh proposals to England respecting the Afghan frontier. Meanwhile it had been decided to add fifty torpedo-boats to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

A LIFE-BOAT which started on the 21st from Yarmouth, Eng., to the relief of a brig in distress, sank before reaching its destination, and eight of its crew were drowned.

ADVICES of the 21st from Assuan say that El Mehdi died of small-pox June 29 last.

A SHIP arrived at Cairo on the 21st who declared that he witnessed the funeral of El Mehdi. He said the False Prophet died from small-pox June 29.

THIRTEEN persons were killed and twenty-two injured by lightning during a storm near Cajetana, Italy, on the 21st.

THE marriage of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, and Prince Henry of Battenburg, took place at Osborne on the 21st.

IT was announced on the 21st that Michael Davitt refused to stand for Parliament because in entering that body he would be compelled to swear allegiance to the Queen.

A FIRE recently at Clarendon, near Aix, France, destroyed sixteen buildings, several persons perishing in the flames.

A ROW of tenement-dwellings at Cologne, France, collapsed on the 21st, killing forty-five persons and injuring twenty-five others.

AN unknown man was arrested on the 21st at London for threatening the life of Princess Beatrice, who was recently married.

MISS MOORE, an American, has taken the first prize for singing at the Paris Conservatoire.

THIRTEEN persons were killed and twenty-two injured by lightning during a storm a few days ago at Torre Cajetana, Italy.

CABLE advices of the 21st announce the destruction by fire of the entire business portion of the city of Cardenas, Cuba, the losses being estimated at \$2,000,000.

LATER NEWS.

GENERAL GRANT'S family decided on the 21st upon a military funeral, which would be under the authority and control of the National Government. General Hancock had been designated to take charge of the body at Mount MacGregor, and would have the direction of its removal to New York and of the ceremonies at that city. President Cleveland would name the pallbearers to act at the final obsequies.

A BAND of returning Apache Indians were interrupted near Bisbee, A. T., the other day, and seven of their number were killed.

By a cloud-burst on the 21st in "Luckless Valley," Col., a few miles north of Denver, a large amount of property was destroyed, and many lives were supposed to have been lost.

AFTER a military parade at Boston on the 21st about one hundred men succumbed to the heat. A number of them were dangerously ill.

ADVICES of the 21st say that a fearful heat-wave was extending over Great Britain. Children were dying by hundreds, and scores of sunstrokes of both men and beasts were reported daily.

MEMORIAL services in honor of General Grant were held in many cities and towns on the 21st.

TWENTY-ONE cases of prostration, including four deaths, were reported in New York on the 21st from the oppressive heat. The total number of deaths from cholera in Spain up to the 21st is placed at 25,000. Only fourteen of the provinces of Spain were free from the scourge.

ADVICES of the 21st from Panama report that during a disturbance on a dredge owned by the American Dredge Company the wife and child of the Captain, P. F. Hayes, fell overboard and were drowned. Captain Hayes then committed suicide.

THE frigate Tennessee, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Jouett, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 21st, after a six months' cruise in the Gulf.

WILLIAM H. EVERT was arrested on the 21st at Rochester, N. Y., for making counterfeit five-cent pieces.

DISPATCHES of the 21st from points in Texas stated that complications were likely to follow the President's proclamation in regard to cattlemen, as many of the ranges were sub-leased to Texas firms for grazing, and their cattle must also be removed.

PETER STAMPS (colored) was lynched at Douglasville, Ga., on the 21st for criminal assault on a girl thirteen years old.

THE exchanges at twenty-six leading clearing-houses in the United States during the week ended on the 21st aggregated \$701,205,574, against \$813,686,476 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding period of 1884, the falling off amounts to 15.4 per cent.

HE WAS READY TO GO.

A Remarkable Document Written by General Grant a Few Days Before His Death.

MR. MACGREGOR, N. Y., July 28.—While in conversation with the correspondent of the Associated Press, Dr. Douglas read the following remarkable document, which was written by General Grant in Dr. Douglas' presence on Thursday, July 2:

"I ask you not to show this to any one, unless the physicians you consult with, until the end. Particularly, I want it kept from my family. If known to one man the papers will get it, and they [my family] will get it. It would only distress them almost beyond endurance to know it, and by reflex would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain. Now, however, I know that gain strength some days, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until the chance of weather, toward winter. Of course there are contingencies that might arise at any time that might carry me off very suddenly. The most probable of these is choking. Under the circumstances life is not worth the living. I am very thankful [and was written, but scratched out and substituted] to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I take so much interest. I can not stir up strength enough to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me, and are not likely to suggest themselves to any one else. Under the above circumstances, I will be the happiest of men to die. If there is to be an extraordinary cure, such as some people believe there is to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues, to make no further suggestions, but let it be within God's providence that I should go now. I am ready to obey His call without murmur. I should prefer to go now to enduring suffering for a single day, without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the Providential extension of my time to enable me to complete my work, and I am further thankful, and in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprang up between the engaged, but a few short years ago, in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expressions toward me in person from all parts of the country, and to see the people of all parties, of all religions, and of no religions; of Confederate and of National troops alike; of soldiers, organizations; of mechanical, scientific and abstractors, further thankful, because they have brought joy to my heart if they have not effected a cure. So, to you and your colleagues, I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things."

"MR. MacGregor, N. Y., July 2."

PROPOSED GRANT MONUMENT.

Suggestion for a Dime Contribution from Grand Army Men.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General Burdette has addressed the following letter to ex-President Hayes, relative to the latter's proposition regarding a National monument to the late General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1885.—Hon. R. B. Hayes, Fremont, O.—Dear Sir and Comrade: I have just read your letter to General R. B. Buckland, and others, recommending the Grand Army of the Republic lead in raising a fund by general subscription for the erection of a National monument to General Grant. I look to suggest that the National monument to be erected to the memory of our departed comrade will be of such proportions and cost as to be beyond the proper line of private contribution. His fellow countrymen should be paid out of their pockets the National treasury. For the credit of the Nation the erection of the Washington monument in that regard ought not to go ahead of the Grand Army of the Republic. May of right claim the honor of erecting its own monument to its leader and comrade. I believe it will do so. It should be the work of the individual comrades, posts, departments and National headquarters, acting as agencies only for gathering and caring for the contributions. Following out the Grand Army principle of "equality in patriotism," the sum to be given might be restricted to an equal amount for each. Ten cents per capita from our three hundred thousand comrades would produce \$3,000,000. Why not provide for the erection of a statue, to be chiseled by the most skillful hand obtainable, that shall tell the story of the last heroic conflict as well as of the greatest of all? Grant, composing his memory fully secured, committed to the care of the Nation to be sheltered forever under the dome of the Capitol, would seem a most fitting memorial of our comrade and worthy the Grand Army. I hope to meet you at the 100th anniversary of our comrade's birth, where it seems the matter is to have further consideration."

S. S. BURDETTE, Commander-in-Chief.

THE FATE OF A MURDERER.

Dragged from Prison with a Rope, Fatally Shot and Hanged to a Tree.

CAROL, Ill., July 27.—The man Maupin, who killed his son-in-law, Daniels, at Mounds Junction, Wednesday, was lynched by a mob at Mound City at one o'clock yesterday morning. At midnight a posse of masked men on horseback approached the city from the direction of Villa Ridge and Mounds Junction, and, hitching their horses to trees, proceeded to the jail. Sheriff Crane was in charge, assisted by four deputies. A demand for keys being refused, the doors, three in number, were broken down with sledge-hammers, until the cage was reached. The murderer was found upon his cot. A hangman's knot was thrown around his neck, the end of the rope was seized by many hands, and the man was dragged out over the rough roads beyond the levee, until the first tree was reached. Several shots were then fired into the murderer's body, all taking effect, and either being fatal. He was then drawn up, but was probably dead before he was raised from the ground. The victim maintained perfect silence from the first. The deed was done so quietly that the citizens were not aroused until the affair was over.

Cattle Disease in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—A special to the Times-Democrat, from New Iberia, says: "Charbon is still prevailing to an alarming extent among the stock and cattle in this parish. On the broad prairie west of this place, the decomposing carcasses are so numerous as to vitiate the atmosphere. Steps are being taken to have the carcasses disposed of by burning. For this purpose a large quantity of oil and tar has been sent to the infected districts. The malady has carried off hundreds of horses, mules and cows. It is reported that several persons have been attacked with the disease, which in one case resulted fatally. Similar advices have been received from Cypre, Bayou, Teche and on the prairies.

A "BIG TALK."

Lieutenant-General Sheridan Holds an Interview with Leading Cheyenne Chiefs—He is Assured that They Have No Idea of War, if Protected in Their Rights—He Will, However, Be Prepared for Emergencies, and Proceed to Inspect the Country.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 21.—There is a great difference in the reports which come from various parts of the Indian Territory. Some convey the impression that there is no likelihood of any trouble, while others are of a most alarming nature. A correspondent, on a trip through the border counties of Kansas, found the people anything but confident that the Indians will remain tractable after the withdrawal of the troops. The rumors that they were to be disarmed reached the Indians in time for them to conceal most of their weapons. They have been considerably imposed upon by border soldiers, agents and cattlemen, and are unquestionably restless. Reports come from various points in the Territory that they are awaiting the full moon, the time for their grand war-dance, before starting on any raid. Rumors keep the different tribes well advised of what is going on. Though the disposition of the tribes generally is for peace, there is still a portentous activity and uneasiness among them.

General Sheridan's conference with the chiefs at Fort Reno yesterday was productive of a declaration from the latter that they had no idea of war if they were assured protection in their rights. It is expected that General Sheridan will go from Reno to Fort Supply, and thence across the country to Dodge City, passing through most of the country of the disaffected tribes. The military all along the border appears to be ready for marching and fighting orders on a moment's notice. The expected trouble at Salt Lake City; U. T., Friday, the 24th inst., is exciting quite as much interest in military circles as the threatened Indian raids.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—A special from Fort Reno says: The dissatisfied Indians talked with General Sheridan yesterday. The elements represented were the Stone Calf and Little Hob outfits that have been creating so much trouble out in the western part of the reservation. Since Cantonment was abandoned as a military post, these two bands have been making their headquarters at Fort Supply. Instead of at the agency. They assured General Sheridan that they were glad to see so illustrious a visitor from Washington, and that the talk about the Cheyennes wanting to fight was all a lie. On the contrary, they were now, and always had been, entirely peaceable. They said they did not like their agent, and they were opposed to grass leases. On this account they would like a portion of the reservation set off separately for their use, so that they could have their own agents and lease grass to their own friends.

Powder Face, the Arapahoe chief, was present, and made a speech, in which he told General Sheridan that for many years his people had been strongly in favor of grass leases; that the money had been promptly paid them for the use of that which would otherwise have simply rotted or been burned; that the lessees had always acted honorably and kept their promises, and that he (Powder Face) wanted the Government to distinctly understand that, with the exception of a few who had talked, all the Indians wished the grass leases to run for the full term of ten years, for which they had been made. The dispatch closes by saying that Sheridan is very willing to allow the Indians to amuse themselves by talking until such time as he can make suitable disposition of his troops, when he will talk.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following is a copy of a telegram in relation to the opening of the cattle trail in the Indian Territory, which has been sent to Lieutenant-General Sheridan from the War Department:

"You are instructed by the Secretary of War to take such measures and use such means as will carry out the decision of the Secretary of the Interior to open and keep open the cattle trails and highways leading into the Indian Territory and therefrom, to and upon the public lands, for the purpose of the unobstructed passage of cattle, and other purposes of inter-State commerce."

A NOVEL EXECUTION.

Barnum's Huge Elephant, Albert, Shot for Having Killed His Keeper.

KEENE, N. H., July 21.—The huge elephant Albert, belonging to the Barnum Show, killed his keeper, James McCormick, on July 18. During the afternoon performance of the circus yesterday James S. Hutchinson, one of the managers, announced that as the elephant had taken human life he would be shot immediately after the performance, and requested any members of the Keene Light Guards who might be among the spectators to report to their Captain at the entrance to the museum canvas. At 4:30 p. m. the giant Albert, loaded with chains and preceded by the head trainers, Arstingstall and Newman, marched forth from the menagerie followed by thirty-three riflemen and nearly all the members of the show. The procession passed down into a long ravine near the river. Here the elephant was securely chained to the trunks of some large trees, and the riflemen were drawn up in line, fifteen paces from the head and side. At this stage of the proceedings the great animal seemed to instinctively feel that something unusual was about to occur, for he began to trumpet in a piteous manner. George Arstingstall, the trainer, drew a chalk line around the animal's heart and one around the brain as targets for the sharpshooters. The commands "Ready!" "Aim!" were given. Arstingstall cried "Albert!" The monster slowly raised his head in obedience to the last command of his keeper, and as the word "Fire!" accompanied by the report of thirty-three military rifles, rang out, he fell dead in his chains without a struggle or a cry. The execution was witnessed by fully two thousand people, who gave a great shout as the man-slayer fell. He was next in size to Jumbo. Albert had been with the Barnum show since its consolidation with the London show, and had made a tour of the world with this latter institution. He was valued at \$30,000.

UNADILLA REMARKS.

From our Correspondent.

Frank Worden came over from Anderson last Sunday to see the folks.

Ryal Barnum had several nice hams taken out of his oat bin a few nights ago.

Jim Little, Tim Crowley and Ally Pyper are all under the doctor's care this week.

Old "Sol." gave W. S. Livermore and Griffin Palmer each a gentle tap a few days ago.

L. Babcock and J. Gilbert, of Chelsea, were in town last Tuesday looking for wool.

Rev. Calkins, of South Lyon, visited at Rev. B. F. Pritchard's last week; also at Tommie Harker's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sargison have just returned from a week's visit to their nephew, Will Sargison, in Iosco.

Bert Watson will go back to Bancroft this week or next to resume his duties in the store of Watson & Obert.

O. H. Obert and his son Charlie, of Bancroft, came to town last Sunday to remain a few days on business.

Everybody says "where is Ella?" and we say, gone to Pinckney to work in the hotel, then they say "O! horrid."

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Livermore went to White Oak a few days ago to see their daughter Mollie, who is quite sick.

Clara Taylor and Ida Daniels, of Stockbridge, Ida Griffith and Miss Bodie, of Howell, and Will Sargison, of Iosco, all visited in town this week.

Kitsie Doty started last week for her home near Wellsburg, N. Y. Bert and Flora Watson went as far as Detroit with her. She will be sadly missed by her many Unadilla friends, also by the other fellow.

There, he went away and never told us a word about it, when he knew all the time he ought to. Rev. J. A. Lowry, I mean, went to Belvidere, New Jersey, and was married last Tuesday, the 28th, to Rose Frome.

Rev. J. C. Wortley, of Wayne, came last Tuesday with some beautiful flowers to decorate the grave of his wife. It was just two years last Monday since the terrible accident in which she was killed. He was accompanied by Rev. A. B. Wood, of Dexter.

PLAINFIELD SPLASHES

From our Correspondent.

Awful hot weather.

Wheat is almost all harvested and most of it drawn.

Dr. John N. Green has registered and is in practice with his brother and preceptor, Dr. D. M. Greene.

The first job of threshing wheat of the season was done last Monday by Albert Ward for M. Topping. The yield is said to be extra.

I see Mr. Brayley has notices posted along the huckleberry swamp "No one allowed in this swamp" so we are obliged to go elsewhere for berries.

Levi Jacobs is having his saloon building torn down and will move it to Gregory, where he intends to put it up and raise it above, making it two stories.

The corn and oat crop promised to be an extra one until the hot, dry weather put them back and if we don't get rain in a few days we will not have half a crop.

Mr. H. Day, of the Topping House, will give an opening and harvest party at the hotel hall August 7th. Mr. Day has the house thoroughly renovated and a respectable and enjoyable party is expected.

The I. O. O. F., Plainfield lodge, No. 40, assisted by the ladies, will serve at their lodge room ice-cream, toasts, music, etc., on next Saturday evening. A general and most cordial invitation is given to all.

By order of Committee.

STATE CLIPPINGS.

Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, is undergoing treatment for his eyes in Berlin.

Frank Rowley, of St. Louis, dropped dead of internal rheumatism in the harvest field Saturday.

Hon. Joseph Sterling, of Monroe, fell from a barrel Monday at Point aux Peaux, breaking his hip.

Lapeer's salvation army is no more. It dwindled down to two women and one boy and then surrendered.

Henry Russell, of Royal Oak, fell from a load of hay Friday, breaking his neck. Mr. Russell was 71 years of age.

John Gay, of Muskegon—15 years old—bathing Sunday afternoon—dived from a raft—died once too often—body recovered after several hours' search.

Friday night Jacob Stockdale's barn, two miles west of Otisville, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with its contents, including 40 tons of hay, insured.

A tramp was arrested, examined, tried, convicted, sentenced and enroute for Ionia, all within 10 minutes last Thursday. That is a sample of Coldwater justice.

Willie Buck, a 14 year-old boy, the son of a widow woman residing in Marquette, was drowned Monday while bathing in Carp river. The body was recovered afterwards.

W. C. Bennett, aged 60, while temporarily insane, shot himself through the head at Lansing Monday morning. He had until within a month been employed in the office of the auditor general, having been appointed by Whitney Jones thirty years ago.

Thomas Burton, of South Haven, who is of exemplary habits, and greatly interested in Sabbath school work, disappeared from his home July 14th and has not been heard of since. The cause of the young man's disappearance remains a mystery.

In a spirit of playfulness Mrs. Barnhart, of Kalamazoo, accused John Hamer of having appropriated her husband's socks. Hamer flew off the track, knocked Mrs. Barnhart over the stove and pounded her body, inflicting injuries which, owing to the woman's delicate condition, will probably result fatally.

Owosso, July 27.—One Gus. White, of Nashville, Barry county, was hired last November by Mr. Thorpe of the same place, to chop wood. After a few days Mr. Thorpe procured Gus a suit of clothes on the strength of a liking felt for him. Shortly after Mr. White's advent into Mr. Thorpe's family, quarrels were indulged in to such an extent that Thorpe left his home. On July fourth Thorpe was informed that his household goods had been shipped to Owosso under the name of G. White. From July 13 to July 17 G. White and Mrs. Thorpe occupied room 16 at the Exchange hotel in this city, after which they, with their goods, began to keep house in South Owosso. From July 17 until July 25 Sheriff Long of Barry county, and Deputy Sheriff Wicking of this county, were in communication, and on the evening of the latter date the two officers, accompanied by Mr. Thorpe, entered upon the scene and after the identification of Mrs. Thorpe Sheriff Wicking removed the twain to Corunna Jail. Mr. Thorpe immediately shipped his goods to Nashville and this morning Sheriff Long took G. White to Barry county to await trial.

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Sugar, Granulated | 7 1/2c |
| " Confectioners A. | 7c |
| " Extra C. Yellow | 6 1/2 |
| " Brown | 5 1/2 |
| Coffee, Arbuckles | 18c |
| " Dilworth | 18c |
| " McLaughlin's xxx | 18c |
| " Old Government Java and Mocha mixed | 30c |
| " Green Rio | 12 1/2c |
| Teas | 15, 25; 40, 50, 60c |
| Pure Spices, per lb. | 40c |
| Bird Seed | 8c |
| Saleratus | 7c |
| Corn Starch | 8c |
| Gloss Starch | 8c |
| Raisins | 10 to 12c |
| Rice | 8c |
| Prunes | 7c |
| Oat Meal | 4c |
| Soap, 3 bars for 25c | Ivory |
| | Magnetic |
| Soap, 4 bars for 25c | Lenox |
| | Anti washboard |
| Town Talk, 6 bars | 25c |
| Lard, per lb. | 10c |
| 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 |
| | 2 qt., " \$1.50 |

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| Ladies' Calf Shoes | \$1.25 and \$1.50, reduced from | \$2.00 |
| " Goat | 1.75, " " | 2.50 |
| " Gr. | 1.25, " " | 1.75 |
| " Kid | 1.50, " " | 2.00 |
| " " " | 2.00, " " | 2.75 |
| " " " | 2.50, " " | 3.25 |
| " " " | 3.00, " " | 4.00 |
| Old Ladies' Balmorals | 1.25, " " | 2.00 |
| " Cloth Shoes | .75, " " | 1.25 |
| Children's Shoes (8 to 12) | .85, " " | 1.25 |
| Boys' Boots | 1.50, " " | 2.00 |
| " " " | 2.50, " " | 3.50 |
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| Kip Boots | \$2.00 to \$4.00, reduced from | \$3, \$4 & \$5 |
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