

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. III

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1885.

NO. 34

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, PUBLISHER.

ISSUED THURSDAYS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

ALL ADVERTISING BILLS DUE QUARTERLY.

RAILROAD CARD.

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

MICH. AIR LINE DIVISION.

GOING EAST.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST.
P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.
4:30 7:35	RIDGEWAY	9:55 5:55
4:40 7:40	Armada	10:00 6:15
4:50 7:50	Roma	10:10 6:30
5:00 8:00	Rochester	10:20 6:40
5:10 8:10		10:30 7:00
5:20 8:20	dp Pontiac	10:40 7:10
5:30 8:30	Wixom	10:50 7:20
5:40 8:40	So. Lyon	11:00 7:30
5:50 8:50	Hamburg	11:10 7:40
6:00 9:00	PINCKNEY	11:20 7:50
6:10 9:10	Mount Perry	11:30 8:00
6:20 9:20	Stockbridge	11:40 8:10
6:30 9:30	Henrietta	11:50 8:20
6:40 9:40	JACKSON	12:00 8:30

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

JAMES MARKEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC
And Insurance Agent. Legal papers made on
short notice and reasonable terms. Also agent
for the Allen Line of Ocean Steamers. Office on
Main St., near Postoffice Pinckney, Mich.

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

W. P. VANWINKLE,
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.

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.

NEW BARBER SHOP!

I have opened for the present a shop
in second story of Mann Bros' brick
block 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.

MRS. J. A. PARKER,
—Teacher of—
Piano, Organ, Voice
—AND HARMONY.—

TERMS:—\$10 for a term of twelve
weeks, two lessons each week. One
lesson a week, \$12. Two pupils from
one family, \$8 each. Harmony lessons,
50 cts. each. Voice lessons, 25 cts.

NOTICE!

For sale, on reasonable terms, a VALUABLE
DWELLING HOUSE and Barn, located in the
western part of the Village of Pinckney, on two
village lots, with good well and cistern. For par-
ticulars enquire of
T. GUNN, Pinckney.

ALL BARGAINS.

THE
HIGHEST
STANDARD
OF
EXCELLENCE
AT
POPULAR PRICES!

10 lbs. Granulated
Sugar, - 70c
10 lbs. Extra C, - 60c
Best Browned Coffee,
- 14c
Rio Coffee, - 10c
Best Japan Tea, 42c
Choice Japan Tea, 36c
Excellent " 28c
Choice Chewing
Tobacco, - 30c
Water White Oil, 14c

BIG BARGAINS

-IN-



MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES.

We never fail to please in price or
quality. Good goods at small
profit proves it.

DRY GOODS.

An Extra Fine Stock to Select from
and at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

E. A. MANN.

ALL BARGAINS

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 ac-
cordance with our rules, the paper will be discon-
tinued until subscription is renewed.

HOME NEWS.

Frost Tuesday night.
This is "r"-ster month.
School again next Monday.
Not a fight to record this week.
Time to order your winter's coal.
Additional home news on last page.
Stockbridge fair October 6, 7 and 8.
A. D. Bennett is visiting at Fowler-
ville.

Miss Lola Baker visited at Brighton
last week.

Did you attend the "palace show"
last night?

Several Pinckneyites picniced at
Silver Lake Saturday.

A few of the "young bloods" are
camping at Base Lake.

28 from this place took in the De-
troit excursion Saturday.

The bean social was well attended.
The receipts were nearly \$9.

Mr. Kelley removed his photograph
car to Whitmore Lake Friday.

J. & F. Clark have on sale some de-
licious pears, peaches and grapes.

Mrs. A. G. Weston, of Unadilla,
made us a pleasant call Wednesday.

Jas. Markey is agent for the Battle
Creek union school furniture company.

"Among the Breakers" at the rink
Friday and Saturday evenings of next
week.

J. H. Hodgeman, of South Lyon,
spent the Sabbath with Pinckney re-
latives.

Frank Wolfer and daughter, of Isa-
bella county, visited at J. A. Cadwell's
Tuesday.

See local notice calling for bids for
the construction of a school house in
district No. 9.

After the 20th of this month the
honorably discharged soldier pays no
more poll tax.

Station agent, E. G. Tremain was
called home yesterday to attend the
funeral of his father.

Query: How are we going to divide
ourselves up so as to use all our market
fair complimentaries?

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Beebe attended
the funeral of a brother-in-law, Ira
Gifford, of Leroy, Sunday.

Everybody skate again. Re-opening
of the Pinckney rink Tuesday evening,
Sept. 15. See advertisement.

The store in the hotel building has
been rented to Mrs. Wagner and Miss
Millie Barnard for a millinery store.

The Pinckney base ball club should
have a medal. They actually got five
tallies Tuesday, and the Howell boys
only got 27.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cadwell were at
Waterloo over Sunday, on account of
the severe illness of Mrs. C's mother
at that place.

Mrs. W. H. and Miss Belle Kenne-
dy, who have been visiting in Nebras-
ka for nearly two months, returned
home Wednesday.

The Anderson postoffice began doing
business Saturday last. If you wish
paper changed drop us a card or send
word to that effect.

46 ladies gave Mrs. A. B. Hicks a
surprise party on Friday evening, tak-
ing refreshments with them. The had
a good time, of course.

Hear "Among the Breakers." It
will be given for the benefit of the
M. E. choir. Bills will be out soon
announcing particulars.

Read what Eugene Campbell has
to say this week about guns, ammuni-

tion, watches, clocks, etc. He has just
added some nice new goods.

J. T. Eaman & Co., Anderson, have
an advertisement on last page. They
are giving a special sale of lawns,
prints and summer goods at five cents
per yard.

Mr. Frank Worden, of Anderson,
was married to Miss Estelle Chapman,
of Unadilla, at the home of the bride,
on Thursday, August 27, Rev. O. N.
officiating.

D. P. Markey, wife and mother will
attend the great fair and exposition at
St. Louis, Mo., in October. Mr. James
Markey is in business there.—West
Branch Herald.

Mr. Fox and family, of Cohoctah,
passed through here Tuesday, enroute
for Kentucky. They intend making
the entire trip by wagon and have the
conveniences to enjoy it.

Mr. A. H. Hicks, with his family, re-
moved Tuesday to near Adrain, where
he will go at farming. The Dispatch
follows them and joins with many
friends in wishing them success.

Someone says a Pinckney young
man goes to see his girl so often that
her father's dog has quit home and
taken up with him.—Livingston Re-
publican. Who is the miscreant?

Some good, substantial cobble-stone
pavements are being put in on the
north side of west Main street, in front
of the respective business places of
Lakin & Sykes, F. L. Brown, Martin
Welch, L. H. Beebe and J. McGuinness.

The T. A. A. & N extension will
probably run from Howell to Ham-
burg, connecting with their road at
South Lyon via the Air Line. We
can find consolation in the fact that it
will give us a shorter cut to the coun-
ty seat.

Case & Thyme, merchant tailors of
Howell, come to the front this week
and offer heavy all-wool pants to order
for \$3. This firm has worked up a con-
siderable trade in a short time, and we
have heard their work spoken very
highly of.

About 40 visitors attended the clos-
ing exercises of the North Lake school
on Saturday last and a good time is
reported. As a token of esteem, the
scholars presented their teacher, Miss
Joe Clinton, of this place, with a beau-
tiful plush-framed mirror.

R. E. Finch, assisted by "Fickie"
Sellman, finished three weeks work of
painting at South Lyon Saturday, in-
cluding the finishing of the new bank
and the Bullock block. South Lyon
people know where to come for a first-
class painter. They are to work this
week in Henrietta.

We are in receipt of premium list
and complimentary for the 20th Cen-
tral Michigan fair to be held at Lan-
sing Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1 and 2.
The D. L. & N. R. R. will sell round
trip tickets for one fare during those
days and will carry stock and articles
for exhibition free.

Prof. T. F. Bigg intends soon to
begin his writing schools in the coun-
try, wishing to get as far along as
possible before the cold weather sets
in, as it often proves quite a hinder-
ance. Mr. Bigg's ability as a teacher
of penmanship is well known and we
can recommend him to all.

C. F. Newkirk, of the South Lyon
Picket, has taken the principalship of
the Harbor Springs high school for
the coming year, and the Picket will
therefore be published by Newkirk &
Chilson, B. V. Chilson, who has been
an able assistant in the office during
the past two and one-half years, being
the junior partner.

Newspaper bustles are now made of
back numbers. It is pretty tough to
think a man's best journalistic efforts
shall thus be set upon. It crushes all
glory out of the profession, and were
it not that an editor can feel that if
he has not brightened a woman's mind
but improved her shape, he might

throw up the sponge in disgust and
retire from a world of battle and de-
ception.—Ex.

Ed. Flanders is having a regular
picnic driving a horse, a mule and an
ox hitched to a harvester. He whips
the ox, the ox hooks the horse and the
horse bites the mule, and Ed. has as
much fun as a clown in a circus. His
merry, musical voice can be heard as
far as Mr. Herring's as he softly whis-
pers to the mule.—Port Emma (Dako-
ta) Times. [Ed. was formerly a Fow-
lerville boy.]

Josh Billings says: "The dinner
horn iz the oldest and most sakred
horn there iz. It iz set to musik, and
plays 'Home, Sweet Home,' about
noon. It has been listened to with
more rapturous delite than ever any
band haz. Yu kan hear it further
than yu kan one ov Rodney's guns.
It will arrest a man and bring him in
quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It
kan out-foot enny other noize. It
kanaze the deaf to hear and the dum
to shout for joy. Glorious instrument!
long may yure lungs last."

In the case of D. C. & H. C. Reed &
Co., patentees of spring tooth harrows,
vs. Chase, Taylor & Co. et al, for in-
fringement of patent, tried in the
United States court at Grand Rapids,
Judge Stanley Mathews finds for
the plaintiffs. The case has been be-
fore the courts for several years and
involves the entire spring tooth har-
row business of the country for the
past 15 years. By this decision every
farmer using and every concern mak-
ing any sort of an infringement will
have to pay royalty.—Evening News.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CAPITAL OAK.

MONEY TO LOAN!
On farm security, at current rate of
interest. JOHN DENNING.
34w8 Unadilla, Mich.

Call in at L. H. Beebe's and see those
new clothes bars to fasten on the wall.
Just what every housekeeper wants.

FARMERS!

Call and see the best and most cor-
rect sowing Grain Drill in the world,
the New HOOSIER force feed, all sizes.
Also the LITTLE HOOSIER, for sowing
wheat and other grain among standing
corn. Get one of these drills and save
labor. Acknowledged to be the best
drills made. JAMES MARKEY, Ag't.
33tf Pinckney, Mich.

CAPITAL OAK!

Plenty of Engine Coal at Anderson
Station. Cash for Apples, Potatoes,
etc. JAS. T. EAMAN & Co. (31tf)

WANTED.

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

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

CAPITAL OAK!!

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

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

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the
firm of McGuinness & Toumey are re-
quested to call and settle without de-
lay. (30tf) J. H. TOUMEY.

Pupils wishing to join Mrs. Parker's
class in music are requested to report
to her as soon as Sept. 7.

Fences are a necessity; then why
not everlasting ones? If live fences
are to be resorted to, then why not
bring to bear such skill and experience
as shall at once decide the question of
success? With us, the day of experi-
ments, involving the loss of both time
and money is past. We know and
apply the proper principles in con-
structing Hedges, rendering them both
practical and ornamental throughout.
DARTON HEDGE CO.

Highest prices paid for country pro-
duce at Anderson Station. We want
the first car of new beans in the mar-
ket. (34w1) J. T. EAMAN & Co.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

Influence of Michigan's Institutions.

Recently we stated that Supt. Foster had gone to Minnesota to give the Commissioners, appointed to erect and open a State Public School in that state on the same plan as our own, the benefit of the experience which Michigan had in this philanthropic work. The Red Wing Sun gives a very full report of his visit with quotations from a pamphlet upon the school here which Mr. Foster had previously used elsewhere. The Commissioners were much pleased with Mr. Foster's statements and the information which he gave them and noted him "an enthusiastic vote of thanks, and otherwise expressed their gratification over his presence and advice." Mr. Foster exhibited plans and photographs of the buildings both of the outside and inside, such suggestions of improvement as time and experience had made known to them. In a letter to Mr. Herbert of the Minnesota Board Mr. Foster had emphasized the policy of making the school an agent for placing the children in homes and the Sun quoted at length in support of this policy from the pamphlet in which occurs the following paragraph:

"This institution should clothe, feed and train morally, mentally and physically while the child was in inmate of it. It was not to be a great industrial institution where all trades were taught, but simply a home, as nearly as it could be made, while the child was being cleaned and prepared for a family home among the citizens of a prosperous state."

The Sun speaks in the highest terms of the state school located in Coldwater, and says that Mr. Foster's presence with the board and advice was "worth thousands of dollars to the state." The Sun says there are only twenty children in the poor houses of Minnesota, but that a great many are sent to the reform school upon whose tender years should never be stamped the name of criminal. It says, "we understand that boys only 6 years of age have found their way to the reform school. To stamp a child of that age as criminal is simply crime. The state school will do away with the excuse for any such crime." Since the visit of Mr. Foster some of the Minnesota commissioners and the architect have visited the school here.—*Coldwater Republican.*

Supreme Lodge Sons of Industry.

The Supreme Lodge Sons of Industry met in Detroit recently. After duly organizing the election of officers followed. The following were chosen:

Grand Master—S. F. Smith of Owosso.
Grand Warden—G. J. Ergenzinger of Grand Rapids.
Grand Secretary—C. A. Gabel of East Saginaw.
Grand Treasurer—V. H. Darrow of Coldwater.

Grand Counselor—J. M. Goodell of Cornua.
Grand Steward—M. E. Huston of Cheboygan.
Grand Marshal—G. W. Dennis of Sand Beach.
Grand Guard—J. B. McFall of Vassar.
The officers were all installed by Geo. W. Burkhardt, Supreme Secretary, and O. D. Glidden and A. B. Cotton were elected representatives to the Supreme Lodge. F. R. Hamilton and M. E. Huston were selected alternate representatives. The Price, Wm. Campbell and H. A. Wilkinson were elected Grand Trustees.

The following standing committees were announced by the Grand Master:
Finance committee—G. J. Ergenzinger, W. W. Waite and A. B. Cotton.
Executive committee—Wm. Campbell, Theo. Price and C. A. Gabel.

Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws—J. M. Goodell, A. B. Ranney and G. W. Dennis.

The next meeting of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Grand Rapids, the adjournment being made subject to the call of the Grand Master.

The Situation in Bay City.

The mill employees in Bay City still present an almost solid front for 10 hours a day's work. But they have modified their demands considerably. At first it was 10 hours and no cut-down. Now it is 10 hours and such decrease in pay as the mill owners may deem proper.

Of the 32 mills in what the men call the Bay City section, only two are making any show at all of working 11 hours a day. The mill of Pitts & Cranage, who employ 125 men when in full operation, is running with less than a dozen. Birdsall & Barker's mill requires 350 men to run it properly, but less than 20 are at work.

The mills working 10 hours number 13, employing about 775 men. All worked 11 or 11½ hours before the strike. Some pay the same wages as for 12 hours, some have made a 10 per cent. reduction, and others have cut off an hour's pay. These are the sons of Hiltcheck, Miller Bros., McLean & Son, Dolson & Chapin, Culver, Gates, Hogan & Gonderman, the two Hall mills, Lewis, F. E. Bradley, Myers, and Green & Stevens.

The foreign element have turned out to be the greatest sticklers for 10 hours. Especially is this so with the Poles and French Canadians. None of the strikers are said to have suffered yet for want of food. It is probable that so long as aid continues to arrive the men will hold out for 10 hours. It is a war of endurance in which thus far the men have exceeded their own expectations.

Grand Rapids Selected.

The Detroit Post of the 23d says: For six days and nights the board of managers of the Michigan soldiers' home talked and balloted for a site. They had any quantity of localities offered them but the trouble was to decide which one to take. Yesterday afternoon the weary work ended. On the 33d ballot of formal ballots it was the 29th—four members of the board voted for Grand Rapids. That settled the first part of the question. Now the board will have to determine on what spot in or near Grand Rapids the home shall stand. That city has so far tendered four sites, all in its suburbs. It offers the Ball place on the west side of the Grand river with enough additional land to make up 100 acres; the Ward place of 280 acres, on the east side and down the river; portions of the Uhl and Powers farms in Paris township; and the Burchard farm, 112 acres, at Reed Lake. Besides these places the city is prepared to offer any other spot that the board may prefer. The task of selecting the particular site will begin on Monday, Aug. 31, at which time the board will meet in Grand Rapids.

Give It a Wide Birth.

The Coldwater Republican says: The following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from the State Insurance Commissioner may be of interest both to the parties soliciting such applications and to those taking out policies in that company: The Old People's Insurance Company of Elkhart, Ind., made application to this Bureau for authority to do business in Michigan last March and was refused by me for good reasons. I am informed that the concern is now in an insolvent condition. Any person can enter a complaint against the agents soliciting applications under the provisions of Act 181, Laws of 1893, and it will be the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to prosecute.

MINOR STATE HAPPENINGS.

St. Ignace had a \$20,000 fire on the 24th inst. Willard Cranston, a resident of Branch County since 1831, died in Bethel, that county, recently.

Another convention of business men of the upper peninsula will be held at Ishpeming, September 8.

Fred K. Ernst of Jackson, Mich., has been promoted to clerkship at \$1400 in the post-office department.

Ben Butler will defend Representative T. B. Barry who is under arrest charged with conspiracy and inducing to riot.

Celery farmers in Kalamazoo estimate the damage to that crop by the late rain to be fully \$50,000, and perhaps \$75,000.

Butler, Peters & Co's saw mill situated at Tallman near Manistee, was burned a few nights ago, causing a loss of \$43,000.

Ed. Rice the crook recently arrested for the Preston bank robbery in Detroit several years ago, was discharged at the conclusion of the examination.

Children indentured from the state public school to Benzle county farmers in duglaid in a picnic at Benzonia the other day. Seventeen of the children were present, with their guardians.

Fernando Smith, a well-to-do farmer of Adrian township, has become violently insane and has been taken to the Toledo insane asylum. It is not known what has brought about his present deplorable mental condition.

Henry P. Parsons, a medical graduate of Michigan university in 1880, and a young man who distinguished himself highly during his college career, is dead in Arizona. His remains are in transit to his home in New York for burial.

Asa Waterhouse, a Branch county pioneer of fifty years' standing was found dead in his garden in Coldwater the other night with a partially filled fruit basket by his side. He located in Kinderhook township in 1831 and the settlement there ever since has gone by his name.

The test drilling on the site of the proposed St. Clair river tunnel at Port Huron is progressing satisfactorily. Six holes have been made in the bed of the river, and rock was struck at an average depth of 40 feet. The construction of the tunnel is not yet a settled fact, but is very probable.

A justice of the peace on Drummond's island sentenced a farmer to jail for 20 days for hauling in his hay on a Sunday, though it was done to save it from an approaching storm. Judge Becker immediately released the farmer, and the latter will prosecute the justice for false imprisonment.

D. C. Billan, editor of the Labor Vindicator of Bay City, has been arrested on a capias at the instance of Cyrus A. Gale, an employee of Miller & Lewis, who he called various uncomplimentary appellations. It is understood that other suits of a similar nature will be commenced against him.

Ferdinand Yakubik, the murderer of Armstrong in Frankfort, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 years. Judge Becker sentenced Yakubik to the penitentiary for 10 years for sentence it was found that he had committed suicide by hanging himself with a picture cord in the jail.

Mr. Comstock of Big Rapids, is having a lively fight with the city officials over a block which he is attempting to improve and alter, and on which work has been several times stopped on various legal objections. Mr. Comstock has retained every lawyer in the city and is bound to make a good fight of it.

Samuel Thompson, baggage master, alighted from his train in Muskegon the other morning to get on another train. Not seeing some cars which were backing up on another track he was knocked down and a terribly crushed across the loins. He lived only half an hour. He was a young single man, whose home was at Shelly.

Under the efficient management of the Ionia house of correction the sanitary condition of that institution is rapidly becoming perfect. During the last 15 days of August 44 days' labor were lost to the state by sickness, while last year in the same time 213 days were lost. The management look carefully after the health of their involuntary guests.

A \$400 team of E. J. Whalen Franklin Center, Lenawee county, was killed by lightning recently. The owner and a hired man, who were standing at their heads, were knocked senseless, but soon recovered. The team was insured in the Lenawee farmers' mutual company. The barn of Adam Stettin, Ogden, was struck five times during the same storm.

Daniel McGinnis, a resident of Imlay City, was killed the other evening by falling from a wagon. He was on a load of wood, and while crossing the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad track one of the lines fell out of his hand, and in reaching for it he lost his balance and fell under the wagon, the forward wheel of which passed over his head causing death in a few minutes. He was 65 years of age and leaves a wife and several children.

What will no doubt prove to be another murder to be added to the list of crimes committed in Saginaw, took place at 11 o'clock this morning, shortly after midnight. Chas. Ewart and Fred Miller, who had been in attendance at a dance at the residence of Dederich Palm, became involved in a quarrel on the street, during which Miller drew a knife and stabbed Ewart in the left breast, the blade penetrating the lung. His assailant fled but was subsequently captured and jailed. The victim cannot survive.

The old, tattered flag of the First Michigan cavalry, which served in the Mexican war, was in existence; made its first appearance at the reunion in Lapeer last week in possession of the first standard bearer of the regiment, Thomas Shepherd of Marquette, a member of the Clifford G. A. R. post. Since the organization of the regiment in 1861 Thomas and the flag have never parted company, although he was a prisoner a year and a half, and had to secure it the whole time by wrapping it around his body.

A man representing himself to be the agent of a New York roofing company has been working Grand Rapids. The agent gives away 10 gallons of his liquid, and then goes the farmer to sign an agreement to pay \$2.50 per gallon for any more he may want. The agreement is afterwards discovered to be an order for 100 gallons. Shortly after the "order" has been signed a second agent delivers 90 gallons more with charges amounting to \$200.50. About \$1,000 have been taken within a radius of 20 miles.

The body of Thomas Hogan was found in the steamboat channel in Grand Rapids, five feet from the boom in 10 inches of water the other day. His hat and a \$2 bill were found floating near by. A hole one-half inch in diameter and penetrating his skull was found near the left eye. Robert Finch, a government contractor, but a few moments before had paid Judge \$2.25 for the rent of a boat. The body was warm when found. The wound was probed, but the cause was not determined. Hogan was single and aged 28.

The Detroit cremation committee have decided to form a stock company to be incorporated later under the name of the Michigan cremation company. The capital stock will be \$20,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$20 each. Aside from the Michigan cremation company, a second organization will be formed, to be known as the Detroit cremation society. By paying the sum of \$5 for 12 years, any person becomes a life member and is exempt from further payment. Several notes on cremation from French authorities, read at the meeting, show that incineration puts short the ravages of the cholera, fever and small-pox.

A serious affray occurred at the railroad station in Coldwater the other night. About 12 o'clock a rough-looking chap was found in the ladies' sitting room smoking an old, strong pipe. The night operator, Mr. Green, requested the fellow to leave the room. He refused, and Green put him out. The fellow afterwards went to Green's window and began abusing him and making so much of a racket that Green could not hear his ticker. He requested the fellow to leave but he refused. Green went out to have him removed and the fellow

drew a knife and made a thrust at Green's throat but the knife struck Green near the temple back of the right eye and cut a serious gash across the face, under the eye and into the nose. The wound is ugly but not dangerous. The fellow left in jail.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

THE CYCLONE.

Charleson, S. C., and vicinity was struck by a cyclone early the other morning. Buildings were unroofed and blown down, crops destroyed, and all the usual accompaniments of a cyclone followed.

BURNED TO DEATH.

There was a fatal fire a few days ago at Hoxton, a poor and crowded quarter of London. Owing to lack of room it was impossible for the women to work effectively. There was a terrible scene when a lodging house full of people took fire, and in spite of the gallant efforts to rescue the inmates a man and two children were burned to death.

A NICE POINT.

The case of the sixty paupers who were refused a landing at New York, but who subsequently landed at Halifax or one of the Canadian ports and made their way thence into the United States, has been laid before the treasury department. Mr. Lyman, chief of the navigation division, says there is no remedy; that the pauper immigration applies to landing directly from a ship and is without the question of coming by land. Congress will be asked to legislate on the subject.

DAKOTA'S CLAIMS.

Gov. Pierce of Dakota, is now in Washington for the purpose of filing his census recently taken of that territory. It is very complete and voluminous piece of work. The population in round numbers is 415,000, of which south Dakota claims 263,000. The total number of farms in the territory is 80,000, varying in area from 6,000 acres down. The chief object of the census is to strengthen the territory's claim to admission as a state.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The Iowa Republican state convention met in Des Moines a few days since. Hon. P. M. Sutton was elected permanent chairman, who made a speech urging the solidification of the party. An informal ballot for governor was taken, resulting: Larabee 708, Hull 374; necessary to choose 543. Larabee was declared the nominee by acclamation. The ballot for Lieutenant Governor resulted in a unanimous vote for Hull. For Supreme Court Judge the incumbent, Judge Beck, was renominated.

THE GRANT FAMILY.

The Grant family will leave Mt. McGregor the first part of September. Col. Fred Grant will go to Chicago to attend the reunion of the army of the Tennessee on September 9. He will then return to work on his father's book, "Grant as he was." Mrs. Grant will go to West Point for 10 days and then join Jesse Grant at his farm. Mrs. Sartoris expects to sail for England about October 1. The family will all join Mrs. Grant in New York in the fall with the exception of Mrs. Sartoris who will remain in England.

A CHANCE TO GET RICH.

The South American commissioners. In their report on the Argentine Republic, say it is an immense and wealthy region, the trade of which is controlled by every other nation except the United States. The government earnestly desires commercial relations with us, and unite in an ambitious scheme to establish frequent and cheap communication. If our people only knew the vast developed wealth of the country they would flock to it with men and money, and streams of profit would flow on every side.

DAKOTA'S WHEAT.

S. L. Tallmadge, the Milwaukee statistician in receipt of the following report from Jas. Baynes, statistical agent of Dakota: "In a majority of counties the thrashing is proving a wheat acreage of twenty-five per cent. less than last year, and the quality is not quite so good. There is a heavy loss in the territory, and is much complained of by buyers. There is some wheat that shows injury from heat by being shriveled. This being true, together with the fact of there having been so many storms since my last report and before harvest had begun in Northern Dakota, I cannot see how the crop was preserved from serious deterioration in a large section of the northern part of the state. It will do well if we get 20,000,000 bushels thrashed, judging from the present outlook."

HONORING GRANT.

Memorial services under the auspices of the city government of the city of Mexico in honor of the late Gen. Grant were held the other evening in the presence of all the chief officials of both the Federal and city governments and the elite of the Mexican society. All the members of the American colony were present by special invitation. The programme embraced appropriate music by superb orchestra, a funeral oration by Senator Ramon Prieta, an address by Senator Reyes Rotun, a recited singing of the "Ave Maria" by Rosa Palacios, the Mexican prima donna. In addition, addresses were made by Senors Andre-Clemente Vasquez, Eduardo Zarate and Anselmo Alfaro. The next morning the Municipales Libre, organ of the city government, publishes a portrait of Gen. Grant with an eloquent sketch of his life, while the press generally pay a tribute to the dead American hero.

NO MORE SOFT SNAPS.

The action of the treasury officials in withholding the July payments of men said to be illegally employed by the court of Alabama claims will result in a most searching investigation of the institution, and some startling revelations regarding the expenditure of public money are promised. The action of the court officers in paying \$1,200 a year for an old house, which could be bought for \$1,500 is specially criticized, as well as the fact that the men named for removal have held sinecure positions with big salaries and a vacation of several months each year. All are sons of prominent men. Ex Postmaster-General J. A. J. Creswell is counted among the United States, but it is said he has nothing whatever to do with the expenditures. The court adjourned several months ago, not to meet again until October. The young society swells whose salaries have been so suddenly cut off are in a great flutter.

ANTICS OF A MADMAN.

A terrible case of drunken madness occurred in Salem, Ind., recently. Fred Berkeley, Jr., a son of one of the leading citizens of the place, while intoxicated, appeared on the streets and began an indiscriminate fusillade. He fired nine shots, and whoever happened to be in range. Laura Kierner received two balls, one in the wrist and one in the shoulder; William McCannahan was shot through the hand; W. S. Percie sustained a flesh wound in the thigh; Jordan Payne received a ball through the body just below the heart and will probably die. Payne, when shot, was in a buggy with a companion. Dragging Payne from the buggy, Berkeley compelled the other man to drive on and attempted to escape. Finding this impossible he placed a pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect, and the young man died in fifteen minutes. No cause is known for the bloody work except that Berkeley was completely maddened by the liquor he had swallowed.

NOT CITIZENS.

The interior department has been informed by Inspector Gardiner, who has been assisting the Indians and half-breeds in the vicinity of the Tule River, Dak., reservation, in taking up homesteads on the public lands, that the local land office at Devil's Lake is receiving homestead filings on lands in that locality from half-breeds as citizens. The inspector has been instructed that Indians and half-breeds are not citizens, and can only become such under special laws enacted therefor by

Congress. They can take homesteads only as Indians and subject to the restrictions as to alienation provided for in the Indian homestead law. If they secure patents for homesteads without such restrictions, many, if not all of them, will soon part with the lands and again take refuge upon some reservation as a charge upon the government. If the Indians pay their taxes under the Indian homestead law they cannot part with them for a period of twenty-five years.

HISTORIC SHIPS BURNED.

Fire broke out on the old war vessel Colorado, lying off Plum Beach, near Port Washington, L. I., the other night. The flames spread from the Colorado to the following ships, all of which were burned to the water's edge and sunk: Minnesota, Susquehanna, Congress, South Carolina, Iowa, Lotta Grant and Fair Play. All, with the exception of the last two, formerly belonged to the United States' navy. They had been condemned and were bought from the government by Standard & Co., who were to break them up for the old iron and planks they could get out of them. The fire broke out on the forward deck of the Colorado where men were at work burning up planks to get the iron spoks. Among the ships burned were several which were famous in history. The Minnesota and Congress, frigates, were engaged in the immortal fight with the Confederate iron clad Merrimack. The Congress was sunk; but afterward raised. The Minnesota was saved by the arrival of the Monitor. The steamer Colorado was also a famous ship, and the Susquehanna was not without renown. One of the singular and touching incidents of the fire was the fact that the Minnesota's masthead fell across the Congress, and the two famous ships went down locked together in death as they always will be in history.

MURDERED FOR A DEBT.

Albert D. Swan, one of the most prominent and wealthiest citizens in Lawrence, Mass., was shot in the back of the head and killed, by Henry R. Goodwin, on a recent morning. Goodwin gave himself up. Goodwin entered the office of the L. Sprague manufacturing company, of which Mr. Swan was treasurer, about 10 o'clock, President Coburn and the latter being in the office at the time. Goodwin had been in the employ of the telephone company of New York, of which Swan was general manager, and came to the office to claim several thousand dollars which he said was due him from the company. After a brief discussion Goodwin drew a Smith & Wesson, 32 caliber revolver, took deliberate aim and shot Swan in the back of the head. Swan reeled and fell to the floor dead. Goodwin then went to South America as manager of the Bell telephone system at Buenos Ayres. He returned two years ago, and has lately been trying to establish the molecular system in Cleveland. He returned from Chicago but three days ago. Mr. Swan was a prominent banker of Massachusetts and New York, and was unanimously esteemed.

MAD ANTHONY REMEMBERED.

Commemorating an Historical Event. A large crowd of pioneers from the entire length of Maumee valley, from Port Wayne to Toledo, assembled on the 20th at Turkey Foot rock, twelve miles from Toledo, and the site of the battle of Fallen Timbers, where Wayne broke forever the Indian power in the north-west. They gathered there to mark the historic spot of that struggle, this being the ninety-first anniversary of Wayne's victory. Congress will be asked for a moderate appropriation to mark it a historic place.

The Maumee Valley has been the theater of many of the principal military operations of the country, the first and most important of which were fought by Anthony Wayne's victory over the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers, just ninety-one years ago. This battle broke the Indian supremacy and opened all that vast territory between the Maumee and the Mississippi to the citizens of the United States. At the close of the revolutionary war unfortunate disagreements arose between the United States and the Indian tribes as to the right of the former to settle and hunt in the great forest west of the Allegheny Mountains. The cruelties practiced by both parties were the cause of deep solicitude on the part of the government, and measures were early taken to amicably adjust the differences, but, unfortunately, without success. War became inevitable, and in the fall of 1790 Gen. Harmar was sent with an army to bring the Indians to terms. The army was defeated, and in 1791 Gen. St. Clair was dispatched with another army against the Indians, then supposed to be in force on what was known as the Miamis. But before he could pass the pre-ent limit of Ohio he was met by the Indians under Little Turtle, and his army completely overthrown, near Greenville, in Darke county.

The disaster spread consternation throughout the country, and doubt was expressed whether it was possible for the government to subdue the savages and hold possession of the country. Washington, however, foresaw that success depended on an army properly equipped and under command of a general who had the sagacity to foil the savages, and the bravery to inspire the men with the necessary confidence to insure victory. For this duty Gen. Wayne was selected, and an army entered the Indian broken forest in search of the enemy. The army was composed chiefly of volunteers from Kentucky.

With this army Wayne left his camp near Cincinnati, October 16, 1793, and August 3, 1794, arrived at the junction of the Auglaize with the Maumee. Here he built Fort Defiance, and the Indians were reinforced by 1,000 mounted men from Kentucky. Feeling now assured of success, he moved cautiously down the Maumee, and on August 20, just ninety-one years ago, engaged the enemy at Fallen Timbers. This name was given the place because just a few days before there had been a terrible storm and the country round about was strewn with fallen timber. On that day Mississippi, a chief of the Ottawas, was in command. The white man called him "Turkey Foot," and the Indians to-day, on the spot where he fell a rude memorial of his fate—a huge granite boulder, marked by the tomahawk of a faithful survivor with the track of a turkey's foot.

The Indians were strongly posted behind this fallen timber, but the American troops drove them from the battle-ground, and they sought protection in the guns of the British, who then held Fort Miami. This battle gave peace to the country until the war of 1812. It was with a view of holding this line the British government had retained possession of Fort Miami, in violation of her treaties. And it was to this object, under the instigation of that government, that Tecumseh and all who were in it were endeavoring to unite the Northern and Southern tribes under a natural barrier, and an exhortation to make here the last struggle to hold the country behind them for their future hunting grounds.

During the war of 1812 the most desperate efforts were made by the British to retain possession of the Maumee river. For this purpose they again took possession of Fort Miami. They were, however, foiled by Gen. Harrison, who built Fort Meigs, and the two sieges of Fort Meigs by the combined forces of the Indians under command of Tecumseh, and the British forces under Gen. Proctor, furnish the most chivalrous chapter in the history of that memorable war.

Today the farmers of Perrysburg are plowing up the graves and crops will soon be raised. In the desperate struggle to retain possession of the Maumee Valley some of the men who had acted a subordinate part under Wayne distinguished themselves as military

commanders. Gen. Harrison, who was a lieutenant under Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers, distinguished himself by the erection and defense of Fort Meigs, and his brave Kentuckians, as well as himself, won additional laurels in pursuit of the enemy into Canada and in their final overthrow at the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh fell. Efforts have been put forth during many years past to induce the state or national government to take such action as might be necessary to protect the graves, preserve the forts, and commemorate the battles fought during the war of 1812, and this meeting has the furtherance of this object in view. An incorporated company has been formed, as Congress can only make donations to such bodies, and they have applied for and obtained authority to purchase and hold lands at any point from Fort Wayne to Toledo, on the Maumee River.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PILGRIMS DROWNED.

A native craft called a bugaral, loaded with pilgrims, was wrecked in the Gulf of Aden and 100 of its passengers were drowned. (The Gulf of Aden is the name now given to that portion of the sea lying between the north coast of Aden, terminating east with Cape Guardafui and the south coast of Arabia. Its length from east to west is about 450 miles, and its breadth from north to south varies from 160 to 200 miles.)

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1 white.....	\$4	@	85
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	88	@	88½
Flour, roller process.....	4 75	@	5 00
Flour, stone process.....	4 50	@	4 75
Corn.....	40	@	45
Oats.....	35	@	30
Barley.....	1 35	@	1 37
Rye per 100.....	4 00	@	4 25
Brass.....	12 75	@	13 00
Clover Seed @ bu.....	6 00	@	5 25
Timothy Seed.....	1 25	@	1 50
Apples per bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Butter @ lb.....	11	@	13
Cheese.....	8	@	8½
Eggs.....	11	@	12
Peas.....	10	@	11
Turkeys.....	10	@	11
Ducks @ pair.....	40	@	50
Potatoes, new, per bu.....	30	@	35
Potatoes @ bbl.....	1 10	@	1 20
Pears, common variety, @ bbl.....	2 50	@	3 50
Pears, Bartlett's, @ bbl.....	4 50	@	5 50
Peaches, per bu.....	2 50	@	3 50
Turnips.....	30	@	35
Onions @ bu.....	75	@	90
Honey.....	10	@	11
Beans, picked.....	1 25	@	1 30
Beans, unpicked.....	75	@	1 00
Hay.....	15 00	@	17 00
Straw.....	6 00	@	7 00
Pork, dressed @ 100.....	10 00	@	10 00
Pork, mess new.....	10 00	@	10 00
Pork, family.....	12 00	@	12 25
Hams.....	10	@	10½
Shoulders.....	5	@	6
Lard.....	7	@	7½
Dried Beef.....	12	@	13
Tallow.....	5	@	5½
Beef extra mess.....	30	@	35
Beef extra mess.....	10	@	10
Wood, Beech and Maple.....	75	@	80
Wood Maple.....	5 50	@	6 50
Wood Hickory.....	5 50	@	5 75

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market steady; shipping steers, \$4 00; 10 stockers and feeders, \$2 50 @ 10; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2 00 @ 30; through Texas cattle firm at \$2 60 @ 70; Western ranges, steady at \$1 75 @ 55.

HOGS—Market steady; rough and mixed, \$1 40 @ 55; packing and shipping, \$4 25 @ 65; light weight, \$4 20 @ 4 50; skips, \$2 00 @ 30.

SHEEP—Market stronger; natives, \$2 @ 40; Texans, \$1 75 @ 30.

WOOL.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "Michigan fleece is strong, and the price of X fleeces is a shade higher. Choice X fleeces command 25¢. No. 1 is quoted as selling at 21¢ and held for 22¢. Michigan No. 1 is exceedingly scarce in this market, and there is said to have been a strong speculative movement from Philadelphia, but as No. 1 wool has been brought here from that city during the week at prices slightly below those ruling here, it would seem as if the feeling were not generally extended among the trade of that city."

A Terrible Flood.

Details of the destruction in Canton, China, and vicinity by a recent great rain storm there, have been received in Washington. The flood was the most serious which has visited Canton in thirty years. More than 10,000 persons lost their lives, and a far greater number are left in a starving condition. Entire villages were engulfed, and the rivers and hills crisscrossed the vicinity were almost ruined. The price of rice has been raised eighteen percent, in consequence of the loss of the crop. The rain fell the latter part of June, filling and overflowing all the rivers. Many of the cities of Canton were flooded for over a week. In Kunming City the water broke through the city wall. It is reported that several thousand people were drowned in that place. In the Yangtze the rivers were broken in numerous places, and the water swept across the surrounding country, carrying everything before it. A foreigner, who was an eye witness of the scenes of devastation, reports one night the boat he occupied anchored near a bamboo grove. By morning the water had risen to the tops of the bamboos. At other points it rose as high as 40 feet during the night-time. The inhabitants fled from the villages and camped on hillsides. At Kun in a market place, situated near an embankment of one of the streams connected with the river which brings water from the North and West rivers, the majority of the inhabitants were drowned by water breaking through the embankment. Some escaped to a place of rising ground in the neighborhood, but the water continued to rise and gradually overtook the boat on drowning those who stood upon it. Seventeen Chinese graduates in Canton, hearing of the distress and suffering prevalent in their native villages, took passage on a boat with a view to proceeding home to render

JENNIE JUNE IN EUROPE.

The Isle of Wight and Queen Victoria's One Home From which Strangers are Excluded.

England's Summer Resort Not so Gay as America's Newport.

[Copyrighted 1885.]

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 8.—The difference between two days could hardly be more marked than that which divide the past twenty-four hours from the present in the mind of your correspondent. Yesterday a goodly company were gathered on the magnificent steamer Ems, the majority suffering all the horrors of a Channel passage, for an unusually calm and pleasant voyage was being brought to a tempestuous close. Ocean voyages are all alike, and only the fair weather and a little break in the machinery, which detained us some hours in such sunshine as made our ship seem like a fairy vessel becalmed in an enchanted ocean, varied the restful brightness of the days. That incident deserves mention, however, for a better reason than the cessation it afforded from the noise and din of the quiet machinery. It imposed a long and arduous task upon the machinists, who would stop neither for food nor rest till it was completed that the passengers raised a handsome sum to be divided among them. But the Captain would by no means consent that it should be offered to them. He said: "These engineers are experts; they are gentlemen; they have each won university honors; they have only done their duty; they would feel insulted." But it was represented that the money had been given and could not be returned, so the captain stated the case to the engineers and at their suggestion the money was given to the "widows and orphans' fund of seamen." I do not know whether this little act, and the captious way of putting it, will strike my readers as it did some of us who saw and heard it, but I know it thrilled one of them and made her glad and thankful that there are men who do good work for their own honor and reputation's sake and are gentlemen in the engine-room as well as in a dress suit. The delay brought us nearly a day later into Southampton harbor and perhaps occasioned our rough experience of "weather" during the last twenty-four hours that we spent on board the steamer, and which left behind the gray and lowering skies that greeted our approach to the famous "Needles," the points of rocks which rear their flinty heads and form the first view of the "Garden of England"—the Isle of Wight.



There is a lighthouse on the extreme point jutting out into the sea, and adventurous boatmen sail and row in between the cruel, jagged, tooth-like rocks, but it is dangerous for one not an expert, for there are powerful undercurrents which sweep treacherously down from fresh water and draw the unsuspecting into the eddies and cavernous pools beneath.

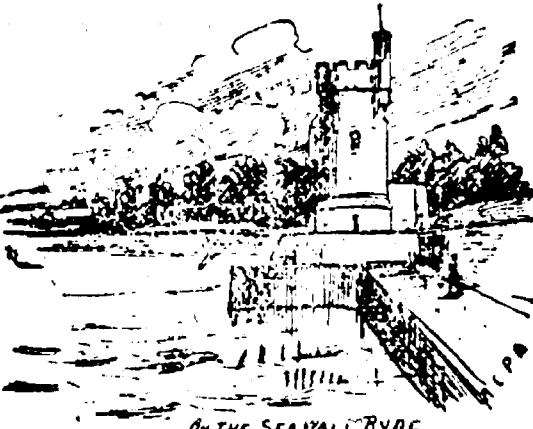
The usual transfer from the ship to a tug was made in Southampton Bay and a landing effected with little trouble and loss of time. On two previous occasions that I had entered England the small impediments carried by ladies were not examined at all, but they are more particular now, and every bag, satchel and shawl strap was subjected to a rigorous examination for possible dynamite rather than the contraband whisky and tobacco. One of the boxes belonging to a lady of our party had been put in her charge for transmission to a friend in London, and she was herself quite ignorant of what it contained. On opening it some books and unimportant articles appeared, with wads of newspaper wedged tightly in and about a large square tin box. The metal, however, only appeared in one corner. The box itself was wrapped in several folds of brown paper, and tied and knotted, and knotted and tied, and finally sealing waxed in a most formidable fashion. The deputy looked at the three women who stood sponsors for the box, without knowing its contents, and finally called another deputy, and the second man summoned the chief. "What was in it?" No one could tell. The three men evidently thought it was a "case," but finally one cut the strings with an "England-expects," etc., sort of an air, and everyone looked curiously to see what the suspected repository contained. Six packages of Huyler's candy—that was all. The men looked ashamed and bundled it up again with more haste than care, while a laugh went around the American side of the Southampton Custom House.

We had something contraband, however, in the shape of a bottle of fine old Kentucky whisky, which a believer in its virtues had put into our hands at parting, but which had not been opened. This it was considered might prove an acceptable gift to a patriotic American living in London, provided the amount of duty added to the trouble of carrying it did not

make it too much of a burden. The men looked at it, weighed it in their hands; they knew it was good whisky, and had an opportunity to turn the tables and the laugh, but to their credit be it said they refused to take advantage of the situation. "One bottle to three, Jack," said one; "that's not too much; let it pass." And it did pass free of any duty whatever. Within an hour of landing the whole operation had been satisfactorily performed and we were on board the Carisbrooke bound for Cowes, our objective point while remaining on the pretty Isle by the sea.



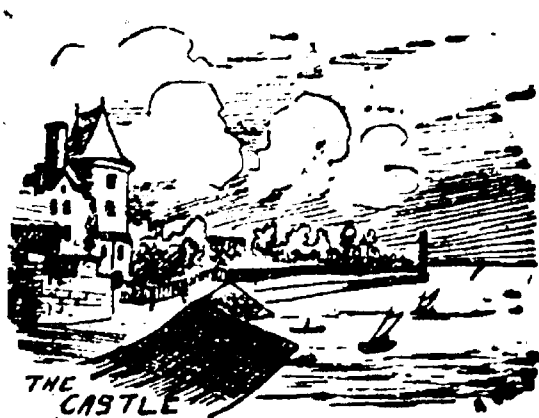
The Isle of Wight is turtle shaped. East and West Cowes divided by the Medina river forming its mouth. Straight through the center is Newport and Carisbrooke village and castle; on the right Yarmouth, on the left Ryde, on the lower left Freshwater and the Blackgang Chine; and on the lower right Franklin, Ventnor and Bon Church—all names familiar to every English speaking ear. Although one of the old towns—Brading—was settled by St. Wilfred who landed here in 704 and converted the men of Wight, the island up to the close of the last century had lost its early importance, and consisted of little more than two or three straggling villages and the relics of former fine castles and abbeys. The Rev. Leigh Richmond, who was curate of Brading and another small village from 1797 to 1835, excited widespread interest among the people among whom he dwelt by his "Short and Simple Annals of the Poor," which included the "Dairyman's Daughter" and "Little Jane the Young Cottager." These pious little narratives of unwritten lives excited a sort of furore and contained charming incidental bits of description of the varied and peculiarly beautiful scenery of the island. But the fashionable pre-eminence it has attained, its rapid growth and increase in population, must be largely credited to the influence of the present royal family: to the fact that the Queen spent her early years with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, at Norris Castle, and felt so attached to the locality that she purchased Osborne House from her own private funds and maintains it as the one home which is sacred to her own use and that of her family, and from which strangers are excluded.



Ryde is the largest town on the island, and as the yachting centre and the scene of the annual ball and regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, it is very gay in the season. It is also a good point from which interesting excursions may be made, but for purposes of rest and quiet and study of local color and character is not so desirable. There is a vast difference between the present appearance of Ryde with its smooth beach, its wide esplanade, its broad views extending to the Solent Sea on the west and the English Channel on the East and south, taking in Osborne and Norris Castle, the beautiful shores of Cowes, Appley Towers, St. Clare, and its appearance to Fielding, who in 1753 was carried here from a wreck, through what he calls an "impassable" gulf of mud by two men and lodged in a "comfortless inn," built from the remains of a wreck.

Of course, the principal attraction of Cowes to tourists is the Queen's residence, Osborne House, at least they think it, and the subtle influence of the fact doubtless assists to give the charm which renders it so fascinating to the stranger. But there is no obtrusive flunkeyism, or subservience to royalty; the queen and the members of her family are private individuals, and though treated with great respect are neither mobbed nor followed. It is often said there is less of vulgarity here than in any other resort in England, and in this respect it is compared to our own Newport. But there is a total absence of the assumption and less apparent exclusion and parade of wealth than in Newport, and it is therefore infinitely more agreeable to the casual visitor. The season does not begin here till July; it reaches its height in the early part of August, and closes in September. But it is agreeable in some parts of the Isle of Wight all the year round. There are parts of it that are desolation itself, and others where the towers bloom in the open air from January to December. The Marine Parade is the fashionable promenade, and it terminates at the "Green," a public park-like pleasure ground, with velvet turf, seats, trees and a beautiful view over the Solent, old rising ground, which was presented to the town for the use of the people by Mr. R. Stephenson, son of the famous engineer. A wide, low win-

dow of the ivy-covered inn, where I wrote this letter, is the Parade, and between it and the Green is the



castle now used as a club house by the Royal Yacht Squadron, who lease it from the crown. The building is one of two forts constructed for defense by Henry VII. from materials brought from Beaulieu Abbey, and is situated at a bend in the road, where the view of the terraced wall of West Cowes and East Cowes, across the Medina, is widest and finest, but the tower is too close to the view to present in itself an imposing or picturesque effect. It is not, however, commonplace and presents a pretty sight when the squadron is gathered, as it is to day, in the bright blue-green waters of the Solent, flags flying, crews and commanders forming groups on shore, neat little boats playing in all directions. Cowes, of course, is nothing if not nautical. The children wear sailor suits, the girls sailor hats, with a sprinkling of the coarse straw bonnets, so common among English girls, and which look all alike, with their trimmings of cream lace and flowers. Redfern Brothers have their original house here, and are the authority on yachting suits and tailor made gowns, probably because they design for the Princess of Wales and all the royalties. At least a dozen cloth gowns have been made as part of the trousseau of the Princess Beatrice, and wool costumes are the steady wear of the younger members of the royal family in all its branches, and they all bear the Redfern stamp. The shop is unpretending enough, but it contains a great variety of woolen materials, specially dyed, specially matched in exclusively manufactured brads, buttons, silk linings and finishings of various kinds. This specialization of materials and their admirable preparation and finish and the vigorous attention to detail are the great features of the house, while the demand of its customers for garments for special purposes, always designated with reference to the purpose, supplies a constant succession of novel ideas. A new design for a gown is named the "Admiral's Trousers" because of the broad braid stripes which form the side panels and the gold embroidered cuffs, vest and epaulettes, all upon cream white in conjunction with admiral blue chudnah, or vena cloth. The belt is leather with gold stitching and finish.



The "Admiral's Trousers" is a gown suited to a yacht dinner. The "Cruiser" is a regular yachting dress—the flag of the yacht forming the drapery upon the left, and its colors, the plaits let into the sides and partly covered by cords. The jacket is double breasted and short on the back, the cap with tip, the most fashionable yachting cap of the season.

Yachting is pursued here with a degree of earnestness unknown to the less maritime communities. Ladies as well as gentlemen make a business of it, and dress for it, not by having one semi-sailor suit made for occasional trips, but by keeping on hand a complete wardrobe for morning, evening, stateroom, deck and society, as well as solitary occasions. There are special wraps, with large full dolman, or rather clerical sleeves lined with crimson plush or figured raw silk, for ladies who leave the yacht to dine with friends on shore, and breakfast jackets of cream cloth, embroidered with the berger in gold or colors, and with the initials or monogram on the top of the left arm to match the flag. The buttons are specially made and hand-painted with the flag upon the surface, or gold officers' buttons are used and kept for a permanent possession. The Princess of Wales uses the Royal Yacht Squadron buttons in gold.



Perhaps the reader would like to know how much it costs to live in this "jewel set in the sea," in a way that is really not economical, but altogether delightful. For our party, consisting of three ladies—two young, one not so young—we have three rooms, two—a bedroom and a sitting room—fronting on the Parade and having a balcony in front lined with flowers and creeping vines of various kinds which screen from observation while affording a lovely lookout over the far waters of the Solent and the ever-changing panorama upon sea and land. The sitting room is well-furnished and in excellent taste with sofa, five easy and arm chairs, stands, centre table with dark embossed cover, light rosewood chairs with peacock brocade covers; quaint old buffet, pictures, some bound copies of illustrated works and the "Arctos;" mantel mirror, lambrequin, screen and ornaments; inlaid coal hod and brass fire irons. The chair covers are artistic, and the rugs are of skins or match the carpet. The one wide window forms a door which opens on to the balcony, and gives a conservatory extension which is charming and full of sweetness and color. The beds are excellent, all the appointments very clean, and we have our meals served by a neat-handed livy who possesses that curious touch of refinement in speech and manner so universal among the young women of the lower middle class in England, and seems a part of them, not at all dependent on the more or less of the three R's they have acquired, or even the Latin and less Greek; for "educated" girls in England often do a kind of work for pay for which a graduate of an American high school would consider herself far too good. For these accommodations, not including the attendance, we pay five and sixpence per day, for meals from one and sixpence to two and sixpence for each person, according to what we order. So that our average of cost, including fresh strawberries, which we buy and add to our eggs or fish in the morning and to our tea in the evening, is about \$2 per day each, and we have all been wishing every moment since we have been here that our few, too few, days could be extended indefinitely.

Jennie June

The Greek Idea of Death.

A writer in Macmillan's "Magazine" says a Greek peasant looks upon death quite differently from what a peasant of the western world is taught to believe. To him it is the end of all joy and gladness; the songs over his body (myriologues) speak of the black earth, the end of light and brilliancy. A popular Klephtic song on the death of heroes, when read by the side of Sophocles' description of the death of Ajax, show how curiously alike are the ideas of death as painted in the two poems. Charon is still believed to be a white haired old man with long and fearful nails, and in myriologues orations, which are still of every day occurrence in the island, you actually hear Charon's calque. He is now spoken of as Charos. In some parts of Greece they still, it is said, put money in the mouth of a deceased person to pay the passage. At the funeral of a child in a mountain village of Naxos a wax cross was put in the child's mouth by the priest, and on inquiry the writer was told that it was the freight money, so completely has the eastern church incorporated into itself the ancient idea.

A Teacher's Opinion.

Philadelphia Times. Apropos of the sudden death of a boy in a school-room recently, which was supposed to be due to overwork, Miss Whiting, a teacher of fifty years of experience in the public schools, says that children are never injured by what they have to study, but by long hours of confinement in the school-room. Upon this point, however, other well-qualified judges give a contrary opinion.

A Canadian land company last year sold \$24,000 worth of land, and paid out \$30,000 for salaries of officials. The stockholders begin to think that it is an eleemosynary institution.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

For custard pudding, one and one-half pints of milk, four eggs, one cupful sugar, two teaspoonfuls vanilla. Beat eggs and sugar together, dilute with milk and extract, pour into buttered pudding dish, set in oven in dripping pan two-thirds full of water, add bake until firm, about forty minutes in moderate oven.

Cake should never be disturbed while baking, for if it is moved or jarred after it has risen, before it is done it is apt to fall and "make a cradle." The oven should be as near the right temperature as possible, not quite so hot as for biscuit, for if it is too hot, and the door has to be opened to let in cool air when the cake is partially cooked, then it is very apt to fall.

For macaroni pudding, take one cupful broken macaroni, one and one-half pints milk, four eggs, one cupful sugar, one large tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful extract vanilla. Boil macaroni in well salted water ten minutes, then add to the boiling milk and simmer twenty minutes longer; remove from fire, pour on sugar, eggs and butter beaten together, lastly add extract; put in well buttered pudding dish, bake in steady oven thirty-five minutes and serve with sauce.

Sorrel soup is the kind that is ordered by French women to refresh themselves after a long, fatiguing journey. It is easily made. A good quantity of sorrel leaves must be picked from the stems and washed, then put them into a stew pan with a piece of butter to steam. No water is requisite. Dredge in, continually stirring, a tablespoon full or two of flour, unless the soup is clear. Add enough of any broth on hand, or a tablespoonful of the fluid beef, already seasoned. Serve with sippets or dice of toasted bread.

As to low neck gowns Dr. Hammond speaks more specifically in the North American Review, saying that they have been worn for many generations without apparent injury. "It might be supposed, at first thought," he continues, "that bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia and many kinds of rheumatism and neuralgia would be the result of the custom; but such is really not the case, all of these affections being much more frequently met with in men, who cover the chest and arms with several thicknesses of woolen material, in addition to a shirt of linen or cotton."

Any kind of fish may be served a la creole by taking a can of tomatoes, two onions, two tablespoonfuls of butter or sweet oil; stew the tomatoes, fry the onions in the oil or butter, thicken with a little flour, add hot water, sufficient to cover the fish. Black bass is good cooked in this way, cut four pounds of it into square pieces, put it in the saucepan with the onions, add four cloves, strain in the tomatoes, add salt and pepper to taste, cover closely and stew very slowly for an hour. The fish should keep its form. You may try halibut or any fish in the same way.

There is a steadily increasing demand for metallic candlesticks of good design. These articles pertain to associations of medieval times, and are appropriately produced in quaint forms with incrustated and raised ornaments or engraved incised lines. In one design an ebony stand is encircled by two tiers of twisted brass supports richly chased, each holding a candle at top, and from these spring segmental arched forms which meet in a central ornament. Other frames are in standard form, with straight and curved cross pieces richly chased, the row of supports on the former being at different elevations, so as to present an arc of light.

To make old-style strawberry short cake requires three pints of strawberries, one cupful of sugar, one quart of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a cupful of butter and a cupful and a half of milk. Mix the baking powder with the flour and rub the mixture through a sieve. Rub the butter into this mixture; and after adding the milk, stir quickly until a smooth paste is formed. Divide the dough into six parts, and roll each down to the size of a plate. Lay the pieces in half a dozen buttered tin plates and bake in a quick oven for ten minutes. Meanwhile hull the strawberries, and after mashing them a little add the cupful of sugar. When the short-cakes are baked, spread the sweetened fruit between them, making three complete cakes. Serve hot. If strawberries be abundant more than three pints may be used.

Teaching a Horse Language.

It is a mistaken idea that the horse must be kept in fear with the whip. He must be first taken in hand to learn the voice, and gradually made to understand by example the meaning of what is said to him. Teaching a horse is just like teaching a child; when you commence the alphabet with him you make him repeat it, so as to familiarize him with the sounds and appearance of each letter. So with the horse, if you want him to go to the left or right, when you say left, you lead him by the head in that direction until he goes in that direction without your aid. To be sure it takes time to make him understand, but he will get as used to the words you speak and their meaning as he does to "whoa" and "get up."—Minneapolis Tribune.

It is reported that money to loan on farm mortgages is a drug on the market. A country is not in a bad way when it has learned to get along without farm mortgages.—The Current.

A Chapter on Fruits.

"Fruit being palatable and easily obtained, and less heat-producing than meat and bread, should be largely used as a food, in summer," so says the *British Medical Journal*. All the best medical authorities agree upon this statement. No one disputes that fruit is more easily obtained in the summer than in the winter. Very few boys go out, in this climate, to rob water-melon patches on Christmas eve. And the cases in which people take the cholera by lounging about in the grass, eating green apples in January, are very rare. And we all agree that fruit should be used largely as a food. Some people may prefer to use it as a raiment, but this is not right. The banana is sometimes very successfully used as a roller-skate, but this use of that excellent is improper and forced. The onion may also be diverted from its use as a food and employed as a weapon of offense. And the hucksters make sales of apples and lemons. But we are all agreed that the best use to which food can be applied is as a food.

The best way to obtain food, perhaps, is to wait until the farmer has gone to bed. Then a thunder-storm can't weaken him. The enthusiastic fruit-seeker should not neglect to take along a can of chloroform for the dogs, as they are passionately fond of it. A farm-dog does not often have the opportunity of inhaling the chloroform that does not cheer one-half so much as it inebriates twice as quick. Give him all he wants of it; he will feel the better for its digestive properties. It is just what the dog needs, especially after a hurried repast of human food.

Fruit, the doctors tell us, may be taken with a meal or upon an empty stomach. It has, they say, a gently-irritating effect on the mucous membrane of the stomach. A long lumber hedge switch in the hands of the man who owns the orchard, has also been found to have a gently-irritating effect upon the epidermis of the back, which, has, in some instances, been sensibly noticed through two coats, a vest, a hickory shirt and an atlas back. "A succulent and pleasantly-acid variety is best for the purpose of an asperient." And, perhaps, although we are not a medical expert, yet we say it boldly, perhaps there is no fruit quite so succulent as new cider, eaten through a straw. As it grows riper and riper, the cider loses this succulent quality, and is to be eaten rapidly, in large doses, with most astonishingly exhilarating effects. This vigorous and hardy fruit, gathered from the sunny side of a New Jersey "stone fence," will put the spring into the heels of an old man, until he will weigh a ton. "Cooking," says the *Medical Journal*, "removes much of the acidity from crude fruit and renders it lighter and more palatable," but we believe this kind of an apple is usually eaten cold.

"It is a fundamental principle that whatever fruit is eaten uncooked, must be fully ripe." And all people cannot eat all kinds of fruit. For instance, a boy 12 years old should only be allowed to eat the following fruit, in various stages of maturity: Apples ten days from the blossom, pears, as soon as they can be scratched with a piece of glass, gooseberries in the bud, peaches when the pith becomes too hard to bite, grapes, melons in the pith, squash, potatoes, turnips, cucumbers, onions, bananas, gourds, cranberries, crab-apples, acorns, pig-nuts, new persimmons and oak-balls. But it is difficult, even with the utmost vigilance, for the parent to restrict the boy to even this liberal fruit diet, although it is dangerous even for the healthy boy to go beyond this limit. Still, he will do it sometimes. About twice a day.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

An Incident of a Strike.

B. P. Shillaber narrates the following incident of a strike on the Boston Post: "I remember a strike on the Post, many years ago, when Col. Charles E. Greene was at its head. The price per 1,000 ems at that day was 25 cents, and the demand was for an increase of three cents. The strike was not confined to the Post, but was extended to all the papers, it being under the auspices of the printers' union. Those filling the several editorial departments on the Post were all printers, though a little rusty from disuse, the Colonel himself having been in former time a very rapid compositor, and it was determined to withstand the demand until a remedy could be found. The men had been modest but firm in their action, though, as customary in such cases, striking just at the time their services were most needed. They stood about the office and looked good-naturedly on the proceedings. The Colonel took off his coat, as did all of his associates, and prepared to pitch into the work. The types were waiting to be manipulated, and the Colonel, proceeding to the copy drawer, procured a 'take' in nonpareil as solid as a brick. It was the rule to take copy just as it came, and he had no choice. He plied his skill diligently and did good work until he had achieved a stickful, making excellent type, but as he was reading in type that which he had set up he had occasion to lift up a line in order to correct an error, when it 'squabbled' irredeemably. This was too much for his equanimity. He looked at it a moment with a half-lugubrious air, and then taking down his coat, he said laughingly to the waiting printers, 'Boys, go to work; 'tis worth it.' They gave him a hearty cheer, and the strike ended for that time. Printers in editorial positions nowadays are rarely found."

Sanitary Item.

A young gentleman, accompanied by a friend, sat at a table in a New York concert hall, enjoying a cigar and toddy. The young man nodded to the waiter, and, on the menial appearing, asked him:

"Isn't that Dr. Smith, ever there in the corner?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many drinks has he had this evening?"

"Six, sir."

"How many cigars has he smoked?"

"Four or five?"

"Now just see what a fraud that doctor is? It was only yesterday he told me that one cigar and a toddy was as much as any man ought to take. Another beer, waiter?"—*Texas Sittings*.

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

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STATE OF MICHIGAN: Seventh Judicial Circuit—In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Livingston, in Chancery, at Howell, on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1885. In the cause wherein LAURA A. MEAD is complainant and HENRY S. MEAD is defendant. Upon due proof of affidavit that Henry S. Mead, defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this court, resides out of said state of Michigan and in Washington Territory, and on motion of Rollin H. Pearson, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in the said cause within four months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed; and further that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the PINCKNEY DISPATCH, a newspaper printed in the said county of Livingston, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession. Such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on this defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, this tenth day of August, A. D. 1885. W. P. VAN WINKLE, Circuit Court Commissioner for said County. ROLLIN H. PEARSON, Solicitor for Complainant. (A true copy; attest, JOHN RYAN, Register.)

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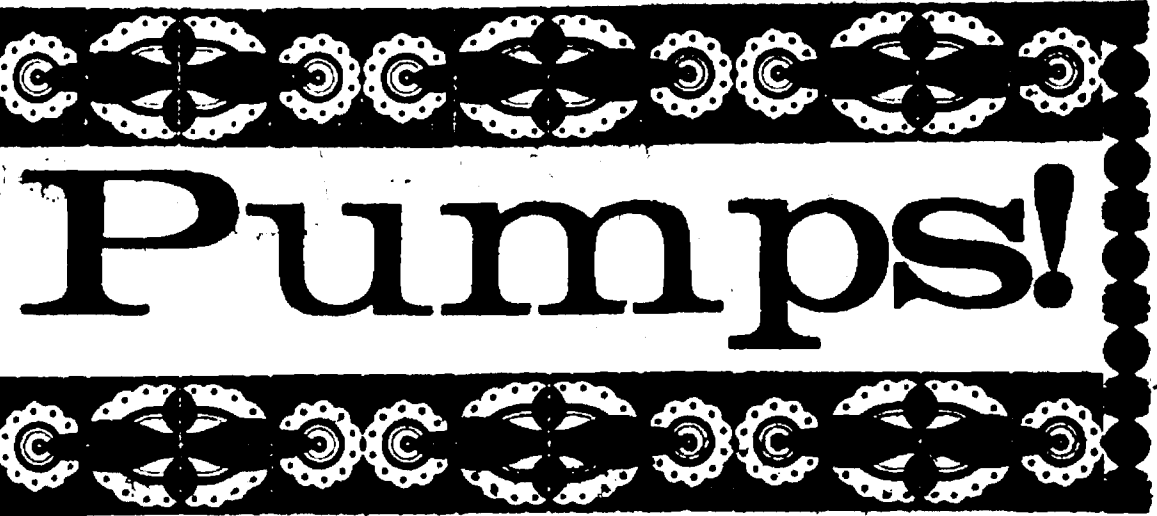
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TIMELY TOPICS.

THE Caroline islands, about which Spain is quarreling with Germany, are one of the most numerous groups in the Indian ocean. They are mostly very small, and the largest is only twenty-four miles in circumference. They are fertile and produce great quantities of fruit. As a rule, one of them is barely large enough to make a single farm for an American. The climate is mild. The inhabitants are Malays. The group was discovered in 1548 by Lopes de Vallalobos, a Spanish adventurer; and this fact constitutes Spain's sole claim to the islands. From that day to this Spain has never established a colony there, or even set up a trade, but has left the islands wholly to the natives. Some twenty or more years ago, the Germans began to trade with the islands. Since then, German settlers have established themselves on several of the islands. Small German vessels now regularly visit the islands for trading purposes. Some years ago England united with Germany in holding that Spain had no valid title. It is only now, when Germany seeks to take formal possession, in order to legitimize and protect the German settlers and traders, that Spain has suddenly waked up to renew her ancient claim. As a matter of fact, and also of equity, neither Spain nor Germany has any legitimate title. The Spanish title by right of discovery has long lapsed by disuse. The German claim rests only on the fact that a few German traders with the natives have settled there. It would, however, be better for the world to have the German claim to succeed, if either of the two does, because Germany will settle and cultivate the islands, govern them wisely, and make them of use to civilized mankind.

The Commissioners of Emigration at New York have referred a case to the Treasury Department which raises an interesting point in regard to the immigration of paupers. A party of about sixty Arab gypsies recently arrived at New York on the steamship Chateau Leoville. An examination showed that they were paupers likely to become a public charge within the meaning of the Pauper Immigrant act, and they were put back on the steamship to be returned to the country whence they came. The Commissioners have since been informed that about fifty gypsies, believed to be the same party, have recently crossed the Canadian border line into Vermont and are now making their way south. It is supposed they were landed at Halifax or were transferred at sea to another vessel bound to that port. The facts were reported at the Treasury Department and instructions requested. The officer to whom the case was referred—Mr. Lyman, chief of the Navigation Division—says that nothing can be done in the premises. The Pauper Immigrant act, he explains, prohibits the landing of all pauper immigrants who may be brought to this country in a ship or vessel, but is silent on the subject of such as may enter the country by land. The subject will be reported to congress at its next meeting, with a view of securing legislation to meet such cases as the one in question.

THE Brantford Canada Expositor voices the sentiment of the United States when it says, regarding the salvation army scheme of sending fallen women of London out of England: The Canadian authorities ought to let its promoters thoroughly understand that this is no Botany Bay, and that the people decidedly object to Canada being made a dumping place for the filth of the world. We doubt not the British poor law authorities will be only too glad to have the fallen women dependent on them for support shipped out of the country. But if they think there is any demand for such a class here, they are mightily mistaken. And the government and Sir Charles Tupper merit the hearty condemnation of the toilers of this country, for assuring the people of Great Britain that Canada is ready to welcome and provide food and clothing for 100,000 British waifs.

A LAW has been enacted in Austria making the observance of Sunday compulsory. The law, however, contains a clause exempting from its operation Jewish tradesmen and artisans who do not work on their Sabbath.

EDISON'S LATEST IDEAS.

Experiments for Telegraphing Between Ships at Sea.

It was rather a weird experience, meeting him there in the great gloomy building, where there are but two men besides himself, at night. He was chiefly engaged with his new idea of telegraphing from railroad trains in motion. This is not to be done by a cable laid along the track, on the Phelps plan, but by throwing the electric current, by induction, to one of the wires alongside the railroad. His experiments have already shown that the sparks can be thrown 180 feet. The regular Morse instrument, with certain appliances will be used. The battery is to be grounded in the wheels of the car, and on the top of the car there will be condensers of tin foil spread upon long strips of wood. Arrangements are also progressing for an experiment in telegraphing by the same method from one ship to another at sea.

"But is that possible," I asked. "How far do you think you can throw the current over the water?"

"I am afraid to say how far," was the answer. "From the data already obtained, the theoretical conclusion is that we can throw it twenty-four miles. Possibly we can throw it more than that."

Then Edison rapidly sketched on paper a map of the two continents and the Atlantic, and illustrated his plan of telegraphing from ship to ship so as to establish certain communication between the shore and any part of the frequented seas. Not content with this projected miracle, which seems to be near its fulfillment, he is also busy upon improvements in submarine telegraphy. The method now generally in vogue of reckoning words through cable by the flicker of a flame thrown upon a mirror is amazingly insufficient, as is shown on a diagram which Edison displayed. The number of dots indicating letters often has to be judged by operators from the length of time that the flame hesitates. Even the siphon receiver invented by Sir William Thompson and used by one or two of the new cables, is not quite satisfactory, although it marks the dots pretty nearly. Edison is trying to devise some means of attaining a higher or better regulated rate of speed so that the record may be made clearer. But "it's a tough job," he says.

Perhaps the most interesting thing he had to say was respecting his exploration for a "new force." At present he calls it simply x y z. He does not pretend to know what it is. But he says that there are many phenomena which are not explained by any force yet recognized, and it is these which he is going to investigate. Vibrations of matter at the rate of 80,000 a second produce the highest sound we can hear. Between these and the vibrations which, at the rate of millions per second, cause the sensation of heat, there is a large gap; and between these and the vibrations that give sensations of color there is another gap. These gaps, Edison believes, are filled by vibrations as yet unmeasured, which constitute the new, or unnamed, force he is in search of. He brought out from a drawer sundry loose sheets on which he had sketched a number of machines he had projected, which respond to some influence still undefined. "I got these down as they occur to me," he said, "and when I get enough of them together I shall have the machines made and try to generalize my observations."

Think of it! A man in this skeptical century who dares believe in a discovery beyond all discoveries. Here is a student of nature who is not afraid to have the spirit of a Galileo or a Kepler or an Isaac Newton. Perhaps we shall learn from him that in returning to faith and insight, aided by bold and patient experiment, we may go forward by going backward. "What do you think as to the nature of matter?" I asked, unscrupulously. The answer was prompt: "I do not believe that matter is inert, acted upon by an outside force. To me it seems that every atom is possessed of a certain amount of primitive intelligence. Look at the thousand ways in which atoms of hydrogen combine with those of other elements, forming the most diverse substances. Do you mean to say that they do this without intelligence? When they get together in certain forms they make animals of the lower orders. Finally, they combine in man, who represents the total intelligence of all the atoms."

"But where does this intelligence come from originally?"

"From some power greater than ourselves."

"Do you then believe in an intelligent Creator, a personal God?" was the next question.

"Certainly," said Mr. Edison. "The existence of such a God, in my mind, can almost be proved from chemistry."

Lucretius thought that all atoms were moved by feelings of love or hate—what we call attraction or repulsion. Edison's idea is far more subtle, since he allows the atoms only a germ of intelligence. It also seems to be quite in keeping with the doctrine of evolution, while it contains nothing that is not in harmony with the idealism of the Platonists. And so we discover down on Avenue B, in the prosaic city of New York, a philosopher who believes in a personal God, and is at the same time the foremost exponent of Applied science. Curious that he should be at work here, night after night, in the midst of a million of people, only a few hundred of whom know how he is employ-

ed during the nocturnal hours! As a usual thing he works until 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, his supper basket remaining untouched beside him; and sometimes it is 9 o'clock of the next day before he leaves the bench of the laboratory. "I can't think out anything," he says, "except when I'm experimenting." I have a library of 6,000 scientific works, but somehow I can't find what I want in books. How do I make calculations? Well, I don't know exactly. I can't do it on paper. I have to be moving around."

So there he goes, moving around, thinking and working with his hands, in the big somber building, while the city is asleep. He is the controlling power of several large factories, a millionaire, a man of business, a marvelous inventor; yet he is as simple and happy as a child. When wrapped in an old seersucker dressing gown, he can manipulate at will and without interruption the mysterious forces and properties of nature. In meeting him I thought of him more as a poet or a musician than as a machinist and electrician. Like the Brahmin I saw last week, he deals with occult powers, in quite a different way, but perhaps to the same end, of perfecting man's control over the elements that shape life. It was significant that we climbed a dark stairway to reach his topmost place of light and intelligence. Americans are practical and skeptical. It ought to amuse them greatly to learn that the champion of their inventive genius is largely a believer in things unseen, and unknown.—New York, Cor. Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Service of Premiers.

The limit of Mr. Gladstone's present premiership will be the date on which his successor takes office. Calculating merely to the 9th inst., when the ministry determined to tender its resignation, Mr. Gladstone's premiership is six in length of service since the accession of the house of Hanover, in 1714. The duke of Newcastle, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli held the reins of government longer for a single term than has Gladstone in either of his terms. The latter's first premiership lasted 5 years 2 months and 12 days; his second, to June 9, 5 years 1 month and 11 days. Newcastle served 8 years 5 months 8 days, from April 21, 1754, till May 29, 1762. Melbourne's first government in 1834, lasted less than five months, his second, from April 18, 1835, to September 1, 1841, 6 years 4 months 13 days. Palmerston's first premiership lasted 3 years 8 days. His second 6 years, 9 months 8 days. Benjamin Disraeli's first government began and ended in 1868, covering a period of 9 months 12 days; his second extended from Feb. 21, 1874, to April 28, 1880—6 years 2 months 7 days. Mr. Gladstone's two tenures of power aggregated 10 years 3 months 23 days.

Five premiers of the forty-two between 1714 and 1885 have held the reins of government longer than the "grand old man." Robert Walpole, the first cabinet chief under the Hanovers, was in office 2 years and six months, from Oct. 10, 1714, until April 10, 1717, and again from April 20, 1720, until Feb. 11, 1742—a single continuous lease of 21 years 9 months 18 days, and an aggregate of 24 years 3 months and 21 days. Henry Pelham was premier from July 26, 1743, until April 21, 1754—10 years 8 months and 25 days. Lord North took office Jan. 28, 1770, and held it 12 years 2 months and 2 days. William Pitt's service of 17 years 2 months and 10 days, from Dec. 27, 1783, till March 7, 1801, and of 1 year 7 months and 26 days, from May 12, 1804, till Jan. 8, 1806, ranks second in length—19 years 10 months and 6 days. The fifth long-timer, the third in length of consecutive service, was Lord Liverpool, who took office June 8, 1812, and gave way to Canning April 11, 1827, after 14 years 10 months and 3 days of power. The prime minister whose single lease of power was briefest, since 1714, was the marquis of Rockingham. He succeeded Lord North March 30, 1782, and 3 months and 3 days later gave way to Shelborne. On an earlier occasion—1765-66—Rockingham was premier for little more than a year. The average duration of the 42 ministers that have conducted the government of Britain since 1714 has been 4 years 25 days. Mr. Gladstone is the only premier of all those called a second time to form a cabinet whose lease of power each time exceeded this average.—Union Herald.

Progress and Picturesqueness.

The railroads have driven out the long handle frying pan and the flapjack of twenty years ago, and introduced the condensed milk and canned fruit of commerce. Along the highways, where once the hopeful hundreds marched with long handled shovels and pick and pan, cooking by the way thin salt pork and flapjacks, and slung upon now the road is lined with empty beer bottles and peach cans that have outlived their usefulness. No landscape can be picturesque with an empty peach can in the foreground, any more than a lion would look grand in a red monogram horse blanket and false teeth.—Bill Nye.

A woman in a Lake Geneva car last week gave her infant a severe slapping to make it quit crying. She perhaps did this to show the passengers what a profound respect she had for law, order, discipline, and submission. The infant was about three months of age. In a few years it will say, "There is no place like home," and will hasten to leave it for that reason.—The Current, Chicago.

The Broncho.

A broncho is a horse. He has four legs like the saw horse, but is decidedly more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mien, but there isn't a real safe place about him. There is nothing mean about the broncho, though; he is perfectly reasonable and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone, but he does ask this, and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broncho that lives out some miles from this city. We know him right well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The broncho looked sadly at him, shook his head, and begged the fellow, as plain as could be, to go away and not try to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own happiness, but the man came on with the saddle, and continued to aggress. Then the broncho reached out with his right hind foot and expostulated with him so that he died. When thoroughly aroused, the broncho is quite fatal, and if you can get close enough to him to examine his cranial structure, you will find a cavity just above the eye, where the bump of remorse should be. The broncho is what the cowboys call "high strung." If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up on his apex. We rode a broncho once. We didn't travel far, but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and a derrick, but we didn't put on any necessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location on his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment, and then he gathered up his loins and delivered a volley of heels and hardware, straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make a motion to dismount, but the beast had got under way by this time, so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tail, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched us so high that every time we started down we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally he gave us one grand, farewell boost, and we clove the firmament and split up through the blushed general until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could distinctly hear the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell, in a little heap, about one hundred yards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in a cigar-box and carried us to the hospital. As they looked pityingly at us, the attending surgeons marvelled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another that it was a railroad smash-up, but we thought of the calico-hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewy mead, and held our peace.—Sante Fe Democrat.

Mr. Spurgeon's Modesty.

An English lady had occasion some time since to travel without escort from Suffolk to London, and she was forced to take a train on which there were no carriages reserved for ladies. "There is a compartment occupied only by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon," the guard said in answer to her expression of disappointment, "perhaps you do not object to riding with him."

The lady acquiesced, and accordingly was so placed. An inquiry on the part of the reverend gentleman in relation to the window opened the conversation, and presently the two travelers were discoursing amicably upon general topics. At length they reached Mr. Spurgeon's native village, where the train paused a few moments.

"I presume, Madam," the gentleman observed with genuine enthusiasm, "that you have heard of Spurgeon, the great preacher. This village has the honor of being his birthplace."

He went on from this text, drawn out somewhat, it is true, by the lady, and praised himself most unsparingly, declaring Spurgeon to be the greatest divine in all England. When London was reached he politely assisted the lady into a cab, and was bidding her good-bye, when she said:

"I thank you very much for your kindness, Mr. Spurgeon."

Surprise, chagrin and anger all painted themselves upon the face of the other, but he apparently struggled to maintain his countenance and his temper. Striking himself melodramatically upon the chest, he exclaimed:

"Down, temper! Down, temper, down!"

And, turning upon his heel, he left her abruptly.—L. L.

Circulating Slanders.

Women, mothers, pious women, women that are busy-bodies in church; that think themselves pious; that would be insulted at an intimation that they are not pure-minded, or that they are lacking in sympathy for their kind, read the papers and make merchandise of the terrible afflictions of their neighbors, gloat over these gloating narrations, have a sensation of exhilaration at this crushing calamity to their own kind; patronize the panders to their own cruel and corrupt natures; make themselves accessory to this invasion of the sacred privacy of the family to make its calamity a profit of the trade of scandal-mongering, and are not a whit better than the pandering trader who supplies the wares which their natures demand.—Terre Haute Mail.

The man in the iron mask.—The base ball catcher.

FACT AND FANCY.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is writing her first novel.

There are 412 different species of trees in the American forests.

A man may see through the glass darkly, but the stone beer-mug knocks him out.

The profits of the late Hugh Conway on the shilling edition of "Called Back" were \$9,000.

A military company is well drilled when it can dress in a straight line on the street without the aid of a car-track to form on.

Mrs. James A. Garfield will be given a reception by the trustees and president of Williams college at Williams-town, Mass., June 30th.

"The richest man in Oregon began business by tanning calfskins," says an exchange. This is reversing the rule. Most men begin by being tanned.

The chap who stole a dollar scarf-pin in New York city, and went to Sing Sing for five years, figures that Fred Ward will get a sentence of 680,264 years.

A child who had once seen a grab-bag in church, after the contribution-box had passed by one Sunday, whispered to her mother: "How much did you get? I grabbed a quarter."

"Now, then, John," said the restaurant-keeper to his boy, "bring out those sandwiches we put up last winter. Here's a big order come in to supply the Sunday-school picnic."

The fellow who swallowed a trade-dollar the other day is probably the only man in the country who is heartily and sincerely glad that the government didn't put in the other 15 cents.

"How did you like my sermon last Sunday, Miss Gushington?" "Perfectly delighted. I was transported." "To visionary lands of paradise, I suppose?" "No sir. To the land of dreams."

Complaints about the adulteration of lager beer are quite common, but the average drinker doesn't lose heart about it as long as the bartender does not adulterate a schooner with too much foam.

A Texan who has lived for years among the cowboys says that many of them are graduates of eastern colleges. And some persons think a college education is of no great benefit to a young man.

A rich miser was offered the plate on the occasion of a charity collection. "I have nothing," said he. "Then take something, sir," said the lady collector. "You know I am begging for the poor."

Tobacco users get no quarter from Dr. Talmage, who, in a recent sermon, declared "the broad avenue leading down to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hell is strewn thick with tobacco leaves."

John Ruskin's latest grievance is that people write letters to the London newspapers, signing them with his name, and imitate his style, but sufficiently mutilate it to carry the idea that he is failing in mental power.

A profane man in town has so much respect for King James' version of the Old Testament that he proposes to continue to swear by it. He says the word sheol is not so soothing to the pent-up feelings as the old one.

Jersey School Commissioner—This new teacher ain't fit for business. Citizen—What's the matter with him? "He can't spell with a cent." "Can't spell?" "He told my darter to-day that 'skeeters' was spelled with an 'm.'"

"Papa, do you think our preacher writes his own sermons?" "I have no reason to doubt it, my son; why should you?" "Why, 'pears to me that if he wrote 'em he'd know enough about 'em to take his eyes off the paper once in a while when he reads."

A Tennessee editor keeps two large snakes in a glass case in his editorial room. The probabilities are that he swore off on the 1st of January, and has taken this precaution to keep the reptiles out of his boots. "A snake in the glass" is more harmful than two snakes under a glass.

"What is your name, little girl?" asked the Sunday-school teacher of a new scholar. "Sheolen Miller, miss," was the answer. "Sheolen?" repeated the teacher, somewhat surprised; "isn't that rather a queer name?" "Yes, miss, but before the revised version came out it wasn't so queer." Then the teacher fell to thinking of spiritual matters.

John Esten Cooke, of Virginia, has made a searching investigation of the Pocahontas matter, and he is satisfied, from all the evidence to be had, that Smith was captured by a party of Indians in 1607 and carried to the Indian capital on York river, where Pocahontas ordered him to be slain. She took Smith's head in her arms, so that it was impossible to beat out his brains without hitting her. Powhatan consented to spare the prisoner, and treated him kindly. Afterward Smith released some Indian prisoners, stating that it was for the sake of Pocahontas. He told his friends in Jamestown that Pocahontas had saved his life. In a letter to Queen Anne he said he would be guilty of the "deadly poison of ingratitude" if he forgot the goodness of Pocahontas. In several letters he gave to this girl credit for his rescue from death. It was on this account that Pocahontas was flatteringly received at the English court. After her marriage to Rolfe she was baptized, and lived "civilly and lovingly with her husband."

Helpless Upon a Friendless Sea.

Who, in taking passage in a great trans-Atlantic steamer does not feel a thrill of exultation over her magnificent power. Against her the Storm King may hurl his elemental forces, nor pierce her armor, nor stop her onward course.

But let me describe a scene when, one morning in mid-ocean, there came an alarm from the pilot house followed by a cry: "The ship's rudder is lost!" From the confident expression, consternation came to every face. The wheelman being helpless to direct her course, the vessel was at the mercy of wind and wave.

The captain had been negligent—the hangings of the rudder were allowed to wear weak, and suddenly it had dropped deep into the sea!

Strong in intellect, in physical vigor, in energy and in ambition, man confronts undaunted, gigantic tasks and commands applause for his magnificent achievements. But, all unexpected, an alarm comes—the rudder of his constitution is gone. He has been careless of its preservation; mental strain, nervous excitement, irregular habits, overwork, have destroyed the action of his kidneys and liver. This would not occur were Warner's safe cure used to restore vitality to those organs and back to the man that which will lead him to the haven of his ambition.

—The Traveler.

Drinking salt water will cure lunacy, according to a theory elaborated by the secretary of the London swimming school.

FOR DISEASES of horses and cattle, nothing compares with Veterinary Carbolic Acid. It is the only preparation that leaves no scar and invariably grows the hair in its original color, old by drug-gists at 50 cents and \$1.00.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calais," made by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Halford Sauce. Expressly for family use. Only sold in bottles. Best and cheapest.

JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BRUISES AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

On Every Bottle.

TRADE MARK

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable-tonic, cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—order from medicine.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

FOR THE BLOOD TAKE FOR DYSPEPSIA

HOPS & MALT BITTERS.

Nothing was a certain cure for all Blood troubles. Nothing was ever invented that cleanses the Blood and purifies the System equal to Hops and Malt Bitters. It tones up the System, puts new Blood in your veins, restores your lost appetite and sleep, and brings you perfect health. It never fails to give relief in all cases of Kidney or Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headaches, Dyspepsia, Nervous Disorders, and all Female Complaints; when properly taken it is a sure cure. A Thousands have been benefited by it in this and other Western States. It is the best Combination of Vegetable remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the Weak and Debilitated. Do not get Hops and Malt Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters, richly in my practice.

Robert C. Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

T. H. HINCHMAN & SONS, Detroit, Mich., Wholesale Agents.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. No pain. No relapse. Cured. Dr. J. B. HARRIS, Lebanon, Ohio.

The wine product for 1885 is estimated at 15,000,000 gallons.

New York state has 3,500 railroad bridges within its borders.

It is two years since the White House had a fresh coat of paint.

Millais is the first English painter who has been made a Baron.

Florida gooseberry "bushes" are really trees—often 10 feet high.

In London there are 60,000 families occupying only one room each.

Water sold for 8 cents per gallon last week, at and near Ashland, Pa.

England has 177 ragged schools, for the education of 50,000 poor children.

You can get a good dinner in a first-class hotel in Norway for 10 or 12 cents.

The dudes of Lima, Peru, wear petrified human eye balls for watch charms.

Fully 10,000,000 dozen of birch and boxwood spoons are made in Russia every year.

It is claimed that Grant voted for James Buchanan at the presidential election of 1860.

The culture of flowers is one of the most extensive and profitable industries of the Sicily Islands.

Pontifical high mass was celebrated, for the first time since the reformation, recently at Copenhagen.

English hog raisers are worrying over the malignant character of swine fever, now quite prevalent.

Men in Japan never, or hardly ever, swear. The vilest epithet one is likely to hear there is "beast."

The oldest living graduate of West Point is J. H. Hewitt of Baltimore, a member of the class of 1818.

A Canadian doctor argues that 50 per cent of all diseases must be ascribed to the use of stimulants.

Bismarck, having "sworn off" smoking, declares that he regards cigarettes as both noxious and ridiculous.

The plan for a 75-acre botanical garden in Mount Royal park at Montreal is being pushed forward for realization.

About 35 years ago potatoes were first eaten in England as sweetmeats, being stewed in sack wine and sugar.

A national convention of string bands is to meet at Pittsburg, in September. The cats of the city should get up an indignation meeting.

Sandwich island doctors want to stay the spread of leprosy by vaccinating the people with leprosy microbes; but they can't find any willing victims.

A governor of Kansas once "cooked his political goose" by declaring that "the average Kansas town will vote bonds to buy a can to tie to a dog's tail."

A society of child killers who, pretending to be nurses, poison babies "in order to save them from the vexatious of life," have their headquarters at Boston, Russia.

A re-survey of the lands of France has just been completed, to repair the loss caused by the burning of the official land registry books in the days of the commune in 1871.

They have struck oil near Saratoga. Arab women are almost invariably ugly. Coffee can be raised in Florida with profit. They raise 30-pound cantaloupes in Georgia.

New Zealand is the paradise of small farmers. Cleveland masons are putting up a \$100,000 temple.

The Orkney Islands have an immense trade in eggs. Postal cards are not quite as popular as they used to be.

Old people in Persia consume a frightful amount of opium.

Bela Lockwood's favorite shoe buttoner is a silver hairpin.

In round numbers, 60,000 separate books and pamphlets have been published by the order of congress since this government started.

A Sample Box of Writing Pens Free. For 50-cent stamps to pay postage, etc., you can get a fine metallic box of best assorted steel pens, one set elegant gold and silver picture cards and copy of the "Cultivator and Housekeeper," also 14 valuable receipts showing how to make best black writing ink for 10c a gallon, good and cheap artificial honey and 12 other formulas worth \$5.00 in any one. This offer is made to introduce the pens and the Cultivator. Address the Cultivator, Omaha, Neb.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaints; gives prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a box. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not without them.

VERY IMPORTANT. A cold in the Head, causes much discomfort and annoyance, and if of frequent recurrence often produces serious results. The membrane of the nasal passage becomes inflamed and stopped up, an acid and poisonous virus is formed, sores form in the head, deafness, headache and roaring in the ears ensue and the sufferer finally discovers that he has the Catarrh. This loathsome disease is by many considered incurable but never fails to yield to the power of Ely's Cream Balm. This is an article of undoubted merit, not a liquid nor a snuff, but a pleasant, cleanly and efficacious remedy which a child can use. It is applied into the nostrils where it is absorbed. It opens the passages, allays inflammation, heals all sores, cleanses and soothes the membrane linings and restores the sense of taste and smell. It gives instant relief; and a thorough treatment will certainly cure. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. Ely Bros., Druggists Owego, N. Y.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH." Correct offensive odors at once. Complete cure worst cases, also unequalled as gargle for Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, etc.

There are no white servants at the White House.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION. Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Well's Health Food."

Parisian belles now carry pistols.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Stricture, Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Baccho-Tanin."

Colored gums and precious stones are having a great run in the east.

A Splendid Dairy. is one that yields its owner a good profit through the whole season. But the most supply the cows with what they need in order for them to be able to keep up their product. When their butter gets light in color he must make it "git edged" by using Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. It gives the golden color of Java, and adds five cents per pound to the value of the butter.

PATENTS obtained by Louis Bagger & Co., Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Est'd 1861. Advice free.

What Everybody Says. Must be true. And the unanimous praise which people who have used it give freely to Sarsaparilla, should convince those who have never tried this medicine of its great curative powers. If you suffer from impure blood, that tired feeling, depressed spirits, dyspepsia, or kidney and liver complaints, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial and you will be greatly benefited.

"My wife has had very poor health for a long time, suffering from indigestion, poor appetite, and constant headache. She found no relief till she started Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is now taking the third bottle and feels better in her life. We feel it a duty to recommend it to every one we know." G. SOXENVILLE, Mooreland, Cook Co., Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. At six for \$1. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

HAY FEVER. I have been a Hay-Fever sufferer three years. I have often heard Ely's Cream Balm spoken of in the biggest terms, did not take much stock in it because the many quack medicines. A friend persuaded me to try the Balm, and with wonderful success. T. S. GEER, Syracuse, N. Y.

Cream Balm. Has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.

Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

SEED WHEAT. BEST VARIETIES, SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Address, T. I. SUTTON, Sutton P. O. Lenawee Co., Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Price 50c. per box. Asthma, Cough, Sore Throat, etc. Sold by mail, Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm. is a secret aid to beauty: Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

The Erie in Oregon. Mark A. Miller, traveling agent for the Erie Railroad, writes from Portland, Oregon, that an attack of pleuro-pneumonia laid behind it a severe and painful cough. After trying several remedies without success, he began using Red Star Cough Cure, and upon taking one bottle found himself on the road to rapid recovery.

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A Sample Box of Writing Pens Free. For 50-cent stamps to pay postage, etc., you can get a fine metallic box of best assorted steel pens, one set elegant gold and silver picture cards and copy of the "Cultivator and Housekeeper," also 14 valuable receipts showing how to make best black writing ink for 10c a gallon, good and cheap artificial honey and 12 other formulas worth \$5.00 in any one. This offer is made to introduce the pens and the Cultivator. Address the Cultivator, Omaha, Neb.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaints; gives prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a box. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not without them.

VERY IMPORTANT. A cold in the Head, causes much discomfort and annoyance, and if of frequent recurrence often produces serious results. The membrane of the nasal passage becomes inflamed and stopped up, an acid and poisonous virus is formed, sores form in the head, deafness, headache and roaring in the ears ensue and the sufferer finally discovers that he has the Catarrh. This loathsome disease is by many considered incurable but never fails to yield to the power of Ely's Cream Balm. This is an article of undoubted merit, not a liquid nor a snuff, but a pleasant, cleanly and efficacious remedy which a child can use. It is applied into the nostrils where it is absorbed. It opens the passages, allays inflammation, heals all sores, cleanses and soothes the membrane linings and restores the sense of taste and smell. It gives instant relief; and a thorough treatment will certainly cure. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail. Ely Bros., Druggists Owego, N. Y.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH." Correct offensive odors at once. Complete cure worst cases, also unequalled as gargle for Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, etc.

There are no white servants at the White House.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION. Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Well's Health Food."

Parisian belles now carry pistols.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Stricture, Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Baccho-Tanin."

Colored gums and precious stones are having a great run in the east.

A Splendid Dairy. is one that yields its owner a good profit through the whole season. But the most supply the cows with what they need in order for them to be able to keep up their product. When their butter gets light in color he must make it "git edged" by using Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. It gives the golden color of Java, and adds five cents per pound to the value of the butter.

PATENTS obtained by Louis Bagger & Co., Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Est'd 1861. Advice free.

What Everybody Says. Must be true. And the unanimous praise which people who have used it give freely to Sarsaparilla, should convince those who have never tried this medicine of its great curative powers. If you suffer from impure blood, that tired feeling, depressed spirits, dyspepsia, or kidney and liver complaints, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial and you will be greatly benefited.

"My wife has had very poor health for a long time, suffering from indigestion, poor appetite, and constant headache. She found no relief till she started Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is now taking the third bottle and feels better in her life. We feel it a duty to recommend it to every one we know." G. SOXENVILLE, Mooreland, Cook Co., Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. At six for \$1. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

HAY FEVER. I have been a Hay-Fever sufferer three years. I have often heard Ely's Cream Balm spoken of in the biggest terms, did not take much stock in it because the many quack medicines. A friend persuaded me to try the Balm, and with wonderful success. T. S. GEER, Syracuse, N. Y.

Cream Balm. Has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.

Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

SEED WHEAT. BEST VARIETIES, SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Address, T. I. SUTTON, Sutton P. O. Lenawee Co., Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Price 50c. per box. Asthma, Cough, Sore Throat, etc. Sold by mail, Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm. is a secret aid to beauty: Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

The Erie in Oregon. Mark A. Miller, traveling agent for the Erie Railroad, writes from Portland, Oregon, that an attack of pleuro-pneumonia laid behind it a severe and painful cough. After trying several remedies without success, he began using Red Star Cough Cure, and upon taking one bottle found himself on the road to rapid recovery.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO GO TO DETROIT AND HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED AND FITTED WITH SPECTACLES OR EYE GLASSES AT ROEHM & WRIGHT'S, IMPORTERS, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 140 WOODWARD AVE. THEY MAKE NO CHARGE FOR TESTING EYES, AND SELDOM FAIL TO GIVE RELIEF.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that no cure whatever will fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 821 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN, A Specialist for Eleven Years Past.

Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most successful results. He has cured many cases of Dropsy, and has been successful in removing all the symptoms of Dropsy in eight to ten days. Cases of Dropsy are cured by the best of physicians. From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are cured. Some may say, "I have not known anything about it. Remember, I have not seen you anything to do with the matter." I have cured many cases of Dropsy, and have been successful in removing all the symptoms of Dropsy in eight to ten days. Cases of Dropsy are cured by the best of physicians. From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are cured. Some may say, "I have not known anything about it. Remember, I have not seen you anything to do with the matter." I have cured many cases of Dropsy, and have been successful in removing all the symptoms of Dropsy in eight to ten days. Cases of Dropsy are cured by the best of physicians. From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are cured.

THE BUYER'S GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year. 48-256 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have done with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Sole by ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION-1878.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, I strongly my faith in its efficacy. I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give names and address.

D. B. H. STODOLSKY, 111 East St., New York.

Time IS VALUABLE—The Grand Rapids Business College does not "flourish" in the way of birds and feathers. It is a practical training and its pupils for the vocations of business with all that the term implies. Send for Journal. Address C. G. SWENSSON, Grand Rapids, Mich.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Cigarettes and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

\$65 A MONTH AND BOARD TO AGENTS for a NEW and complete LIFE OF GRANT

The World's greatest author, and the Nation's most honored citizen, the late General Grant, F. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 15 Adams St. Chicago.

HIGHLAND MILITARY Academy, Worcester, Mass.—30th year begins Sept. 9, 1885. Studies: Most practical English Branches, Physics, Chemistry, Mercantile Studies, Surveying, French, German Classics, etc. C. B. METCALF, A. M. Superintendent.

LADY AGENTS can secure permanent employment and good salary selling Superior City Bait and Storing Supporters. Sample outfit free. Address Cincinnati Superior Co., Cincinnati, O.

COUNTERFEITERS BEWARE

A Michigan Concern Enjoined.

[From the Rochester Morning Herald.]

The following injunction has been obtained by the Hop Bitters Company, of Rochester, N. Y., against Collatius D. Warner, of Reading, Michigan, prohibiting him from manufacturing or selling "German Hop Bitters."

The President of the United States of America to Collatius D. Warner, of Reading, Mich., his servants, workmen, salesmen and agents, and each and every of them:

Whereas, it has been represented unto the Justices of our Circuit Court, the Hon. Stanley Matthews, and the Hon. Henry B. Brown, at Detroit, within and for said district, setting as a court of Chancery, that you, Collatius D. Warner, are manufacturing and selling a medicine named German Hop Bitters, in fraudulent imitation of the Hop Bitters made and sold by complaint; your said medicine being denied, calculated and intended to mislead the public into purchasing such counterfeit goods as the manufacture of the complainant.

We therefore, in consideration of the premises, do strictly enjoin you, the said Collatius D. Warner and all and every the persons before named, from using the words "Hop Bitters" on any fluids contained in bottles so as to induce the belief that such fluids are made by complaint; and further, from manufacturing, selling or offering for sale, any bitters or other fluids in the bottles and with the label, and in the general form in which you were manufacturing and selling the bitters called by you German Hop Bitters, on the filing of the bill; or in any other bottles, or with any other labels contrived or designed to represent or induce the belief that the bitters or fluids sold by you are the goods of the complainant, until the further order of the court.

Witness.

THE HONORABLE MORRISON R. WAITE, Chief Justice of the United States.

At Detroit, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1885.

Walter S. Harsha, Clerk.

Prosecute the Swindlers!!!

If you call for Hop Bitters the drugist hands out anything but "Hop Bitters" with a green cluster of leaves on the label, and a label that says "Hop Bitters" as you would a viper, and if he has taken your money for a bogus stuff, indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle and he will reward you liberally for the conviction.

See U. S. Court injunction against C. D. Warner, Reading, Mich., and all his salesmen, agents, druggists, and other imitators.

We Want 5,000 More Book Agents to Sell The Personal History of U. S. GRANT.

Additional Home News.

Miss Kate Brown started for Chicago this morning, where she will teach the coming year.

J. H. Bennett and wife, of Hamburg, started this week for San Jose, Cal., where they intend to make their future home.

The two-act drama, "Among the Breakers," is to be presented by home talent at the skating rink in this village on Friday and Saturday evenings, September 11th and 12th, for the benefit of the M. E. choir. The following is the cast of characters:

David Murray, keeper of Fairpoint Light,..... J. L. Newkirk
Larry Divine, his assistant,..... Ernest Murphy
Hon. Bruce Hunter,..... John Spear
Clarence Hunter, his ward,..... A. D. Bennett
Peter Paragaph, a newspaper reporter,..... Charles Teeple
Scud, Hunter's colored servant,..... Ira Cook
Miss Minnie Daze, Hunter's niece,..... Mrs. F. L. Brown
Bees Starbright, "cast up by the waves,..... Miss Julia Barnard
"Mother Carey," a reputed fortune-teller,..... Mrs. C. P. Sykes
Biddy Bean, an Irish girl,..... Miss Millie Barnard
General admission, 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents.

NOTICE!

Putnam, Aug. 31, 1885.
Sealed bids for the construction of a school house in Frac. District No. 9, in the township of Putnam, according to the specifications adopted by said District, will be received on or before five o'clock p. m. on Monday, Sept. 7, 1885. Copies of said specifications may be seen at the store of J. T. Eaman & Co. at Anderson, and at F. A. Sigler's drug store at Pinckney. Bids will be entertained either for furnishing all material and doing all the work or separate, for furnishing material or for doing the work. Bids may be addressed to E. W. Martin, chairman of building committee at Anderson, Mich. The committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By Order of Building Com.

I will be in town every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with fresh meat, and would ask a share of your patronage. FLOYD REASON.

James Markey, of this place, has received the agency of the Union School Furniture Co. of Battle Creek, Mich. He has the best school desk and seat made. The seat is automatic or self-folding. Call and see samples at his office.

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

The Fatal Name of Walter.

Forty-four years ago the writer was called in a professional capacity to a rudely constructed log cabin in the woods, sixteen miles east of this city. A male child was born—the first born of man and wife—whose intelligence and general cultivation were much in advance of the society in which they lived. They were determined to make themselves a home of plenty in the new country by their own industry, having nothing but a quarter section of good land and their household goods. They came from Clearmont County, Ohio. Three neighbor women were there, and after the little stranger was dressed, the mother with black hair and beautiful eyes, was asked to name the boy. "I want to call him Walter, but it is an unlucky name. My great-grandfather was named Walter, and he never came home from the War of Independence. Then my husband's grandfather was named Walter, and he went to the War of 1812 and he never returned. His oldest brother was named Walter. He went to sea and we heard that he became a soldier in Europe, but he never returned. We do not know where any of them are buried. No grave-stones mark their resting places. There is no war now, and I trust never will be in our life-time in this country, and I am in favor of calling him Walter, that the old family name may be retained among us. Twenty-two years from that time Walter bade his widowed mother farewell to join the army for the defense of the Union and the home of his childhood. He was a good and brave boy, but was missing after the battle of Stone River. All efforts to gain some trace of his death and final resting place proved futile. No one can tell where, when, or how he died, or who disposed of his remains. His mother mourned the loss of her first-born, and often regretted that she had named him Walter. A few years ago she died at the old home. On her death-bed she said: "Bury me beside my husband on the hill-side, and if Walter's grave is ever found spend all the estate I leave, if it takes that much, to bring him home and put him by his father and me."—*Indianapolis Times*.

Prejudices get into the mind as readily as rats and mice get into a trap, and once in the mind, like rats and mice in traps, they seldom get out.

The difference between dancing and card playing, is just exactly the difference between the real and the I deal.

An Ohio man has taken the small-pox from a pet pig. When once this disease gets into a family it is pretty sure to go through it.

RE-OPENING OF THE PINCKNEY ROLLER RINK!

Tuesday Eve., Sept. 15

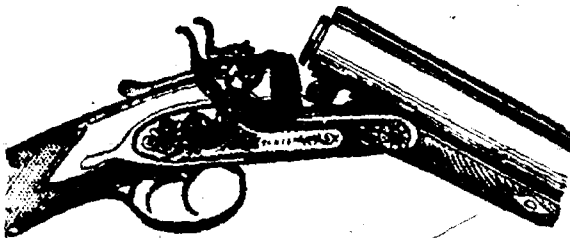
ADMISSION, - 10 Cents.

SKATES, - Gents 15c., Ladies 10c.

The Manager reserves the right to exclude all objectional parties.

Good Music in Attendance.

C. F. LA RUE, - MANAGER.



GUNS!

Breech and Muzzle Loading, Shot and Rifle.

GUNS TO RENT BY THE DAY.

Shells Loaded to Order,
Special Prices Given for

AMMUNITION

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

I also have a Fine Stock of

WATCHES!

Dust and Water Proof.

Clocks, Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery,
Musical Goods, Optical Goods
and Notions.

First Class work on all kinds of Repairing
Promptly done.

EUGENE CAMPBELL.

FINE CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS!!

—ONLY—

\$2.00 PER DOZ.

During the month of September.

J. H. HODGEMAN,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

SOUTH LYON, - MICHIGAN

Sept. 1, 1885.

—FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS—

\$3

WILL BUY A HEAVY, ALL-WOOL

BUSINESS PANTS,

MADE TO ORDER!

AT

Case &
Thyne's
HOWELL.

The goods are no old stock. They are right fresh from the mills. The best ever offered in the country for the money.

WELL WORTH \$5.00.

We have also a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens in Suitings and Overcoatings AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CASE & THYNE,

MERCHANT TAILORS, - HOWELL, MICH.

New Goods! New Goods!

A Fine Assortment!

Big Assortment of New Goods!

At

"West End" Dry Goods Store.

LAKIN & SYKES.

SEASONABLE GOODS!!

STICKY FLY PAERP,
POISON FLY PAPER,
FLY POWDER, &c.

A Most Complete and Varied stock of
STATIONERY
Consisting of Elegant Box Papers, Tablets, Fine Ruled and Unruled Note and Letter Papers, School Stationery and Supplies.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Always in good supply and of the best quality.
Pictures, Picture Frames, Artists' Supplies,
Embroidery Silks, Filoselles, & Patterns.

Prices as low as consistent with fair dealing and a living profit.

AT WINCHELL'S DRUG STORE.

HA! HA! HA!
FUN FOR THE LADIES
AT THE FARMERS' STORE

AT ANDERSON STATION.
SPECIAL SALE OF

Lawns, Prints and Summer Dress Goods.

Your choice of over 500 pieces at

5c. PER YARD

Many Styles entirely new and retailing elsewhere at 6 and 8 cents.

WE MUST HAVE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.

We have just opened up a fine line of Cashmeres, Dress Flannels, heavy Gingham, Canton Flannels, Woolen Flannels, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, etc. Our stock of BOOTS & SHOES is complete and offered very cheap. Our GROCERIES are always fresh, pure and cheap.

We lead the market for Choice Butter. Call and see for yourselves.

J. T. EAMAN & CO.

THE AMERICAN FARMER FREE

To the next 50 persons who will pay \$1.00 on subscription we will give them the

DISPATCH & AMERICAN FARMER ONE YEAR.

Remember this offer is limited to 50, and if you wish to be one of the lucky ones you should waste no time in getting that Dollar to us.