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We deal in good goods, and not trash, and believe the masses will patronize the house that sells the BEST GOODS for the least money. Special Mid-Summer

BARGAINS IN BOOTS & SHOES
that are bound to catch you.

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We have heard the word, but have forgotten which and where, or its meaning. It still exists helpless and hopeless, it awaits the inevitable. Special drives in

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Our Corned Beef is very choice, Our Salt Pork is extra fine.
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When in town, don't fail to drop in. We will be pleased to see you.

L. W. RICHARDS & CO'S. QUICK EXCHANGE.
The Leaders of Low Prices,
PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

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What is more attractive to anybody who can use them than

GOOD GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES.

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— INDIA LINENS. —

SMALL CHECK AND STRIPE PLAIDS
— And other effects in Pique. —

Large line of LAWNS to select from at low prices.

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in all the new shades and new style tops. **GLOVES** in Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid in all the new shades.

SEE THE CASHMERE FLANNELS
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you will find them nowhere else in town only at our store.

We have a few pairs of Lace Curtains
which we will sell at a sacrifice to close. Our prices on

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS!
ARE LOWER THAN THE LOWEST

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

COME AND SEE US. LAKIN & SYKES.

LITTLE MISS MUFFET.

"Yes," Flora answered, doing her best

to cover the disappointment the last words caused her; her heart had fluttered so sweetly to the opening phrase—"I had another reason"—that the following explanation came upon her as a distinct shock. "Yes, we know her, of course; but—"

Lord Ingestyre smiled as though at some amusing recollection.

"I think Frank told me that she and Mrs. Talbot fell out; but that was many years ago. You do not mean to say that the feud is still in force?"

"My mother would gladly make any amends in her power, I know, for she is warmly attached to Miss Meredith; but—"

"But Miss Meredith is inflexible," Lord Ingestyre finished. "Well, I am afraid she is a little warped in disposition, but we can hardly blame her, remembering what she has to bear."

He spoke warily, and with a ring of genuine feeling in his pleasant voice. Flora opened her large eyes in amazement. Much as they had been together, she had hardly ever heard him discuss a serious subject seriously before.

"I did not know that you knew Miss Meredith," she said at last, feeling that she must say something if she intended to maintain her sympathetic role—"that is, of course, I knew she was some connection of yours."

"She is my mother's cousin; but until lately she has kept us at a most respectful distance. However, I met her quite by accident in town this year, and she and I grew so far friendly that she gave me permission to call at the Hall if ever I found myself in the neighborhood; and here I am."

"Quite by accident?" Flora asked demurely; and the young man laughed.

"Well, no," he answered frankly. "I have a strange desire to accept that invitation, a strange wish to know something more of the poor kinswoman to whom she has been so cruel."

"And fortune so kind," Flora finished meditatively, some of the gall that filled her heart rising to her lips. She would fain have recalled the words when she saw Lord Ingestyre's face flush and his head lift itself a little laughingly. Her last wish was to hurt, or offend him, and she knew that he was offended.

"You echo the world's judgment, Miss Talbot," he said, with a laugh. "I suppose I shall be stigmatized as a fortune-hunter if I admit that Miss Meredith is my sole attraction here."

He did not know it, but in that frank speech he avenged his wrongs. Not all his succeeding civilities—not even his prompt promise to call at Melina House and look up Frank, his old college friend, could take the sting out of those last words; and, though Flora's robust vanity survived the shock and whispered consolations to her on the homeward drive, she was still in an irritable and uneasy frame of mind when she reached home, and, recognizing Magdalen Vane's exceeding fairness at a glance, recognized also that a new and dangerous rival had appeared upon the scene.

"She must go at once—before Miss Meredith has time to take her up," the impatient girl decided. "Now she has been brought here, my father will never let her be sent away; she must go of her own free will. Fortunately she seems to have pride to rouse and feelings to wound; I think she will see Brussels and Madame Gressant again before very long."

CHAPTER IV.

Flora Talbot had formed very definite plans for the humiliation and final lodgment of her unconscious rival, and in the execution of such schemes she was not a young lady to let the grass grow under her feet; but it so happened that a little delay became inevitable, and that for two or three days Magdalen Vane's image fell into the shadowy background of her thoughts, the foreground being agreeably occupied with her growing hopes.

Even had Lord Ingestyre not fulfilled his promise with pleasant promptness, and spent a fair proportion of his time in her society, she would still have had to seek Magdalen out to utter her sarcasms and inflict her wounding slights, for the girl had obeyed her in most literal fashion, and kept absolutely out of sight, taking her meals with the children in the schoolroom, and sitting always in the evening sad and solitary in her own room.

It was a melancholy and monotonous life for a young girl; but, so long as it gave her occupation and peace, Magdalen felt that she could endure it with uncomplaining patience. She was morbidly conscious that she had but a slight and shadowy claim upon any one else in the world. She would not strain that fragile link too long or too hard; she would give faithful service for food and shelter until she should have fitted herself by hard and patient work for the post of governess in some other English home—some place where her position would be better defined and perhaps less uncomfortable.

"And even here perhaps things will improve after a time," she thought with

a forlorn attempt at self-comfort. "Kitty, if pert and snippant, is bright and clever, and will do my teaching credit, and Blanche, though not bright, is really affectionate, and may learn to care for me in time. Oh, yes, I will not doubt it; things will move! If only Mrs. Talbot were a little kinder, if only her daughter were not so haughtily intolerant of my existence!"

The wistful utterance died in a little sigh. From the veranda upon which her window looked there floated up to the lonely girl's ear the sound of music and gay voices, and then a child's shrill laugh. Looking down, she saw Kitty, in her white lace-trimmed frock of ceremony, with her dark curls flying like glossy streamers behind her, run down the steps and out upon the lawn, where she was presently pursued and captured by her brother Frank.

"Oh, Frank, you hurt my wrists; do let me go," she cried beseechingly; but he held his struggling captive fast.

"First tell me why you laughed and ran away," he answered coolly. "I will not have an insane ditherer for a sister. Come—the simple truth, and I set you free."

But, for some reason or other, Miss Kitty Talbot did not choose to tell the simple truth just then. She preferred to wriggle and try to wrest herself from that firm grip, and at last, finding all efforts at extrication ineffectual, to appeal to some unseen friend within the shadow of the porch.

"Lord Ingestyre," she exclaimed, in a shrill, half-laughing, half-crying voice, turning her pretty, petulant, child's face over her shoulder. "Frank is hurting me; make him let me go!"

The appeal was doubly answered by Frank Talbot's derisive laugh and by the appearance of a tall, good-looking young man, whom Magdalen supposed to be the "Lord Ingestyre" of Kitty's appeal.

"Come, Frank, I must assist a lady in distress," he said pleasantly; and, watching the scene from her perch, Magdalen noticed that, despite his smile, there was a quiet maser in both look and tone to which Frank Talbot yielded an instant and rather grudging obedience; he released his sister, who instantly clasped both hands upon her companion's arms and laughed gleeful defiance, while Frank said with a growl—

"Champion a child or a woman, Ingestyre, not an imp—witch, like that."

Lord Ingestyre laughed, and Magdalen thought that his face was as pleasant in mirth as it was good and reliable with that stronger, sterner look. He stood bareheaded in the moonlight, a reasonably well-favored man, not so decidedly handsome perhaps as Frank Talbot, but with a more distinctly aristocratic air, and without the self-complacent look that soiled the cheek of the other's well-cut features and well-knit frame.

"What do you say, Miss Kitty?" he asked, pulling the long curls through his fingers. "Am I bound to defend you still, or shall I let the insult pass?"

"Oh, Frank may say what he likes," the child answered, with cheerful confidence in her own powers of word-fence. "I can talk as fast as he, and noll my tongue too, if I choose," she added, with a bright laugh.

"Never mind; I will have the truth out when—"

"When Lord Ingestyre has gone," finished the saucy little creature. "You need not wait till then, because I will tell him now what made me laugh."

"Kitty?" cried a quick, imperious voice from the veranda; and the child only laughed the more and danced a small quick-step of mischievous delight.

"All the better if you are there, Flo, listeners never hear any good of themselves—and I was just going to tell Lord Ingestyre how cross you were with papa because he wanted Magdalen Vane to dine with you to-night."

The malicious words caused a sudden silence that was broken by Frank's low whistle and irrepressible laugh.

"I say, Flora, you should not keep such traitors in the camp," he said, gravely; but the twinkle in his bright blue eyes seemed to indicate a secret enjoyment of his proud sister's consternation. "Go in, you naughty girl! Do not you know that sisters should never tell tales of one another?"

Kitty shrugged her shoulders, and pointed in an aggrieved fashion. Lord Ingestyre looked by no means pleased by her flattering confidence, and she felt that, though she had succeeded in paying off many an old grudge, so far as her sister was concerned, yet that the honor of the occasion did not rest with her.

"It was your fault; you made me tell," she cried defiantly. "And Flora was in a rage. She said papa was tied on bringing the panper here, and then wanted to drag her out of her proper place and disgrace as all. I laughed at that, because really, you know, Magdalen is awfully pretty. Blanche says she is much prettier than Flo."

Up to poor Magdalen floated the shrill, childish voice, like a knife-thrust to her heart went the cruel, insolent words. She drew back, with a little passionate cry of pain, and for a minute or so, she paced the small room with hands tightly locked and blazing eyes that shone from a pale, resolute face.

"I cannot bear it! I will write to Madame Gressant to-morrow; she will take me back!" she cried, with

lips, and the resolution seemed to calm her. She had doubted and wavered so long that, with the mere determination, there came a certain sense of peace.

When she went back to her old place at the window, Frank and Kitty had disappeared; but Lord Ingestyre was still there, and, by his side, with a strange new look of supplication on her beautiful proud face, stood Flora Talbot.

She was speaking rapidly and earnestly, and it seemed to Magdalen that he listened with extreme reluctance and distaste. It was indeed as though only a strained courtesy kept him from interrupting, for, the moment Flora paused, he broke in eagerly.

"Really, you do me too much honor and a great injustice, Miss Talbot," he answered lightly, but with evident consciousness. "How could I presume to blame you, or act as judge, in a case of which I know less than nothing and in which I am in no way concerned?"

Flora's fine eyes were uplifted, and they were full of fervid reproach that even Flora's not too reticent lips feared to put into words. She was looking her very handsomest in a gold-colored soft silk dress that fitted closely to her faultless figure, and that threw her dark hair and eyes and clear brunette tints out in strong relief; but there was not even the critically approving glance of calm undazzled admiration in Lord Ingestyre's eyes to-night; and, seeing this, Miss Flora Talbot dropped suddenly upon the little rustic chair under the shadow of the tall elm, and, veiling her face with one hand, shed a few tears—tears that were part real passion and part acted grief.

Lord Ingestyre looked and felt genuinely alarmed.

"For Heaven's sake, Miss Talbot, what have I said or done?" he asked in quick distress. "Surely it is nothing that I—"

"No," she said bitterly—"nothing. As you say, Lord Ingestyre, you are not the judge of my actions. It is nothing to you whether I am actuated by a mean and base jealousy or by motives that are at least unselfish. It is enough for you to listen to an accusation and to condemn me unheard."

Her voice quivered pitifully over the last word; again the dark eyes veiled their jewel-like lustre with a soft mist.

Lord Ingestyre was certainly no weaker than the majority of his sex; but it was not a man's nature to see quite unmoved such proud beauty humiliating itself before him and pleading for bare justice. He looked away, then looked back again, met the soft, reproachful, beseeching glance, and answered in a much gentler and more cordial tone—

"What can I say, Miss Talbot, when I hardly know what we are talking about? Your sister's silly speech?"

"The speech that accused me of mean cruelty to Magdalen Vane, yes—we are talking of that," Flora answered, with a soft little sigh. "I saw your face change as Kitty's, oh, I saw that you pictured the girl I tried to keep in the background as a meek, modern Cinderella, with no fairy godmother to rescue her, and me, as the elder sister, jealous of her charms."

Lord Ingestyre smiled. "It is scarcely reasonable to suppose you jealous of any charm," he said politely; but he was too honest to deny that the comparison had crossed his mind, and Flora was quite shrewd enough to see that the conventional compliment was the careless cover to a real reserve. She bit her under-lip sharply, and lowered her eyes to hide the very gleam that would have been by no means so becoming as their softened look.

"Will you let me tell you the real story, Lord Ingestyre," she asked, with an apparent effort—"give you my real reason for all that may seem hard in my conduct to this girl? The story will not be easy to tell, the reasons are hard to avow to you"—with fervid emphasis. Then, with a little burst of well-learned passion—"Oh, Lord Ingestyre, you will listen, will you not?"

"Certainly, if you wish it, though, I do assure you, you are attaching a most absurd importance to the whole thing, and to—me," the young man finished desperately, winking with all his heart that Frank or Mr. Talbot would appear, that he could find any avenue of escape from this distressing and dangerous scene.

He was too kind-hearted, too genuinely a gentleman to drive rudely home the fact he had more than once endeavored to insinuate—that the Talbot family affairs possessed but a vague general interest for him, and that he certainly arrogated no right to criticize or condemn her. Perhaps, too, conscience mingled uncalled on in the council of his troubled thoughts, and vengefully reminded him that Miss Talbot had some slight reason to complain if he refused to hear her now—for, if he had not initiated the flirtation, he had at least suffered her to flirt in a very pronounced fashion with him. Remembering this, he resigned all hope of escape and himself to martyrdom heroically enough—and Flora, who had understood the struggle, felt with a little thrill of triumph that the victory was hers.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

For lame back, side or chest, use Shish's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by F. A. Sigler.

BILL NYES EXPERIENCE.

What He Don't Know About Mineral Water, Summer Resorts and other things.

Boston Globe: I have just been over to the Falls of Minnehaha. In fact I have been quite a tourist and summer resorter this season, having saturated my system with nineteen different styles of mineral water in Wisconsin alone, and tried to win the attentions of nineteen different styles of head waiters at these summer hotels. I may add in passing, that the summer hotels of Wisconsin and Minnesota have been crowded full the past season and room will have to be added more before another season comes around.



THE MAN WHO DOES NOT FEE THE WAITER.

The motto of the summer hotel seems to be, "Unless ye shall have feed the waiter, behold ye shall in no wise be fed." Many waiters at these places, by a judicious system of blackmail and starvation, have reduced the guest to a sad state.

The mineral water of Wisconsin ranks high as a beverage. Many persons are using it during the entire summer in the place of rum.

The water of Waukesha does not appear to taste of any mineral, although an analysis shows the presence of several kinds of groceries in solution. The water at Palmyra Springs also tastes like any other pure water, but at Kankana, on the Fox river, they have a style of mineral water which is different. Almost as soon as you taste it you discover that it is extremely different.



THE MAN WHO DID FEE THE WAITER.

Colonel Watrous of the Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph took some of it. I saw him afterward. He looked depressed, and told me that he had been deceived. Several Kankana people had told him that this was living water. He had discovered otherwise. He hated to place his confidence in people and then find it misplaced.

A favorite style of Kankana revenge is to drink a quart of this water, and then, on meeting an enemy, to breathe on him and wither him. One breath produces syncope and blind staggers. Two breaths induce coma and metallic casket for one.

Minnehaha is not mineral water. It is just plain water, giving itself away day after day like a fresh young man in society. If you want pure water, you get it at the spring near the foot of the fall, and if you want it flavored with something that will leave a blazed road the whole length of your alimentary canal, you go to the "blind pig" a few rods away from the falls.

The blind pig draws many people toward the falls through sympathy. To be blind must indeed be a sad plight. Let us pause and reflect on this proposition.

By good fortune I have had a chance to watch the rum problem in all its phases this summer. Beginning in Maine, where the most ingenious method of whipping the devil around the stump are adopted, then going through northern Iowa and tasting the exhilarating pop, and at last paying ten cents to see the blind pig at Minnehaha, I feel like one who has wrestled



PEOPLE DRINK AND LOOK DEPRESSED with the temperance problem in a practical way, and I have about decided that a high license is about the only way to make the sale of whiskey odious. Prohibition is too abrupt in its methods, and one generation can hardly wipe out the appetite for liquor that has been planted and fostered for fifty preceding generations.

For fear that a few of my lady readers do not know what the Minnehaha blind pig looks like, I will just say that it is a method of evading the law, and consists of a dumb waiter, wherein, if you pay ten cents you get a glass of stimulant without the annoyance of conversation. Many ladies who visit the falls, and who have heard incidentally about the blind pig, express a desire to see the poor little thing, but their husbands generally persuade them to refrain.



VISITING THE MINNEHAHA BLIND PIG.

Minnehaha is a beautiful waterfall. It is not so frightfully dangerous a grand Niagara, but it is very fine, and if the State of Minnesota would catch the man who nails his signs on the trees around there, and choke him to death near the falls on a pleasant day, a large audience would attend with much pleasure. I believe that the fence-board advertiser is not only a rule, wicked, but he also lacks common sense. Whoever bought a liver pad or a corset because he read about it on a high board fence? No one. Whoever purchased a certain kind of pill or poultice because the name of that pill or poultice was nailed on a tree to disfigure a beautiful landscape? I do not believe that any sane human being ever did so. If every one feels as I do about it, people would rather starve to death for pills and freeze to death in a perfect wilderness of liver pads than buy of the man who daubs the fair face of nature with the names of his alleged goods.

I saw a squaw who seemed to belong in the picture of the poetic little waterfall. I did not learn her name. It was one of these long, corduroy Sioux names, that hang together with hyphens like a lot of sausage. The salaried humorist of the party said he never saw sausage a name before.

Translated into our tongue it meant The-swift-daughter-of-the-prairie-blizzard-that-gathers-the-huckleberry-on-the-run-and-dont-you-forget-it.—BILL NYES.

A Georgia Woman's Fortune.

A few years ago Mrs. Rachel Francis, of Atlanta, Ga., concluded that she could make money by going into the dairy business, and managing to get a few dollars together, she bought a cow and began business. It was on a small scale, but she prospered, and after a time she had bought a dozen or more cows. The work was done by her. She was up early and late. After milking the cows she would prepare the milk for market and deliver it to her customers. In two years after Mrs. Francis engaged in the dairy business she was known by nearly every citizen. She was strictly business, and went wherever her business called her, no matter where that was. Mrs. Francis invested her money as fast as she made it, and her investments always proved good ones. Mrs. Francis died a few days ago, leaving an estate valued at \$40,000, including a dairy farm of seventy-five acres, well improved and stocked, near Atlanta.

FARM AND HOME.

The Kitchen Athlete.

O goddess of the frying-pan That makes our life so murky, You run the place to suit yourself—I wish you were in Turkey.

You start the fire with kerosene, You break the fancy dishes, You take my razor at the time You want to scale the fishes.

You're always sick, and stay in bed On wash-day, which is Monday, And cheekily appropriate My wife's new bonnet Sunday.

You let the fires all go out, You burn the mulligatawny, And in the house I'd rather have A Modoc or a Pawnee.

I trust the time may come some coarse— The vision is ecstatic— When we may have a servant girl Entirely automatic.

Judging Cows.

Do not be too particular about the horns, head, neck and ears of your cow. Some men base their judgment largely on the general appearance of the foreparts. This is a mistake, says an experienced dairyman, and gives his standard thus: I love to see a fine head, neck and shoulder, but I rely mostly on the milk veins, escutcheon and form of the udder. I have a cow that recently calved, and is free from all that good judges would pronounce handsome. Her horns are very long and coarse; her hair is coarse; her eyes mean, but her udder is well quartered; her milk veins large; her escutcheon fine her actual daily record 37 pounds thus far.

Clover For Shade.

There is probably no other plant in the world of such value to the farmers for this purpose. It furnishes the most perfect protection to the soil during the fierce dry heats of the summer. Being a deciduous its leaves are perpetually falling and soon form a delicate covering for shade, and easily penetrated at all points by the air, which is the great carrier to the worn-out soil of those atmospheric elements that are to enrich it. In this way the clover plant not only contributes directly to the fertilizing of the soil by giving its own substance to it, but it furnishes a protective covering to the ground, which encourages and stimulates those chemical processes by which the hungry and exhausted soil is recuperated from the vast supplies of nutriment that are held in the atmosphere. It becomes to the farmers the most valuable fertilizer in the world, as it imparts fertility to the entire soil.

Nail in a Horse's Foot.

When the horse-shoer pricks the foot with a clean nail, which is at once withdrawn and the hole filled with a few drops of turpentine, the chances are that no harm shall come of it. But if nothing is done and the horse goes lame and lammer before the shoe is taken off and the nail drawn, the probability is that the wound will fester. The thing to do is, after removing the shoe, to cut the nail hole out, following it exactly until it bleeds freely. Then syringe or sop it out with a carbolic acid water, and fill the opening loosely with a pledget of lint, or oakum. Renew this treatment daily, and do not replace the shoe until suppuration ceases. If the horse picks up a nail on the road, the treatment should be quite similar. The nail being blunter and often dirty, the wound is usually a worse one, and the sensitive parts bruised, so that suppuration follows. In case the bone is pierced, and the pus is abundant and offensive, a veterinary surgeon should be consulted, but meanwhile inject carbolic acid several times a day. If several days intervene between the time when the nail is picked up, and when it is discovered, the same treatment is followed—but if a pus sack is found, out of which the matter squirts, care must be taken to make the opening large enough to clear it all out, and be sure that carbolic acid touches every part.

A Corner Closet.

Where it is necessary to have every day hats, over-coats, umbrellas, etc., in the sitting or dining room, this corner closet will be found a convenient place for shielding them from view, and protecting them from dust; besides it is often an improvement to the appearance of the room. A triangular board is fastened in a corner at the proper height, and a curtain made of cretonne, or dark Canton flannel, hung from it on a piece of strong wire, and brass rings. A number of hooks are placed on each side of the closet, and a narrow band across the bottom, to keep the rubbers in. A pocket is made for the umbrellas, canes, etc., and tacked in the corner. An old straw hat, gilded or painted, is placed on the top, filled with grasses and cat-tails.

Insects.

This will be a lively month with insects. The curculio attacks the plums soon after the fruit is set. Jarring the trees and catching the fallen insects upon sheets spread upon the ground is the only effective remedy. Plantlice often appear in great numbers at the ends of the branches of cherry, pear and other fruit trees. If these can be

bent down and dipped into strong soap-suds, the insects may be killed. It out of reach, syringe them with kerosene emulsion. This is so generally useful as an insecticide on plants that we repeat it here: Stir kerosene with half as much milk until no oil is visible; then dilute with twelve times its bulk of water. This will kill almost all insects without injury to the plants. Watch for the currant-worm, and as soon as the leaves appear ragged apply white hellebore—a tablespoonful to the pail of water—by means of a syringe. Repeat in about a week.

For Potato Disease.

A Scottish scientist has recently discovered that sulphate of iron is not only a plant food, but that it has also important antiseptic properties, and will destroy the spores of parasite fungi which attack our crops. He has given the results of his experiments, which show that the vitality of the spores taken from diseased potatoes, and proving that these spores may be kept as dry dust for a period of eight months without losing their vitality. It was pointed out, as bearing on the production of these spores, that potash had an important influence in aiding their growth, and that accordingly in damp, warm weather, which is especially favorable for their development, the potato disease is probably furthered by the use of potash manures. The spores are quickly destroyed by being treated in a solution of ferrous sulphate, which penetrates the cellular walls of the spores without injuring those of the higher organisms. He advocated the application of a weak solution of ferrous sulphate to farmyard manure before being applied to the land.

Oiling Wagon Wheels.

I have a wagon of which six years ago the felloes shrank so that the tires became loose. I gave it a good coat of hot oil, and every year since it has had a coat of oil or paint, sometimes both. The tires are tight, yet they have not been set for eight or nine years. Many farmers think that as soon as the wagon felloes begin to shrink they must go at once to a blacksmith shop and get the tires set. Instead of doing that, which is often a damage to the wheels, causing them to dish, if they will get some linseed oil and heat it boiling hot and give the felloes all the oil they will take, it will fill them up to their usual size and tighten to keep them from shrinking, and also keep out the water. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of mixing paint you can heat the oil and tie a rag to a stick and swab them over as long as they will take oil. A brush is more convenient to use, but a swab will do if you do not wish to buy a brush. It is quite a saving of money to look after the woodwork of farm machinery. Alternate wetting and drying injures and causes the best wood soon to decay and lose its strength unless kept well painted and oiled. It pays to keep a little oil on hand to oil fork handles, rakes, neck yokes, whiffletree and any of the small tools on the farm that are more or less exposed.

Current Notes.

Milk should never be allowed to stand where it is subjected to foul odors of any kind.

When the burners of lamps become clogged with char, put them in strong soap-suds and boil awhile to clean them.

Ten ten-penny nails dipped in gold varnish are bound together by a crimson ribbon and make an artistic paper weight.

Cows must have an abundance of good wholesome food, pure and not too cold water, to which they can have access at all times.

On taking boiled eggs from the kettle, chip the shells on the ends to let the steam out and prevent their cooking more.

A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them fading.

A tablespoonful of powdered alum sprinkled into a hoghead of water and stirred will precipitate to the bottom all the impure particles.

Make covering of leather or strong cloth, and fasten them on the spurs of your gobbler, and round off the points of his claws at this time of the year. If he is very large this is important.

Celery may be kept indefinitely by wrapping around it a heavy brown towel wrung out of cold water. When the towels get dry renew the water.

A London cook says that a turkey is improved by roasting it covered with bacon and paper, to be taken off a short time before it is brown.

Pure water is healthful. Impure water is one of the greatest conveyers of the germs of disease. Let the fountains be shielded from droppings and all sorts of filth or dirt.

If a horse comes to the stable wet, he should be rubbed dry before the blanket is put on. If he is standing about in the cold, it should be put on. The legs should be rubbed, and the hoofs always examined for stones.

If the milk is for butter or cream for the creamery or market, cool the creamer to about 40 or 45 degrees before turning the milk into it. Put the milk in the creamer as soon as drawn. It should remain from 12 to 24 hours for complete separation.

MRS. FOLSOM.



Mrs. Folsom, the mother of Miss Francis Folsom, whom President Cleveland has just made the "first lady of the land," is the widow of the late Oscar Folsom, the former law partner of President Cleveland. Mr. Folsom was killed at Grand Island in 1875 by being thrown from a buggy in a runaway accident, Miss Folsom being at that time only 11 years old, and the manner in which Mrs. Folsom has performed those duties which devolve upon a woman who is left alone in the world to rear a family of children is evidence of a well-balanced mind and characteristics such as few women possess. Shortly after the death of Mr. Folsom his widow took her children to Ransomville, where, living with an uncle, their preliminary education was attended to. Mrs. Folsom is a few years the junior of President Cleveland and a marriage with him was therefore not such an improbable thing. Mrs. Folsom accompanied her daughter to Europe and assisted her in the selection of the trousseau which was so much admired. Mrs. Folsom, on account of her daughter's marriage will be one of the leaders of Washington society.

Ex-President Arthur.

A correspondent writing from New London, Ct., where Mr. Arthur is at present, says those admitted to his presence are shocked by his emaciated and gaunt appearance. He has improved in health and appearance within a month, but he is a sick man still, but is not discouraged or despondent. There was a time when his condition gave rise to the most anxious fears, but a vigorous constitution, good nursing and a cheerful disposition brought him through the crisis. His mind is clear as a bell and he talks on the current events of the day with as much zest and perspicacity as when he was in the White House. His trouble is purely stomachic. He lives on whiskey and milk altogether—a sufficient proof that he is not suffering, as the papers maintain, from kidney trouble. Of course it would be ridiculous to predict that he will ever recover from his ailment, but in the light of his recent improvement and the diagnosis of his physician, the odds are vastly in his favor. Before he left New York Gen. Arthur was in his dentist's chair, an hour, a trial sufficient to weaken the most robust man. No, sir. Gen. Arthur was a very sick man, but his friends are very much encouraged by the recent strides of improvement in his condition.

Curious Ancient Marriages.

"A few days ago, [June, 1778,] was married at St. Bridget's church, in Chester, Mr. George Harding, aged 107, to Mrs. Catherine Woodward, aged 83. So singular a union could not fail of exciting the admiration and surprise of a numerous congregation before whom the ceremony was performed. The bridegroom served in the army 39 years, during the reigns of Queen Anne, George I., and the part of George II. He is now particularly hearty, in great spirits, and retains all his faculties to an extraordinary perfection. This is his fifth wife; the last one he married in his one hundred and fifth year, and he is Mrs. Woodward's fourth husband. It is also worthy of observation that the above old man's diet has been for the last thirty years past chiefly buttermilk boiled with a little flour, and bread and cheese." As a pendant to this we come across another announcement a few years later: "Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Northallerton, aged 90, to Miss Golithly, a bouncing damsel of 64. The anxious bridegroom had been a widower almost six weeks."—Chamber's Journal.

An Ideal Life.

"No city life for me," said a Vermont farmer. "Gimme the country an' 'bout a hundred acres o' land an' I'm satisfied." "Have to get up pretty early in the morning, eh?" "Not very; 3 o'clock in summer, an' 4 in winter." "Well, what do you do evenin'?" "D'ye mean arter it gets too dark ter work?" "Yes." "B'gosh, I go ter bed."

WISE HEADS.

Conspicuous College Presidents of the United States.

New York Sun: Charles William Elliot the President of Harvard University, was born in Boston, March, 1834. His father was Samuel Atkins Elliot, author of the "History of Harvard College," a member of Congress from 1850 to 1855, and for eleven years Treasurer of Harvard College. At the age of fifteen the son entered Harvard, and graduated in 1853 with high honors. Immediately afterward he was appointed tutor of mathematics, and held that until 1858, when he became assistant professor in chemistry. In order to perfect himself in chemical research, and to study the various methods of mathematical and literary education in England and on the Continent, he went abroad in 1858, resigning his professorship. Returning home in 1865 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy.



PRESIDENT ELIOT PRESIDENT M'COSH OF HARVARD. PRINCETON.

In 1860 he succeeded Dr. Thomas Hall as President of Harvard University, and has graced that office ever since. He has been a frequent contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals. He is the joint author of a "Handbook of Chemistry." In 1860 he received the degree of L. L. D. from Williams and Princeton, and in 1870 from Yale.

Timothy Dwight, D. D., L. L. D., is the grandson of Timothy Dwight who was President of Yale from 1795 to 1817. The present President is the successor of President Porter, who retired May 20th last. President Dwight was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1828, and was graduated at Yale in 1849. He was a student in the theological school for two years, and a tutor in the college for four. In 1856 he went to Europe, where he remained for a year and a half. In 1858 he became Professor of Sacred Literature at Yale. He was an active member of the American Committee for the revision of the English version of the Bible.

President James McCosh of Princeton was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 1, 1811. His early education was at the parish school, and later at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. At the last mentioned institution he showed his philosophic tendency by an essay on the stoic philosophy, for which the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him, while he was yet a student. He became a minister of the church of Scotland, first in Arbroath and later in Brechin. At the disruption of the church in 1843 he gave up his living and became a member of the Free Church. In 1850 he published his first work, entitled "The Method of Divine Government, Physical and Moral," which at once brought him into prominence among the scholars of the day. The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, became interested in him and appointed him to a vacant professorship in the then newly-established Queen's College at Belfast. He was successful as an instructor, and during his professorship published numerous philosophical works, which had a large circulation. In 1868 he accepted the Presidency of Princeton College. Since that time, under his sway the number of students, professors, and buildings has been more than doubled. Beside administering the affairs of the college so successfully (toward which the public has given upward of \$2,000,000), he has given instruction in several branches of philosophy. His principal works are "Laws of Discursive Thought," a "Treatise on Formal Logic," "The Emotions," and "History of Scottish Philosophy."



PRESIDENT SEELYE PRESIDENT DWIGHT OF AMHERST. OF YALE.

Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard, the eminent President of Columbia College, was born at Sheffield, Mass., in 1809. He entered Yale College in 1824, graduating with high honors in 1828, and shortly afterward became a tutor there. In 1831 he was an instructor in Hartford, and in 1832, in New York City. From 1837 to 1839 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural history in the University of Alabama. He remained there until 1854, when he became Professor of astronomy in and same year took orders in the Episcopal Church. In 1856 he was

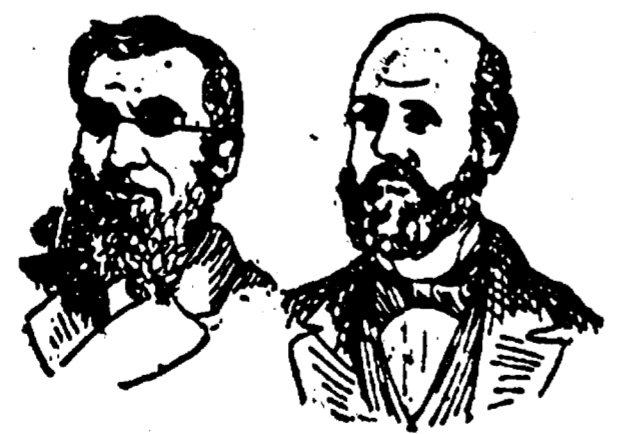
elected President of the University of Mississippi, and in 1864 became President of Columbia College. His career has been eminently successful. He is the author of "Report of Mechanics and the Industrial Arts," "Treatise on Arithmetic," "Letters on Collegiate Government," "History of the United States Coast Survey," "The Recent Progress of Science," "The Metric System," and many minor articles. He has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Board of Experts of Mines. He has received the degree of L. L. D. from Yale College, Jefferson College, and the University of Mississippi.

Unusual ability has characterized the life and labors of Samuel Colcord Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College, from the time of his entrance as a student at Dartmouth until now. He was born at about 1823 in a small village in the interior of New Hampshire. Despite his arduous duties on his father's farm he managed to fit himself for college, and at an early age entered as a freshman at Dartmouth. Throughout his course there he was a close student, and at graduation was one of the foremost in his class. After graduation he applied himself to a severe course of theological study and was duly ordained as a minister of the Congregational Church. For a time he preached in various New England pulpits, and finally removed to Chicago. Here he entered politics and received the nomination for Mayor. Long John Wentworth, another well-known Dartmouth man, who is at present President of the Dartmouth Alumni, was his political adversary, and by a remarkably close vote the future President of the college was defeated by the future President of the alumni. As President of Dartmouth Dr. Bartlett has been eminently successful both in his relations with the students and in his general management of the college. Through his efforts the elective system has been introduced and fostered at Dartmouth and is now a pronounced success. The beautiful Rollins Chapel and Wilson Library are monuments to his perseverance.



PRESIDENT BARNARD OF COLUMBIA. PRESIDENT ANGELL OF MICHIGAN.

President Franklin Carter of Williams College was born at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 30, 1837. His father was for many years the senior deacon of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, and was a man of great force of mind and ability. Franklin Carter entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in December, 1854, and gave the valedictory in 1855. From Andover he went to Yale, and took a high standing in his class, gaining the Woolsey scholarship at the end of his freshman year. Toward the end of his sophomore year, owing to failing health, he went to Florida. In September, 1860, he entered the junior class of Williams College and graduated with high honors in 1862. After graduation he went into business in Chicago. But this proved distasteful to him, and the next year he was elected Professor of Latin and French in Williams College, with the privilege of spending a year and a half abroad in study and travel. He married in 1863 and sailed for Europe, spending his allotted time in Germany and France. Returning he entered upon his professional duties in January, 1865. In July, 1872, he was elected Professor of German in Yale College, and he afterwards spent another year abroad. He was a professor in Yale for nine years. In 1881 he was elected President of Williams College. He has written valuable treatises on the German language and literature, besides contributing able articles to the leading magazines. His career has been successful and the many improvements at Williams during the last few years are owing in great part to President Carter's enterprise and ability.

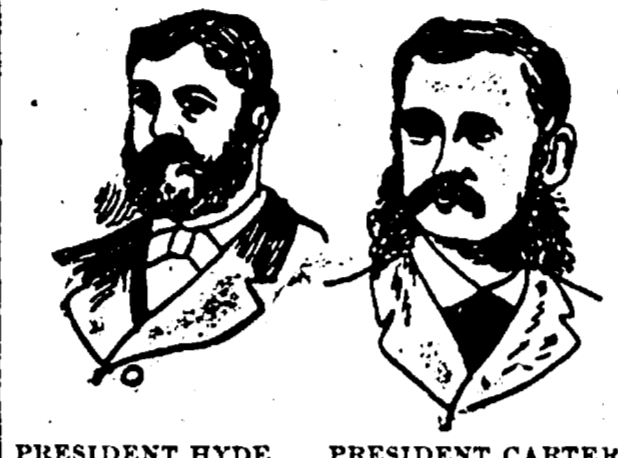


PRESIDENT ADAMS OF CORNELL. PRESIDENT BARTLETT OF DARTMOUTH.

Charles Kendall Adams, President of Cornell University, was born in Vermont. Entering upon his collegiate course at the University of Michigan at the age of 25, he graduated in the class of '61, and became a teacher in the university. In 1876 he was made Professor of History and spent a year abroad in study. Upon his return he settled down at the University of Michigan, where he remained until last summer, when he was elected to fill the Presidential chair of Cornell University vacated by President White. Besides his contributions to American and foreign reviews, he

has written "Representative Bartlett Oration," "Manual of Historical Legislation," and "Democracy and Monarchy in France." The President of Bowdoin, is one of the youngest of the college Presidents. William De Witt Hyde was born in Winchendon, Mass., Sept. 23, 1858. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1876, from Harvard College in 1879, and from Andover, Theological Seminary in 1882. After graduating he remained in the advanced class at Andover, combining with it a post-graduate course in philosophy at Harvard College. In September, 1883, he became pastor of the Congregational church in Patterson, N. J. After a pastorate of two years he was elected at the last commencement President and Stone Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy of Bowdoin College. He is the author of "The Metaphysical Basis of Belief in God" and "An Analysis of Consciousness in Its Relation to Enatology."

President James B. Angell was born in Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1829. He graduated at Brown University in 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and spent two years there in study and travel. In 1853 he entered upon the duties of Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Brown University. In 1858, when the late Henry B. Anthony, edi-



PRESIDENT HYDE PRESIDENT CARTER OF BOWDOIN. OF WILLIAMS.

tor of the Providence Journal, was elected to the United States Senate, Mr. Angell, though holding his place in the college, undertook to furnish the leading articles for the Journal, and did so till 1860. He then resigned his post in the college and was in editorial charge of the Journal until 1866, when he accepted the Presidency of the University of Vermont. He held that office until 1871, when he accepted the Presidency of the University of Michigan, which had been declined by him in 1869. In 1880 he was appointed by Hayes Minister to China and also Chairman of a special commission to negotiate a treaty with China. That commission negotiated two treaties, one pertaining to commercial matters and one on Chinese immigration. In October, 1881, he resigned the office of Minister, and in 1882 resumed his duties at the University of Michigan.

President Seelye of Amherst has been eminently successful as an educator, and the products of his pen have enriched the literature of the day. His persistent efforts to further the interests of Amherst College have been rewarded by the prosperity of that institution.

MRS. ENDICOTT.

The Cultured Wife of the Secretary of War.



The Endicott family come of old Boston stock. Mrs. Secretary William C. Endicott has sustained very becomingly the trying social duties devolving upon her through her husband's official position. The quiet, unostentatious, but cultured gatherings at the Endicott mansion are highly spoken of by Washington society enthusiasts. Since her arrival in Washington Mrs. Endicott has fully sustained her Boston record and has acted as a guide for the younger women whose husbands have Cabinet positions. She is the oldest of them and her hair is slightly tinged with gray. Her manner, though cordial, is dignified and befitting her station. The Secretary of War is fourth on the social list, being preceded by the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury.

Remedy for Founder.

A horseman of much experience states that he has completely cured several cases of founder by the use of alum. He put one tablespoonful, finely powdered, as far back in the animal's mouth as possible as soon as making the discovery that the horse was stiffened. Not only does he claim that he has cured severe cases, but strongly affirmed that he had never known the remedy to fail if given immediately after the trouble had developed itself.

COUNTRY LIFE AND WORK.

June.

Fair June.
Has garbed the sea in brightest merald dress;
The days are glad
The groves and orchards with luxuriantness
Of dying day.
The moon
Wades through an azure sea when beautiful
Night
Lies fall her curtains o'er the rosy light
Of dying day.
Not draped in dark, but robes of loveliness,
Star-gemmed, are they.
The flashing fireflies flit among the trees,
And sweet with odor is the gentle breeze.
The dewdrops glisten on each folding flower.
And filled with pleasure is each passing hour.
Care flies away—
'Tis June.

Humanity for Horses.

A write in the Humane Journal declares that it is not humane to refuse your horse sufficient and good water; to give him decaying and insufficient food; to let him go ungroomed; to scratch his skin with an iron or wire-tooth curry-comb; to shear his mane or tail; to use over checks or blinders; to put frosted bits into his mouth; to work him when his shoulders are sore, or ride him when his back is galled by a cruel saddle; to drive him when he is lame; to drive him upon stone pavements, or icy roads, with smooth shoes; to drive him in a storm or let him stand in one without protection; to let him stand in the cold without blankets or other warm covering; not to furnish him good and sufficient bedding at all times; to drive him too fast; to jerk him by the bits; to whip him up hill or to raise ridges upon him with a whip; to strike him if he shies; to strike him if he stumbles; to whip or beat him if he balks; to work him more than twelve hours a day; to turn him out when old to die of neglect or starvation.

Corn Fodder.

Why not get in a good crop of corn fodder, there is plenty of time yet. Various and satisfactory tests have been made of the nutritive qualities of corn fodder. It has been conclusively shown that if corn is sown broadcast or planted in drills, the fodder possesses more nutrition than hay, and even more milk-giving elements than any other forage. If sown thickly, so as to prevent the maturity of the seed, it is better still. This is based upon the principle that the seed-forming elements are retained in the stalk, thereby increasing the nutritive matter. Clover plowed under before coming to seed is a richer manure than if taken when ripe. Hay that has been permitted to go to seed before cutting has lost half of its value. These facts are adduced in support of the above theory. Considering the little labor necessary to sow corn, and the little time required to prepare the soil, it ought to become a more universal article of food for cattle.

An Odd Scrap Basket.

The scrap basket is made of a straw bathing hat. First soak the hat in warm water; this will make it flexible and allow it to be bent into any shape desired. Press the creases in the rim with a hot iron to form a square. When the hat is dry, give it a coat of thin glue-water, and gild it on the inside and out; fasten a bunch of natural cat-tails on the front of it, tied with a bow of brown satin ribbon, to match them in color. Place a loop on one corner of the basket to hang it up by (if it is desired to have it a hanging scrap basket), or stand it in a convenient corner where it will catch the odds and ends.

State Fairs.

| Name. | Place. | Time. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Dakota..... | Huron..... | Sept. 8-10 |
| Illinois..... | Chicago..... | Sept. 6-11 |
| Indiana..... | Indianapolis..... | Sept. 27-Oct. 2 |
| Iowa..... | Des Moines..... | Sept. 3-10 |
| Kansas..... | Topeka..... | Sept. 20-25 |
| Kentucky..... | Lexington..... | Aug. 31-Sept. 4 |
| Michigan..... | Jackson..... | Sept. 13-17 |
| Minnesota..... | St. Paul..... | Aug. 30-Sept. 9 |
| Missouri..... | St. Louis..... | Oct. 4-8 |
| Montana..... | Helena..... | Aug. 23-27 |
| Nebraska..... | Lincoln..... | Sept. 10-14 |
| Ohio..... | Columbus..... | Aug. 30-Sept. 3 |
| Toronto..... | Toronto, Ont..... | Sept. 6-13 |
| West Virginia..... | Wheeling..... | Sept. 6-11 |
| Wisconsin..... | Madison..... | Sept. 20-24 |

Bad Eggs.

The bad eggs often left in nests for nest eggs are wholly unfit for this purpose. The shell of the egg is so porous that bad odors from one rotten specimen speedily affect all the good ones. This is especially true in warm weather or when artificial heat is supplied by the hen while sitting. If eggs are looked over at the close of the first week, those that will prove bad may be easily distinguished and removed, to the great advantage of the hen and the eggs yet remaining.

Timely Topics.

The foundation of three-fourths of all cases of consumption is laid before the age of twenty-five years; in women during their teens.

No one can possibly sink if the head is thrust entirely under water, and in this position a novice can swim as easily as walk and get to shore readily by lifting the head at intervals for breath.

Two cups of sugar, two cups and half of milk, one-half cup of cream, three eggs, nutmeg to taste, three even tea-spoonfuls cream of tartar, and one and one-half bi-carbonate soda, even measure; flour enough to roll, and you have delicious fried cakes.

A growing inability to sleep in sickness is ominous of a fatal result; in apparent health, it indicates the failure

of the mind and madness, so on the other hand, in disease or dementia, a very slight improvement in the sleeping should be hailed as the harbinger of restoration.

Water cannot satisfy the thirst which attends cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, and some other form of disease; in fact, drinking cold water seems to increase the thirst and induce other disagreeable sensations; but this thirst will be perfectly and pleasantly subdued by eating a comparatively small amount of ice, swallowing it as large pieces as practicable and as much as is wanted.

Sun flower seed is the best feed to make hens lay that can be fed to them; better if mashed or ground.

Chayenne pepper thrown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

That old-fashioned piece of furniture called the "settle" is seen in many modern-furnished halls; and occasionally a place is found for it in the library.

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the end of each in old newspaper. This will prove a complete silencer.

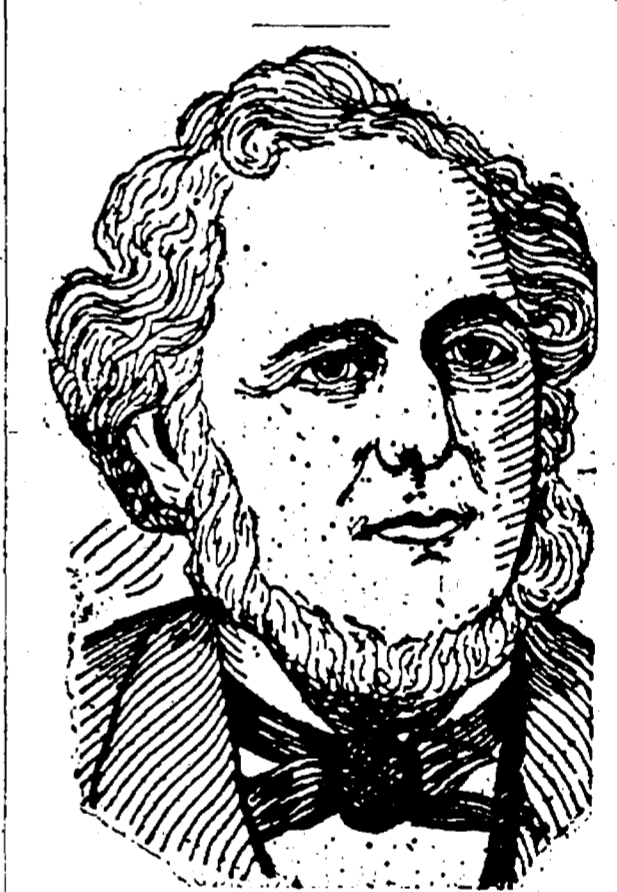
To destroy the black buffalo or carpet moth, which eats straight lines across carpets, dresses, etc., take corrosive sublimate of double strength, one tablespoonful in a quart of boiling water, and saturate the floors and woodwork thoroughly.

A good receptacle for holding soiled clothing can be made by taking a common flour barrel, lining it with cambric, and covering the outside with cretonne laid in plaits. Border the top with a ruche of the same. Cover the lid with the same material and screw in a small brass knob in the centre.

An excellent and simple disinfectant for sinks and waste pipes is made by mixing one large tablespoonful of copperas with one quart of boiling water. This solution is odorless and deodorizes instantly. The copperas may be bought at any druggist's for eight or ten cents a pound.

Flannel which has become yellow by age may be restored to whiteness by the use of a solution of twenty-four ounces of Marseilles soap in fifty pounds of soft water, to which is added two-thirds of an ounce of spirit of aqua ammonia, and the whole thoroughly mixed. Immerse the flannel, stir around well, then rinse in pure water.

RICHARD MARCH HOE.



The Man Who Invented the Present Perfecting Printing Press.

Richard M. Hoe the perfecter of all printing presses, died in Florence, Italy June 8, of heart-disease. Mr. Hoe had gone abroad for health and pleasure, and was apparently in his usual good health when stricken down.

His invention of the rotary press and later of the web-printing machine made his name a familiar one throughout the civilized world. Mr. Hoe was born in New York City, Sep. 12, 1813. His father was an inventor of presses. When the young man was 20 years old he had familiarized himself with the details of the business and was virtually at the head of his father's business. In 1793 the discussion of printing by steam was attracting the thought of inventors and scientists. The arguments pro and con were discussed in Mr. Hoe's shops, in which the young master intelligently participated. In 1829 Mr. Adams of Boston perfected the Adams press and the following year the Napier press was turned out by a British factory.

The Hoes were called upon to set up one of the last-named presses, and it worked to such advantage that it set them thinking. They made models of its peculiar parts and studied them carefully. Then the announcement that Hoe's double-cylinder press, capable of making 6,000 impressions an hour, had been completed, attracted general attention. This press supplied the journals of the day with all needed facilities, but, as their circulation increased, greater speed in printing was demanded and the inability to supply this demand caused a complete change in Mr. Hoe's temperament. One night as he tossed from side to side in his bed, being unable to sleep, he got up to walk about the room, as he arose seeing clearly a solution to the long-expected problem. It was a plan for securing type on a horizontal cylinder. Rushing to his desk he drew the diagram, which, after the details were perfected, resulted in the lightning press.

TUECHA.

Strange Vehicles Seen in the Cities of India—Women on Malignant Missions.

Magnificent coaches, dog carts, tom-johns, palanquins, dandies, in brief, innumerable and indescribable vehicles crowd the streets of the large cities in India, but none so unique as the echa with its thills mounted on the horse's back; not even an apology for a spring has ever crept into its existence. There is no surer cure for dyspepsia than a drive of a few miles in one of them. The famous G. T.'s (globe trotters), whom curiosity has compelled to "try one," declare the recollection will echo through their lives while bone and muscle last. Those intended for public travellers frequently carry six persons.

Rich Babus own magnificent ones, just large enough for one person and the driver. They are made of solid ebony, inlaid with ivory, and gorgeously hung with gold and silver cloth drapery. The harness is trimmed with gold, and a golden horn adorns the saddle, which is beautiful decorated. Shy Zennas women—who have hardly had a peep at earth-or sky since their marriage—creep stealthily into them and are instantly hidden by the heavy curtains. Thus they visit sacred streams or their sisters in Zennas prisons. Many pilgrim women travel thousands of miles in similar carriages drawn by oxen, coming from the northern part of the Panjab to Puri, south of Calcutta, to worship Juggernaut, the largest idol in the land.

How vividly a company of these women come to mind as we saw them years ago on the great pilgrim road! It was a fiery day in the hot season, and we were resting in the friendly shade of a great banyan. As they were hurrying by us, on their journey to Puri they caught a glimpse of our baby, and instantly halted and begged us to show them the "belati baba" (foreign baby), who, equally delighted at being shown, smiled her sweetest baby smile, and quickly, here and there among the crowd, hands were brushing away the tears. "Oh, you left little ones at home when you began this long journey," we remarked. "Yes, yes," came from every direction, "months ago we left them, and God only knows where they are now. But Juggernaut called us, and he must be obeyed or we are all worse than dead." And here they began to shout, "Jay, Jay, Juggernaut!" (Let Juggernaut conquer), and making a profound salaam to baby, on they went, some to certain death, all to sufferings such as only Hindoo pilgrims know—all to win the favor of an insatiable block of wood.

Ah, talk not of the coldness and cruelty of Hindoo mothers' hearts! Warner, tenderer ones never beat. But remember the terrible power of religious superstitions that have held perfect sway for centuries.

HIS HONOR AND BIJAH.

The Sweet Little Buttercup Who Got Four Months.

As His Honor was signing the warrants and making ready to open Court, a voice from the corridor was heard singing—

"I'm called Little Buttercup, Sweet Little Buttercup!"

"Sweet Little Buttercup! I—ah."

"That's a remarkable sweet voice," he observed to Bijah.

"Too sweet for anything," replied the old man.

"Must be some light-hearted but unfortunate female."

"Yes, she is."

"Poor girl! Perhaps it is not her fault. You may bring her out and I'll speak kindly to her. Who can tell how much one kind word may encourage her?"

Bijah had a grin on his face as he disappeared, and the reason for it was plain as he returned with Mrs. Danforth. She was a woman of fifty. She weighed nearly two hundred pounds. Her hair was down, and her dress badly torn, and the smell of strong drink was there in several full and winter styles.

His Honor looked at her in amazement, and he flushed like a rose as Bijah remarked—

"Here is the poor girl who was singing, sir."

"You bet it is!" added the prisoner. "Say, Judge, you've got me again."

"I see."

"I was drunk last night, and you couldn't waste any time trying to prove it."

"You were here a few weeks ago?"

"I was that, and you said if I came again I'd go sixty days. Here I am!"

"Well, I'll make it four months. Perhaps you'll have less talk in you when you come out."

"All right, Judge: a-l right! Good-bye, everybody."

"And I'm called Little Buttercup, Sweet Little Buttercup!"

"Say, Squar, blame a show," exclaimed Henry Livingstone Johnston as he oiled over the clock with an anxious expression.

"I'll do it, Henry. What do you want?"

"I made a fool of myself yesterday, Squar. I got in with a lot of chaps and got full. It's the first time I was ever drunk in my born days, and it'll be the very, very last. Gimme a show."

"Well, I want to go home. I live out here about fifteen miles. I rode in with a nabor, and he's probably gone and left me. Squar, I want to go home. Let me off this one time, and no human being will ever see me in jail again!"

"Henry, let your nabor see!"

"Squar, if I don't I hope to be shot."

"You'll let her see?"

"I won't go within a mile of it!"

"And whiskey?"

"I won't even smell of it!"

"Well, you may go. It will be bad walking after the rain."

"I don't care for the mud, Squar. All I ask is to get my nabor pointed homeward, and when I strike this town again I'll have some one to go around with a string."

—(From the Press.)

James G. McManis's Tactics

Two German school boys were talking about the complications with Spain.

"Wingled to see our Kaiser seizing the Caroline Islands."

"I don't!"

"Why not, Karl? Art thou not a lover of thy country?"

"That's all very well, but there are 800 islands in the group, and if they become German property we will have to learn the names of the every one of them by heart. I'm down on that kind of a foreign policy."—[Texas Sittings.]

According.

"I have lost a wallet containing \$700," he observed as he puffed excitedly at his cigar, "and I was wondering how much reward I had better offer for its return."

"That's according," said the other.

"According to what?"

"To where you lost it."

"Oh, in Chicago."

"Well, then, you'd better make the reward at least \$800."

Hack-driver.—"It pains me to decline the pleasure and honor of driving you to Harlem for less than two dollars, sir."

(Old Style.—"Two dollars, boss; not a cent less. Do you think I'm drivin' this cab for my health?")

A Chance for an Argument.

"Tobacco as well as whiskey, my dear friend, is an evil," remarked a temperance advocate to a lover of the weed.

"Do you imagine that Providence, in its bountiful goodness, supplies the warm earth, the gentle rain, and the bright sun to propagate the pernicious and wicked plant?"

"I imagine it does," replied the tobacco adherent, "or we wouldn't have such enormous crops of it."

A Considerate Lad.

Little Charley—"Papa, will you buy me a drum?"

Fond Father—"Ah, but my boy, you will disturb me very much, if I do."

Charley—"Oh, no, papa, I won't drum, except when you're asleep."

REMARKS.

It is not the anonymous writer's name that interested parties want; it is his scalp.

"Irish & English is the name of a Buffalo (N. Y.) firm; and the queerest thing about it is that Mr. Irish is English and Mr. English is Irish."

A Boston lady recently hired a plumber to remove a dead rat from the wall. The following bill was rendered: "To hunting up a small and repairing it, \$4.00."

When a tramp sees a woman with a pistol or a gun in her hands he goes right on without winking, but let her appear on the scene with a dipper of hot water and he makes tracks like a kangaroo.

A cynical observer says that the main idea of English journalism seems to be to say everything in the blindest possible way, and the main idea of American journalism seems to be to say nothing in the smartest possible way.

A stylish-looking umbrella fell down the stairs of one of the French theatres the other day. A gentleman picked it up to see if any of the stars were broken, when upon closer observation he discovered it was Sarah Bernhardt's.

Music teacher.—"Your daughter, Mrs. Jones, has real musical talent. She ought to have a thorough training."

Mrs. Jones—"That's just what I was telling Mr. Jones to-day, and we agreed to hire a competent teacher for her after she has finished her next quarter with you."

An ornamental knob has been devised for attachment to a lady's belt, so that men can "sawing partners" without that offensive familiarity which has thrown a gloom over the festive dance. With another knob on the shoulder, dancing might be as proper as swinging a scythe.

"There is a loquacity which tells nothing," sincerely said a city man to his chattering wife. The next night he returned from the lodge, laid his coat on the bed, put his books on the bureau, and flung himself over the back of a chair; and his wife quietly remarked, "There is a silence which tells much."

"My dear," said a frightened husband in the middle of the night, shaking his wife, "where did you put that bottle of sychinut?"

"On the shelf next to the pepper-mint."

"Oh!" he groaned, "give sweetest it!"

"Well, for goodness sake," whispered his wife, "keep quiet, or you'll wake the baby."

"Do you belong to the Toboggan Club, Mr. Smith?" inquired a little boy of a Strata resident. "Oh, yes," Mr. Smith replied. "I am one of the original members of the club."

"I'd just like to see you riding one," went on the little boy enthusiastically. "Ma says she never saw a man go down hill so fast as you do."

A delegation once called on Lincoln to push a candidate for Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and urged as one ground that residence in that fine climate would benefit his delicate health. Lincoln replied, "Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that there are eight other applicants for the place, and they are wiser than you are."

"You can't add different things together," said a school-teacher. "If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make two sheep or two cows. The little son of a milkman held up his hand and said, 'That's right with sheep and cows, but if you add a quart of water to a quart of milk, it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it tried!'"

For young artist.—"This picture is an exact copy, Madame, of Raphael's 'Madonna,' which I sell for \$125,000."

"And how much do you ask for this picture?"

Artist.—"Two dollars, and a quoniam."

Madame.—"What is the cause of such a wide difference in price?"

Artist.—"Competition, Madame. The business is not what it used to be."

A New York merchant gives some curious instances how fashions are primarily determined by society women's jealousy of those beneath them. Thus they wore ruffs for a while, till the cheap girls adopted them and found much prefer in them than the society girls, being usually handsomer and better shaped. So with banged hair: the former wore it till they were outshone by the side-girls, and now they comb their hair straight back.

That Is So.

A kid-dren feeling—that of two unruly boys who expect to be larned by their parents for some misdeed. [The Judge.]

LOOK THIS OVER AND SELECT WHAT YOU WANT!

Last spring we offered some bargains in Second Hand Stoves and they went off like hot cakes. Every one seemed ready to take advantage of the exceedingly low prices at which the goods were offered, and in ten days every bargain was closed out. This week we show you some better bargains than was then offered.

BARGAIN NO. 1

ONE NO. 16 GALE PLOW, COMPLETE, NEW MOULDBOARD AND LAND-SIDE. Price \$5.00.

BARGAIN NO. 2.

ONE NO. 16 GALE PLOW, NOT SO GOOD AS THE FIRST, BUT WILL WEAR A LONG TIME. Price, \$3.00.

BARGAIN NO. 3.

One Vibrator Harrow, new, but a little weather-beaten. Price, \$10.00.

The Retail Price of these Harrows is \$18.00.

BARGAIN NO. 4.

One Advance Hay Rake. \$15.00 Has been used a little, but is as good as new.

BARGAIN NO. 5.

A few GRASSHOPPER CULTIVATORS, carried over from last year, complete with tooth. \$2.00.

BARGAIN NO. 6.

One No. 9 Jewel Cook Stove, with reservoir; not a crack or break in it; will warrant it all right in every respect. Price, \$15.00.

BARGAIN NO. 7.

ONE RIDING CORN AND FOLLOW CULTIVATOR, HAS NEVER BEEN USED, BUT IS WEATHER-BEATEN. Price, \$25.00. The retail price of these Cultivators is \$35.00.

BARGAIN NO. 8.

ONE ADVANCE HAY TEDDER, CARRIED OVER FROM LAST YEAR. Never been used. Price, \$30.00.

YOU SEE THE PRICES ARE SMALL COMPARED WITH THE BARGAINS OFFERED.

F. L. BROWN.

99 was the number and Enos Burden the lucky man that drew the prize whip.

D. LANCELL'S
ASTHMA
AND
CATARRH
REMEDY.

Sold By All Druggists

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or BRONCHITIS, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night, gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can be down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please send the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I received instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kan., writes: "I received instantaneous relief."

T. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "I have used the Remedy. 'Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 10 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plampton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the Remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. Would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy, we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. Address, J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., O.

Full size Box by mail \$1.00.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York, and 10c. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

This paper is kept on file at the office of
AYER & SON
ADVERTISING
AGENTS
TIMES BUILDING Chestnut & 8th Sts PHILADELPHIA
ESTIMATES FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING FREE
Send 10c. in at Lowest Cash Rates
Stamps for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

TO
MACKINAC.
The Most Delightful
SUMMER TOUR

Palace Steamers. Low Rates.
Four Trips per Week Between

DETROIT AND MACKINAC

And Every Week Day Between

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND

Write for our

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

Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.
C. D. WHITCOMB, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
DETROIT, MICH.

The Old Doctor
NARVOUS
DEBILITY
FEMALE
DEBILITY

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address

Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

NEW Singer Sewing Machine \$17

Including a full set of extra Attachments, needles, and all usual outfit of 12 pieces with each, guaranteed perfect. Warranted 2 years, best time and durable. Best pay \$20 or \$30 for machines no better. We will send them anywhere on 15 day trial before paying. Circulars and full particulars from J. H. BOWEN & CO., 182 North 6th St., PHILA., Pa. Look Box 1087.

FITS CURED
SATISFACTORY TRIAL FREE. Address for Circulars and Testimonials
DR. H. M. HALL,
428 CHESTNUT ST., READING, PA.

CIDER
MACHINERY Send for our NEW FREE CATALOGUE
J. C. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich.

DELAND & CO'S
SALE RATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World
For Sale by F. A. SIGLER.

Gem Piano and Organ Co.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Beautiful New Upright Piano, Rosewood Case, for only \$165. Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

It will pay you to examine this instrument before paying double our price for one not nearly so good.

No Organ or Piano have met with the popularity of these instruments, as is proven by the WONDERFUL SALES. Our increased facilities for the manufacture of Pianos and Organs enable us to offer instruments of the HIGHEST GRADE at lower prices than is asked for inferior ones.

Write us and we will take pleasure in giving all the information desired free of charge. All our instruments are warranted for SIX YEARS and are sent anywhere on 15 day's test trial.

Royal Gem Organ, Solid Black Walnut Case, for only \$55. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Please mention this paper when you write.

Washington, Warren Co., N. J., U. S. A.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. P. VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office over Mann Bros. Store. PINCKNEY

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

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.

J. W. VAUGHN,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Special attention given to surgery. Office at resi-
dence, with telephone connections. (16m3)

C. J. HULL,
DENTIST.
of South Lyon, will be here every Wednesday.
Room at the Monitor House. All work war-
ranted. (17m3)

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

WANTED.
WHEAT, BEANS, BARLEY, CLOV-
ER-SEED, DRESSED HOGS,
ETC.
The highest market price will be paid
THOS. READ.

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

IMPORTED CATTLE.
ABERDEEN - ANGUS
GRADES
Absolutely the best in the world,
and ready to prove it.

R. C. AULD, Pinckney.

MEHAN'S
Neutralizing Mixture!
Will cure the Asiatic Cholera and
ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

MY OTHER MEDICINES ARE ALL
WELL KNOWN AND WILL DO
ALL THAT IS CLAIM-
ED FOR THEM

I spare no expense in making
my Medicine, and they will never play
out as long as I compound them.
DENNIS MEHAN.
For sale at Winchell's Drug Store.

RAILROAD CARD.

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

MICHIGAN AIR LINE DIVISION.

| GOING EAST. | | STATIONS. | GOING WEST. | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| P. M. | A. M. | LENEX | A. M. | P. M. |
| 7:30 | 8:00 | Armada | 9:35 | 5:50 |
| 8:35 | 7:45 | Romeo | 10:00 | 6:15 |
| 9:40 | 7:30 | Hochester | 10:30 | 6:35 |
| 10:40 | 7:00 | | 11:30 | 7:05 |
| 11:50 | 6:35 | d. Pontiac | 12:10 | 7:30 |
| 10:20 | 9:30 | Wixom | 5:30 | 2:25 |
| 8:40 | | d. S. Lyon | 6:35 | 8:15 |
| 6:10 | 9:05 | a. S. Lyon | 8:00 | 8:35 |
| 8:45 | 8:43 | Hamburg | 8:43 | 8:55 |
| 8:55 | 8:55 | PINCKNEY | 9:10 | 4:14 |
| 9:15 | 8:55 | Gregory | 9:35 | 4:35 |
| 9:30 | 7:50 | Stockbridge | 0:05 | 4:50 |
| 10:00 | | Henrietta | 0:35 | |
| 11:00 | | JACKSON | 1:15 | 5:40 |

Pinckney Dispatch.

J. S. NEEOKIRK, Publisher.
PINCKNEY, MICH.

THE Transcaspian railroad is now open to Merv.

THE Senate on the 16th inst., passed the river and harbor bill and the naval appropriation bill.

THE reapers have at last taken the field to gather Anarchists. What will the harvest be?

THUNDER storms in Greece have damaged the crops and the people are in great distress.

JOHN ROACH, the famous ship-builder, now at College Point, Long Island, is in a distracted condition, and little hope of his recovery is entertained.

A English company has received a charter to establish a royal bank in Madagascar, with a capital of £5,000,000, with power to coin money and issue notes.

A CHICAGO auctioneer claims to have over 1,300 wads of chewing-gum, which he has scraped from the backs of second-hand bureaus and bedsteads sold at his rooms.

THE Governor of Maine has requested the Postmaster General to so modify the regulations for sending liquors by mail as to prevent violation of the prohibitory liquor law of the State.

THERE is not a single saloon and but one hotel in Atlanta, Georgia, where a drink of liquor may be obtained. When the south is so thoroughly abolishing liquors, who will say that she is becoming less solid?

THE strike of quarrymen at Lemont, Illinois, is ended by compromising. The married employes are to receive the advanced wages agreed upon in May, and the single men will accept 25 cents per day less.

REPRESENTATIVES Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird of Nebraska, engaged in a wordy warfare on Friday in Washington, which finally led to blows. Laird drew first blood, striking Cobb on the nose. The two were then separated.

THE Union Pacific road, having fully decided to decrease to sixty-five hours the time from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, is endeavoring to induce some of the Chicago roads to cut down the twenty-two hour schedule to Council Bluffs.

A PROCLAMATION was issued Friday by Governor West, of Utah, warning immigrants or others from coming to the Territory to maintain any marriage relation other than that sanctioned by law, and setting forth that violators of the statute will be subjected to condign punishment.

A LEVEL-HEADED member of the New York Central Labor Union, speaking of the boycott, said: "I am against this. It is nasty and mean, and does the cause of labor no good." If the labor unions had a majority of that kind of men in them it would be better for the unions and everybody else.

WIGGINS, the weather prophet, abates nothing of his claim that there will occur in fall a storm compared to which other storms are zephyrs. The elements will begin amusing themselves the afternoon of September 20th, and when the affair is ended this country will look as if it had gone through a thrashing machine.

KANSAS CITY has a militia company, the Scott Rifles, made up entirely of Union veterans of the war. None are admitted not in good standing in the G. A. R. They are not a showy lot, the members of this company, but if Anarchists ever make trouble in Kansas City and this company turns out, there will occur an advance in the price of cheap coffins.

THE New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle says: Largely increased speculation at the New York Stock Exchange during the five days of last year caused a material addition to the volume of clearings, whereas in the corresponding period of the present year operations have been rather light.

MISS IDA CLARK, the young lady of Bloomington, Ill., who recently embraced the Jewish faith that she might marry a Hebrew cigar-maker named Holland, has been jilted by her lover, who sent her word that the wedding would not come off, as he had changed his mind. Here's a lesson for young ladies.

It is announced from both Washington and London that a new extradition treaty has been negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. The reports are so direct and circumstantial that their authenticity may be taken for granted. It is understood that the new treaty includes dynamite outrages and the crimes of embezzlement, defalcation and similar offenses, to escape the consequences of which so many populous colonies of derelict American bank and public officers have sought refuge in Canada.

NEWS NOTES.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Latest returns show that the wheat crop of California will exceed 70,000,000 bushels—the largest ever harvested. It is expected that California will be able to export 60,000,000 bushels.

Rev. T. P. Dudley, a prominent Baptist minister of Kentucky, died on the 10th inst., aged 94 years.

The Illinois Malleable Iron Works at Lake View, Ill., were burned on Monday night the 12th inst. Loss, \$4,000.

Morris' livery stable was burned at Chicago, Monday night. A number of persons were hurt. Loss, \$7,000.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Illinois on Saturday, nominated W. E. Mason for Congress.

Michael Davitt is to visit Chicago during the present month.

The Portland fishing schooner, City Point, has been released by the Canadian authorities.

Rev. Augustin Tolkon, the first colored man ordained a Catholic priest in America celebrated mass in New York City on Saturday last. He is coming west, and will locate in Quincy, Ill.

Two mills were destroyed by fire in Chicago on Thursday morning, with a loss of several thousand dollars.

The jury in the case of Minnie Papin vs. the Chicago News, could not agree on a verdict, and were discharged on Thursday last.

Mike Honohan, the well known old time billiard player, died at Pullman, Ill., on Wednesday.

Dora Johnson and Della Maher, while wading in the river near Fort Wayne, Ind., were drowned Thursday. They were aged seven and eight years. When recovered the bodies were locked in each other's embrace.

Congressman Lanham, a Texas representative at Washington, has been asked to secure, if possible, government aid for the drought-stricken sufferers of his State.

The body of a detective named Louis Hicks was found on the Missouri Pacific railroad track above Wyandotte, Kans., on Wednesday evening. He is said to have been in the Government Secret Service, and it is thought was murdered.

Amos K. Caverly, aged 61, a resident of Moline, Ill., since 1864, died on the 9th inst.

Judge Cole has reported to the governor of Kentucky after investigating the condition of affairs at Morehead, Rowan county, that the assistance of troops is necessary to the enforcement of the law in that county. The judge has asked the governor for sixty men.

Milton Evans, a farm laborer, from Southern Missouri, died in great agony from hydrophobia at the police station in Kansas City, Mo., on the 9th inst. A mad stone was applied and apparently took effect, but the owner said the patient had come too late.

Mrs. Catharine Thomson, aged 83, one of the pioneers of Greensburg, Ind., died in that city last week.

Two freight locomotives on the Michigan Central, collided on a curve near the freight depot last week. William McDonald, a fireman, was injured so that he died a few hours later.

A Swede, working on the farm of A. J. Roberg a few miles east of Lafayette, Ind., was attacked by a ferocious bull last week and badly gored in the neck and throat.

During a thunder-shower Friday morning Edward Besemeier, a boy 16 years old, was killed by lightning a few miles west of Freeport, Ill., while working in a hay field.

President Hill, of the Manitoba Railroad, said at St. Paul on the 9th that neither himself nor the Manitoba had any direct interest in the passage of the bill vetoed Wednesday by President Cleveland.

While bathing in the Mississippi Friday last Ellis Thornburgh got beyond his depth and was drowned. His comrades thought he was joking, and discovered their mistake too late.

Friday while the steamer Sidney, of the Diamond Jo line, was lying at the wharf at Quincy, Ill., the company's local agent, Mr. A. H. Pennoyer, left his office a few minutes, and when he returned he found his desk had been pried open with a chisel and robbed of \$500 which belonged to the company. No clue to the thief.

In the synagogue at Bloomington, Ill., Friday night, Miss Ida Clark renounced Christianity and embraced Judaism. She soon to wed a Hebrew.

Early Friday morning Frank Nichol, at Muskegon, Mich., was found shot between the eyes and bleeding, his face being badly burned with powder. He denied all knowledge of who did the shooting. He is 18 years old. It is a strange case.

Mrs. Almira Patterson, living six miles from the village of Lowell, Mich., shot and killed her husband, George Patterson, at the supper-table Friday night. The couple had lived unhappily for some time, and the woman had applied for a divorce.

Robert McKee, a well known and highly respected citizen of LaFayette, Ind., dropped dead in the harvest field on his farm at 10 o'clock Friday morning. He was 60 years of age.

The bricklayers at Fort Wayne, Ind., have struck for \$3.50 per day.

The strike of the Grape Creek, Ill., coal miners has resulted in the substitution of colored miners, who have been brought from the south. Though trouble was feared at first, everything is quiet.

Unfavorable reports have reached London about both the quantity and the quality of the petroleum discovered in Upper Egypt near the Red Sea.

The death of Cora Pearl, who expired at

Paris Friday, was caused by cancer. She died in complete poverty.

EAST.

The Orange lodges of New York celebrated the 196th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, on Monday by an excursion to Cold Spring, Grove.

Rear Admiral Werden died in Newport, R. I., on Monday afternoon.

The failure of J. DeRivera & Co., sugar merchants of New York, is announced.

Special reports to the Times from the hop-growing counties of New York, say that there will be from a third to half a crop. There is much excitement among farmers and dealers. Hops advanced from ten cents July 1, to thirty cents July 12. Many farmers are ploughing up their yards and sowing buckwheat.

The National Association of Commercial Travelers held their annual session in New York city last week.

A plumber, digging under a rotten flagstone in New York city on the 15th inst., unearthed the skeleton of a man who had been missing for nineteen years. It was identified by Mrs. Buhl, of Centerville, N. Y.

Catherine Lewis, the actress, has been granted an absolute divorce from her husband, O. L. Arfwedson.

The Grand Master of Masons in Quebec has issued an edict declaring a suspension of masonic intercourse between the Quebec lodge and the Grand Lodge of England and its dependencies.

The Rev. Arthur Wade, known as the "converted clown," who preached the gospel and temperance in several eastern towns, has fallen from grace, deserted his wife and eloped with another woman, and is now a scene-painter in a London theater.

The Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The report from London to the effect that an extradition treaty has been signed between the United States and Great Britain is generally believed here, although no information can be got from authentic sources. It is known, however, that negotiations have been pending for a year or more looking to the enlargement of the list of crimes which may be extradited between the two countries.

Grave Charge against a Senator.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A member of the Senate asserted positively Friday that he had documentary evidence that a member of the Senate has taken from a widow whom he assisted in procuring a pension, the sum of two hundred dollars. The penalty for such an act as this is not more than two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, or not more than ten thousand dollars fine, or both fine and imprisonment. The guilty person is also liable to expulsion from Congress.

A Curious Case.

ELIZ, Pa., July 15. Medical and other circles are greatly agitated over the results of the frenzy of a drunken man named Martin Stadtmiller and a young man named Frank Root. The latter went in response to cries of murder, to save Stadtmiller's three girls from his brutality where upon he was so badly bitten by Stadtmiller that he now lies raving and at the point of death from the effects of blood-poisoning.

Dakota Farmers' Alliance.

ABERDEEN, D. T., July 10.—The Dakota Territorial Farmers' Alliance convention, held here on the 8th inst., decided to place a delegate in the field the coming fall. The Territory was well represented, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we endeavor to secure pledges from the Legislative candidates in favor of Territorial railway commissioners, to be elected by the people, who shall have full power to fix maximum rates of fare and freights, provided that such rates shall not be reduced below a point that shall yield a reasonable compensation to the railway companies; taxing all corporate property the same as farm property; taxing all mortgages recorded, and exempting so much of the mortgaged property from taxation as shall equal the mortgage; revising the insurance laws to protect farmers from dishonest agents; prohibiting the collection of attorneys' fees on notes and mortgages; fixing the maximum rate of interest at 10 per cent. and not more than 2 per cent. to be allowed an agent for negotiating a loan. Also

Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in the pre-emption laws. We also favor the passage of a law prohibiting State and county officials, members of the Legislature and judicial officers from accepting passes from railway companies; also that the delegate in Congress be requested to urge the passage of the Standish bill, protecting timber and mining lands.

Coal Combination.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—The second attempt to form a coal syndicate in St. Louis, embracing the mining interest in Southern Illinois within a radius of fifty miles, has proven successful, and articles of incorporation of the new organization have been forwarded to the Secretary of State of Illinois. The incorporators are E. J. Crandal, A. F. Donk and Edward Devoy, and the capital stock is placed at \$5,000,000, said to be held principally by St. Louis men who are in the syndicate.

The combination takes in all the mines in southern Illinois, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen. The object of the corporation is self-protection, the inadequate operation of the interests in the past having proven unsatisfactory, and often incurring a loss, for the reason that one company, with certain fixed charges, could not operate to its full capacity, for by so doing it would cut into the business of a competitor, and thus endanger the maintenance of peaceful relations. Several remedies were resorted to without result, and finally the syndicate plan was decided upon, and, after two attempts, has at last been completed.

THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING.

Officeholders Notified that They Must Respect Civil Service and Keep Out of Political Turmoil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The following executive order was issued by the President Wednesday afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1886. To the Heads of Departments in the service of the General Government: I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all officeholders under the General Government against the use of the official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only in their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors, who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing the political affairs. They have no right as officeholders to dictate the political action of their party associates or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of Federal offices should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their section as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding. A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used, is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those intrusted with official place and a consideration of the necessity under our form of government of political action free from official coercion. You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance they are intended.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE, July 13.—In the House Representative Lowry reported back a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the reasons for failure to investigate the charges of fraud against R. D. Lancaster. Representative O'Neill, said Lancaster had at all times courted the fullest investigation, and the judgment of the people of St. Louis was that the officer had been guilty of no intentional fraud. The resolution was adopted.

SENATE, July 13.—In the Senate the chair presented resolutions of the convention of Republican editors of Ohio urging an investigation of the charges as to the election of Senator Payne and to other memorials on the same subject. Senator Teller submitted a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to appropriate \$37,500 for the purchase of the school and farm at the Carlisle Indian School.

SENATE, July 14.—The senate to-day passed the following house bills: For a bridge across the west channel of the Detroit river. Establishing additional aids to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river (with amendments.) Senator Logan introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to accept the deed and conveyance of the land known as "Highwood tract" near Chicago donated by the Commercial club of Chicago for military purposes. Several amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill were adopted. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE, July 14.—In the house to-day bills passed increasing to \$250,000 the limit of cost of the public building at Galveston, and appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Oshkosh, Wis. The house passed Mr. Morrison's treasury surplus after a long debate, and subsequently adjourned.

SENATE, JULY 15.—In the Senate to-day Senator Payne presented a report in the election case of Senator Payne. Mr. Hoar, on behalf of himself and Senator Frye presented the dissenting views of the minority. Senator Evarts made a separate report, representing the views of himself and Messrs. Teller and Logan. Senator Conger reported a bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers by the Ohio Valley Railroad company. Calendar. Senator Sewell reported bills authorizing Gen. Averill and Gen. Alfred Pleasonton to be placed on the retired list of the Army. Senator Vance submitted a proposed amendment to the general deficiency appropriation bill, to appropriate \$380,209 for unpaid salaries of postmasters awaiting appropriations.

HOUSE, July 15.—In the House to-day Mr. Randall reported a joint resolution continuing in force until the 31st of July the provisions of the joint resolution providing temporarily (until to-day) for the expenditures of the government. Passed. On motion of Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, a bill providing for holding terms of the United States courts at Eau Claire, Wis. Passed. At the evening session the house passed the following bills from the committee on labor. To prevent employment of convict labor and alien labor upon public buildings or other public works. Amending the act to prevent importation or immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. Directing the commissioner of labor to make an investigation in regard to convict labor in the United States. A bill extending the provisions of the eight-hour law to letter-carriers.

riers gave rise to some opposition, and pending action the house, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

Mexican Elections.

News from the City of Mexico of the 16th inst., is to the effect that at the Congressional elections recently held in Mexico, the supporters of the Government are largely in the majority.

FOREIGN.

The United States Dollar.

LIMA, Peru, July 19.—It has been proposed, and it is thought that the government will ask the Congress to take into consideration the propriety of making the U. S. gold dollar the basis of all monetary transactions.

The Victory.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily News says: "The liberals hold the position coveted by the Parnellites. They are the arbiters of the fate of governments. Lord Hartington will keep an independent attitude." The Times and Standard agree that "it would be lamentable if party jealousies should frustrate the advantages obtained in the keen struggle of patriotism."

A memorial chapel will be erected on the bank of Lake Starnberg, by the mother of King Ludwig, the Queen Dowager Marie.

The small-pox epidemic at Santiago de Chili is growing worse, and fully 60 per cent. of the cases are proving fatal. On Saturday and Sunday last twenty-seven cases of small-pox were sent to the hospital.

An interlocutory judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Cyrus W. Field against James Gordon Bennett for libel was given in the Queen's Bench Divisional court in London on July 12.

Gen. Louis Salomon has been re-elected President of Hayti for a term of seven years.

Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 10.—The use of natural gas in the manufactories of this city has done away with the consumption of 189,800 bushels of coal a day. In 250 working days, which in considered a year by manufacturers, the whole amount of coal displaced would run up to 47,450,000 bushels. Calculating 100 bushels to be an average day's output for a coal-miner, it would take 1,600 coal-miners to dig this coal, but altogether the use of natural gas has thrown about 5,000 men out of work in this region. It required the use of 633 railroad cars to transport the black diamonds. Each of these, thirty feet in length, would make a string 18,990 feet, or a distance of more than three miles long.

The Hennepin Canal.

The Hennepin Canal amended to the River and Harbor Bill was adopted in the Senate on the 12th inst. by the following vote: Yeas, 31; Nays, 22.

The monthly statement of the condition of the blast furnaces of the United States, as published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Thursday the 8th inst., shows 310 furnaces with a capacity of 121,650 tons in blast, and 345 furnaces with a capacity of 68,015 tons out of blast. Of the furnaces in blast, 59 are charcoal furnaces, 119 anthracite, and 132 bituminous. Those out of blast are 158 charcoal, 90 anthracite, and eighty-seven bituminous. Two more furnaces are in blast than on June 1, and the capacity has been increased. The result is a largely increased stock of pig iron on hand. The stock has been increasing since March, and is now larger than that of last fall.

An Anarchist in Limbo.

Joseph Fricke, the leader of all the Socialists and Anarchists in that section of the country was arrested last week at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the instance of the postal authorities on a charge of sending written matter inclosed in newspapers through the mails as lower class mail or printed matter. Fricke was agent of Herr Most's paper, Der Freiheit, and the written matter was inclosed in that paper. The postal authorities opened a number of packages sent by Fricke, and also discovered incendiary circulars calling upon workmen to arm themselves and avenge the deaths of the six men killed during the riot at McCormick's reaper works in Chicago. It is the intention of the post office authorities to push the case, and United States District Attorney Stone said it was very probable that Fricke would be indicted for each offense, which would insure a heavy fine and long imprisonment.

Summary of Crop Prospects for Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

Reports received at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 8th inst. show that in Indiana the wheat crop this year will be well on to 40,000,000 bushels, if it does not exceed that figure. In Ohio the per cent. condition is 90, and compared with previous years, indicates a crop of about 39,800,000 bushels for that State. Illinois is reported at 89 per cent, which indicates also a large crop for that State. The corn crop is well up to the average in area, and the condition at present is 88 in Ohio to 93 in Indiana, indicating that if seasonable weather continues as at present this crop will be well up to the average. Oats in the three States is put at 90 to 94, and this is an assured good crop in all of them. Clover is also reported pretty high in the three States—far better than last year. Timothy meadow is not so good as last year, many fields being reported full of white top. The condition of potatoes ranges from 89 in Illinois to 96 in Indiana, Ohio standing 90. Flax and rye are good crops in all three States, and stock is doing well.

Fitz-John Porter has been nominated by the President to be Colonel in the army, his commission to date from May 14, 1861.

The Connecticut State Prohibition Convention will be held at Hartford on July 28th.

The Human Family.

We copy from an able article by Bishop R. S. Foster, in the *Independent*, the following extracts:

The human family living to-day on the earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface, so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found.

In Asia where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000, densely crowded; on an average, 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile; not so crowded, but everywhere dense, and at points over-populated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000.

The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race 500,000,000 are well clothed; that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 in huts or caves; 250,000,000 have nothing that can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human conditions, is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000.

As to religion, the 1,450,000,000 are divided in the order of numerical strength as follows: 860,000,000 are pagans, comprising 600,000,000 of Brahmo-Buddhists or Brahmans or Buddhists; 160,000,000 of unclassified pagans; 150,000,000 Parsees, Confucianists, Shintoists, Jains and other smaller pagan sects; 410,000,000 are Christians, composed of 225,000,000 Roman Catholics, 75,000,000 of the Greek Church, and 110,000,000 Protestants; 180,000,000 Mohammedans; 8,000,000 Jews. The 860,000,000 of pagans are found chiefly in Asia and Africa, and comprise 99-100ths of the population, with scattering millions in the Americas and islands of the sea.

The 410,000,000 Christians constitute the body of Europe, and nine-tenths of the Americans, with a few millions in Asia, Africa and the islands. The Mohammedans are found chiefly in Asia and Africa. The Jews are scattered in all lands, without a home or country.

This is approximately a correct cast of the religious status of the world to-day. It shows two-thirds of the whole to be pagan, or, including the Mohammedans and Jews as anti-Christian components of the pagan fraction, three-quarters of the whole—not less than 1,050,000,000. The remaining fraction of 410,000,000—a little more than a quarter—Christians, of which fraction more than one-half is Roman Catholic, one-quarter, nearly, Greek, a trifle over a quarter Protestant.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The report of Sir James Crichton Browne on educational overpressure in London, which attracted such universal attention two years ago, states that out of 6,580 school children examined, 3034, or more than 46 per cent., suffered from headache. He attributes this state of things largely to innutritious and insufficient food, and takes pains to say that partial and occasional starvation is not confined to children of the lowest class. The alleged overpressure in school is, in the main, a fallacious assumption. Sound study is an advantage, if the general rules of health are attended to, and for one youthful person injured by excessive application there are a hundred whose physical condition is deteriorated by want of wholesome mental exercise.

In the course of his discourse before the Massachusetts Medical Society, in Boston, Dr. R. M. Hodges said:

A justly distinguished master of the girls' high and normal school in this city is reported to have said that a principal qualification for the office he held should be a good medical education. The first hour of his school day was spent in going from room to room, at the call of teachers, to see pupils who had fainted or vomited, or were in "spasms," in hysterics, or in some other way had come to a pass which alarmed the inexperienced. These phenomena he clearly recognized as due to fatigue, insufficient sleep and the want of an adequate breakfast—a meal which these girls were too tired to eat, or which they did not think worth wasting time upon, when home duties demanded their co-operation, a morning lesson was to be looked over, or a neglected task to be made up and a long walk intervened between their homes and the school.

The farmers of Marshall county, Minn., have formed a Red River Valley Drainage association.

In the celebrated case of the people against Charles W. Fonda, twice convicted of embezzling the funds of the Constantinian National Bank, at Detroit, the supreme court held that the court below had no jurisdiction, and ordered Fonda's release from prison.

How to Avoid Premature Old Age.

The following good advice is given by Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson:

When old age has really commenced, its march toward final decay is best delayed by attention to those rules of conservation by which life is sustained with the least friction and the least waste.

The prime rules for this purpose are:

To subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season.

To take food in moderate quantity, four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed.

To clothe warmly but lightly, so that the body may, in all seasons, maintain its equal temperature.

To keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and cheerful.

To maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age were not present.

To take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours. To spend nine hours in bed at the least, and to take care during cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at 60 degrees Fah.

To avoid passion, excitement and luxury. *Scientific American.*

Rare Old English Plate.

A very notable service of plate has just been sold in a London auction-room for 1,900 guineas. It was bought early in the reign of Charles I., by Sir Christopher Harris of Radford, near Plymouth, who had the custody of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1618. Shortly after the civil war broke out hostilities commenced in the neighborhood of Plymouth, and Sir Christopher, fearing for the safety of his precious plate, buried it, and presently died without having revealed the place where he had concealed it. Careful search was made, but it could not be discovered, and the loss had become a legend, when, in the spring of 1827, a laborer turned up a box in a field which he was plowing, and in it was found the long-lost Radford plate. It has now been purchased by a Norfolk squire who is married to a member of the family of Harris of Radford. *London Truth.*

A Clever Humming-Bird.

I'll tell you how a clever humming-bird shielded her little ones from the rain. There they were, a nestful, and the rain beginning to fall. The people who had watched the nest out of their windows were concerned about the young birds, but the mother bird evidently was prepared for the emergency. Near the nest grew a large leaf—it was a butternut tree—and on one side of the nest a small twig stuck out. When the drops began to fall she came quickly, and with many tugs pulled the leaf over the little nest for a roof and hooked it by the twig on the other side, which held it firmly. Thus the half-feathered babes were kept as dry under their green roof as if their house had been built by a carpenter, like sparrow houses all around on the trees. When the rain was over the mother came back and unhooked the leaf. *St. Nicholas.*

The Proper Weight of Man.

Prof Huxley asserts that the proper weight of man is 154 pounds, made up as follows: Muscles and their appendages, 68 pounds; skeleton, 24 pounds; skin, 10½ pounds; fat, 28 pounds; brain, 3 pounds; thoracic viscera, 3½ pounds; abdominal viscera, 11 pounds; blood which would drain from the body, 7 pounds. The heart of such a man should beat 75 times a minute, and he should breathe 15 times a minute. In twenty-four hours he would vitiate 1750 cubic feet of pure air to the extent of 1 per cent. A man, therefore, of weight mentioned should have 800 cubic feet of well-ventilated space. He would throw off by the skin 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid every twenty-four hours; and his total loss during that period would be six pounds of water and a little more than two pounds of other matter.

Titles in the Territory.

The next day after a man moved into a town in western Dakota the mayor called upon him and said:

"Just arrived from the east, I hear?"

"Yes."

"Believe your name is Jones?"

"That's it."

"No title, I suppose?"

"None."

"Of course you will want one now, but I'll tell you just how it is; we haven't got much left to select from. We limited each title to five persons and we already have five colonels, five senators, five governors, five judges, and so on. We aren't quite full of majors and commodores, however, and you can take your choice."

"Well, if it is customary, I believe I'll take major."

"All right, major. Come on down to Judge Potts' poker parlors, and I'll introduce you to Senator Blow, Gen. McGore, and others of our leading citizens." *Estelline Bell.*

It is proposed to erect a memorial in the form of a medallion portrait, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to Charles Reade, and American admirers are invited to contribute.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

—Charlevoix had only three deaths in the past six months.

—M. Wetterling, of Ionia, expects to ship 200,000 celery plants this season.

—The sale of liquor is to be prohibited at the State fair this year.

—Judge Bunce is the pioneer of St. Clair county, being 99 years old.

—Charlotte now proposes to celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of water works in that city.

—Base-ball pools are very popular at Battle Creek.

—Baby shows seem to be the prevailing subject of conversation in rural resorts.

—Seventeen inmates of the Jackson prison will be relieved during the present month.

—Warren Green, of Alpena, had his shoulder fractured one day last week by being struck by a batted base ball.

—The office of gas inspector at Detroit yields a salary of but five dollars a year.

—Owing to the prevailing drought in the neighborhood of Beaver Lake, the blueberry crop will be a failure.

—Bishop Patterson, who is now enjoying a European tour, writes that he will return home by Aug. 1.

—A Mason minister has got himself into hot water by delivering a sermon in which he denounced the wearing of corsets.

—The State fair committee has concluded its work of locating the different buildings on the new grounds at Jackson.

—The price of board in Kalamazoo and Pontiac Insane Asylums is 52 cents per day for those who are not paupers.

—Rev. Frank N. White, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Hancock, has resigned his pastorate to go to Japan as a missionary.

—A party of capitalists are to expend \$5,000 in improvements at Sebewaing, Huron county, in order to make it attractive as a summer resort.

—Actions have been begun by the United States against several business men of Mount Pleasant for trespassing upon government Indian lands.

—Fire last week in Dunham, Peters & Co's lumber yard at Chase caused a loss of twelve thousand dollars; only partial insurance.

—Timber and crops have been destroyed by forest fires near Cedar Springs. Seven acres of wheat and four farm houses were burned in the vicinity of Mound City.

—A two-mile walking match between a horse and a woman was a novelty at the celebration of the national day in Paw Paw. The woman was victorious.

—The soliciting committee expect to raise one thousand dollars for the family of Lewis N. Minnie, of Port Huron, who was accidentally burned to death in the fire works accident there.

—The post office at Grand Ledge is located away from the business portion of the city, and the people are endeavoring to have it removed to a more available portion.

—From 1831 to 1866 there were 187 attorneys admitted to the Kalamazoo bar, of whom but forty-six now reside in Kalamazoo county, the remainder being dead or having moved away.

—Rev. Theodore Nelson will soon resign his position as State Superintendent of Public Instruction to become one of the conductors of the Central Michigan Normal School at Alma.

—A woman at Elkhart, Ind., has made application at the postoffice department in Washington to be appointed postmistress at White Pigeon on the ground that she once resided there, years ago.

—The hitching posts were removed from the business streets of Battle Creek recently, in spite of some vigorous protests. A big petition will be sent to the common council to have the posts planted again.

—Ironwood is a new mining town on the Gogebic range. It is only six months old, has 2,000 population, a bank, church, hotels, business houses, a graded school and is growing very rapidly.

—The oldest soldier in the State is Collins Kelly, of Taymouth township, Saginaw county. He enlisted in company I, Tenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry, when he was 63 years old, and he is now 87 and drawing a pension of \$8 per month.

—Sunday morning, July 11, at Pequaring, Governor Swineford, of Alaska, and Mrs. Minnie E. Smith were united in marriage. Governor Swineford left Marquette at noon Tuesday for Sitka, and will return in November for his bride.

Patents were issued to the following parties in the state of Michigan, for the week ending July 10th, reported by C. C. Linthicum, Esq., Patent Solicitor, Chicago, Ill.:—James H. Whiting, Flint, running gear for wagons; B. W. Sweet, Rodney, car coupling; Chas. W. Noyes, Kalamazoo, two wheeled vehicle; Albert C. Luts, Flint, manufacturer of cigar holders; A. L. Hines, Charlotte, folding table; Thos. B. Dittick, East Tawas, barrel roller; A. G. Barton, Constantine, tedder.

The Gulf Stream.

The great current of the ocean known as the Gulf Stream, issues from the Gulf of Mexico through the narrow strait between the mainland of Florida and the Bahama Banks, and extends in a northerly and easterly course, parallel to the coast of the United States to the vicinity of Nantucket Shoals. Here its course changes quite more to the eastward, extending still across the North Atlantic in the direction of the British Islands, a portion of the stream penetrating far into the Arctic seas of Northern Europe.

The edge of the stream next to the Atlantic Coast is well defined, the separation of the warm waters of the stream from the cold waters of the counter current from Baffin's Bay, which skirts the coast of North America, being well marked. The outer edge, on the other hand, is not so well defined, on account of the overflow or dispersion of the waters on the eastern limits. The width of the stream between Cape Florida and the island of Bimini is less than 40 miles, but Pilo's Cure for Consumption, being a certain remedy for this worst of human ailments, must of necessity be the best remedy for coughs and diseases of the throat, which, if neglected, too often end fatally. Sold by all druggists. 25c. its breadth gradually increases as it flows onward, being estimated at 400 miles on a line for the island of Bermuda to Halifax. This great ocean current forms but a part of the general system of circulation of the waters of the globe, although it is induced, chiefly, without doubt, by the trade winds of the equatorial regions of the Atlantic which blow continually toward the shores of this continent.

To Drive Away Organ Grinders.

"I live up-town in a neighborhood of brown-stone houses," said an educated gentleman recently. "When the dog star rages its light falls upon no other portion of this city so heavily as upon that portion of it in which I reside. The narrow tract from Thirty-fourth street to Fifty-ninth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, becomes a sort of brown-stone Baalbec, a brick and cobble-stone Sahara. The noon-day sun pours down on a waste of veiled and shuttered house fronts.

"At such times footfalls become rare and distinct beneath my window. Yet, in spite of the apparent desolation of the district, two Italian organ-grinders are haunting the street. They play a tune or so behind one another nearly all day long, beginning before I get up. I don't interfere with them now. Several of the girls in the basement of the desolate mansion like it, and ours is a quiet street. But I have disapproved the organ-grinders in double-quick time. In Italy I found that the regular policeman's warning was 'Caminate!' The first time I tried it on an organ-grinder the effect was magical. I said to my man in a business-like way, 'Caminate subito!' and he vanished like the apparition of a ghost.

"I also hit upon another scheme. Make a toss in the air with your coin. This is the only negative gesture understood in Naples. It is the exact reverse of the affirmative nod. At any rate, many organ-grinders understand it very well, and would be more likely to obey it better than dissentient English threats or shakes of the head. The two methods placed together are as if a New York pickpocket, looking out for work in the Strada del Popolo, were to be accosted by an Italian policeman in citizen's clothes with a Bowery wink and 'Come now, move on.' Try it once. It is certainly better than telling a falsehood about there being a sick person in the room, which the signor in tattered clothes does not comprehend." *New York Sun.*

—Sunstrokes were of frequent occurrence in various parts of the state of Minnesota during the recent hot spell.

—The Northern railway of Russia is using peat as fuel to a great extent, and saves half the cost of wood or coal by the operation. The peat is found chiefly near Moscow, and is cut mostly by steam machinery, which can penetrate to a depth of 20 feet from the surface of the bog.

—The mocking birds of Florida are fast approaching extermination at the hands of winter tourists.

Selling Her Hair.

I found a sweet little girl at Monroe, while I was in North Carolina, whose name was Fairfax Payne. Not long ago she became troubled because the money had given out and the little church was unfinished. So she begged her mother to let her cut off her beautiful hair and sell it. She had read about a girl selling her hair for \$20, and at last the little girl's mother consented, and the hair was sent north to the editor of Harper's Young People with a timid little letter, and the Harpers advertised it and told how the money was to be used and published the little girl's letter, and while I was there the contributions that had already come in from the kind-hearted people up north amounted to over \$200, and they were still coming. *Atlanta Constitution.*

"Twenty years ago," says Henry Bergh, speaking of the changed attitude of the public toward the society with which his name is identified, "twenty years ago I had trouble to get \$5, but only a few nights ago my door-bell rang and I was handed a check for \$25,000 from H. B. Claflin's estate."

—Bananas are a lately introduced novelty in the English trade. They are brought from the West Indies in a chamber in the vessel the temperature of which is carefully regulated by machinery. The English people look at the fruit askance, and suggest that an appetite for such products is probably the result of education.

—Alleged discoveries of gold quartz are reported from Jewell county, Kans.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other.

FREE TRIAL. NERVITA speedily cures all effects of youthful errors. Nervous System, Involuntary Losses, Lost Manhood and kindred affections. Free at office. Package 12c. postage. Dr. A. G. OLLIN, 107 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve any manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a day. Dissolve in water. Free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 C. N. Y. Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is a strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. 2 1/2 lb. tin, 50c. in stamps. Dr. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

The Greatest Clothing Bargains

— IN THE STATE —

AT McPHERSONS'

THIS WEEK White and Fancy Vests go at just half price—75 cent ones at 37½ cents; \$1 ones at 50 cts.; \$1.50 ones at 75 cents; \$2 ones at \$1; \$2.50 ones at \$1.25; \$3 ones at \$1.50. **THIN SUMMER COATS** at half price. Big lot Men's and Boys' Thin Summer Coats going at 25 cents this week.

Tremendous Bargains in Suits! Unequalled Pantaloon Bargains! Great Straw Hat Bargains!
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS, at McPHERSONS' GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE OF CLOTHING!
McPHERSONS, THE LEADING CLOTHIERS.

HOWELL COMMENTS.

From the Republican.

Charlie Gillman, a lad of fourteen years, died on Monday last of quinsy, being choked to death by clogging up of the tonsils.

Work on the T. A. A. & N. M. grade between Durand and Gwosso is about as good as finished, but operations on the Hamburg, Leeland link are not quite so well advanced.

A. F. Selless, a former Tyrone boy, but lately of Indiana, has been in town a few days this week feeling of the public pulse regarding the establishment of a permanent normal and business institute in Howell. He offers to conduct such an enterprise, with a full corps of instructors, if the townspeople will furnish a suitable building. No decisive move has been made on part of our citizens as yet, the ward school building, project appearing to monopolize attention at present.

From the Democrat.

The school meeting increased Prof. Barnes' salary to \$1,100 on Monday night.

Benard Allen, colored, was arrested last Friday charged with assault and battery on Geo. Fairbanks. Plead guilty last Monday before Justice Riddle, who fined him \$3 and costs, which amounted to \$3.50; paid.

Wm. O. Hendryx, of Cohoctah, has administered the Griggs' estate in a satisfactory manner. Especially the gentleman's latest official action is a very happy termination of the estate's affairs, he taking the estimable widow under his own wing for protection. The marriage ceremony occurred last week.

Tom Clark, watchman, saved a big fire in Howell at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Tom is vigilant in the discharge of his duty. He went up the stairs leading to Garland & Harnum's work-shop, when he discovered by the smell and smoke a barrel of charcoal on fire. He forced open the door, brought water and put the fire out, thereby saving thousands of dollars. The barrel had burned away and fallen down, scattering the live coals over the floor, through which a hole had been burned. The fire was probably started by some of the workmen emptying the ashes out of his press-iron into the barrel.

FOWLEVILLE SAYINGS.

From the Review.

W. W. Starkey thrashed and marketed the first new wheat on Tuesday. It was purchased by Mr. F. G. Rounsaville at 74 cents.

The Byron base ball club played a return game of base ball at this place with the home team on Friday and were badly beaten, the score stand-

ing 41 to 12 in favor of the home club.

Mr. E. M. Spencer, of this place, is serving his county faithfully at An-Trian, Alger country. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, Highway Commissioner, and has just been appointed postmaster.

The dwelling owned and occupied by Mrs. Rathbun caught fire on the roof by a spark from the stove pipe on Saturday. It was fortunately discovered by one of the neighbors in time to extinguish the flames before much damage had been done.

Mr. Benjamin Sidmore died on Sunday last at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ezra Miner, aged 90 years. The funeral services were held at the house on Monday and the remains were interred in the Benjamin cemetery. He was one of the old pioneers of the state.

E. L. Cooper fell from a cherry tree on Friday last while picking cherries on the farm of Mr. Horace Bliss, of Isco, and striking upon the back of his head and neck, laying unconscious for about four hours. It was nearly 30 hours before he fully regained his reasoning faculties and could fully understand what had happened to him.

BRIGHTON SAYINGS.

From the Citizens.

Yesterday morning while riding Gen'l Smith's horse at the camp ground, Michael Terment was seriously injured by falling under his horse.

A little seven year old son of Fred Truhne, of Genoa, met with a very serious accident last Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock. Mr. T. lives near the line of the new railroad, and the boys in that vicinity, although repeatedly warned of the danger, have been in the habit of using the "lary" car for a plaything. While engaged in their usual pastime Monday afternoon Mr. T's child got its right foot under the wheel and the car passed over and seriously smashed it. Dr. McHench was immediately summoned. He dressed the wound, removing a piece of the bone. The fracture is a very bad one and although the Dr. thinks he will be able to save the foot, he is of the opinion that the child will be permanently crippled in the ankle.

A bad gang broken up. The crowd of sharpers who came among us to fleece the unsuspecting during the encampment were summarily bounced yesterday evening before they had become fairly established in business. Fourteen of them were placed under by deputy sheriff C. E. Cuseing assisted by detectives from Lansing' Detroit and Ann Arbor. Three of them were immediately released, the remaining eleven were held in durance

vile until the departure of evening trains when they were permitted to go on the condition that they leave town, which they gladly consented to do. They were a hard crowd and our citizens may well congratulate themselves on their timely breaking up. The officials are entitled to our hearty thanks for their quick work in the matter.

Proceedings Of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association of the U. S.

The Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association of the United States met at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio, June, 1886. The meeting was one of unusual interest. The various papers read all embodied deep thought and research. The most interesting discussions were on the value and use of fruit, and regarding the best methods of preparing fruit for market and preserving it for family use. The opinion seemed prevalent that evaporated fruit was bound to obtain and hold the highest position in public favor. Not only is evaporated fruit superior in appearance, in flavor, in healthfulness and in keeping properties, but it commands a much higher price; ordinary dried apples are worth from two to two and a half cents per pound, evaporated apples from eight to ten cents. Common dried peaches are worth from three to five cents, evaporated from eighteen to twenty-two cents. Ezra Arnold, the Illinois fruit growers, presented drawings and specifications of a cheap evaporator made and used by himself with which he has had better success than with the more expensive dry houses and evaporators. He evaporated apples in two hours, strawberries in three hours, peaches in two hours, cherries in two hours, corn in two hours, and all kinds of fruits proportionately quick. The evaporator is a marvel of simplicity and excellence, and can be made by any one at a very trifling cost. By its use millions of dollars can be saved the producer and consumer each year. There are thousands of families that dry large quantities of fruit annually in the old-fashioned slow way, and sell it at the old-fashioned low price, when they could, with but little expense, make an evaporator and evaporate five times as much fruit and sell it for five times as much per pound. There are thousands of families in the cities that can at times, when the market is glutted, buy fruit for less than the cost of production, and with an evaporator can prepare, in a few days, sufficient fruit for a year's consumption, and at one-tenth the usual expenditure. Mr. Arnold said he did not intend to make or sell evaporators and would consign to the Association his right and title to his evaporator, provided the Association would pro-

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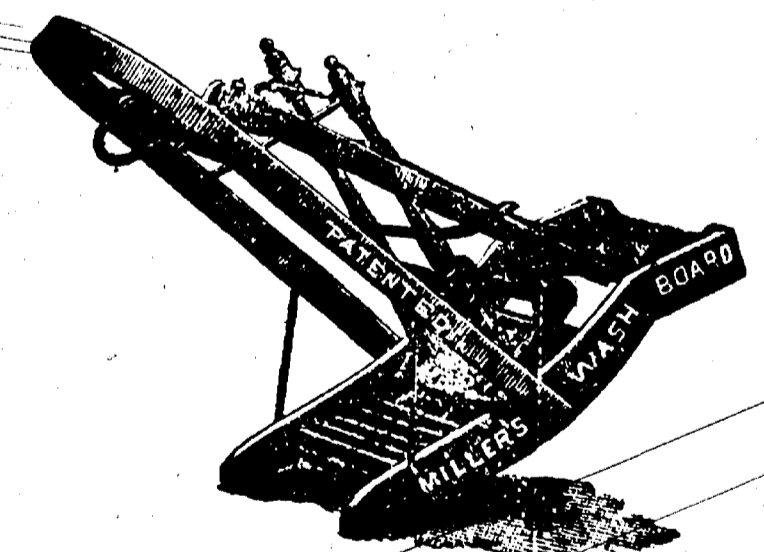
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cure cuts to illustrate the different parts and distribute gratuitously among the farmers, fruit raisers and consumers of the United States, complete illustrated directions for making and using this evaporator. On motion Mr. Arnold's proposition was accepted, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved: That the secretary of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association be authorized to inform the people, through the leading newspapers in each State, that illustrated directions for making and using Arnold's fruit evaporator can be obtained by addressing our secretary, W. Orlando Smith, P. O. Box 104, Alliance, Ohio.

enclosing stamps for return postage, and that the secretary draw on the treasurer for the necessary amount to defray expense of wood cuts, printing, etc. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Arnold for his valuable gift to the Association. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the press throughout the country at large, for the courtesies extended to us in publishing the call for the meeting of our Association and for publishing the proceedings of our previous meetings. On motion the Association adjourned to meet at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9, 1886, at 10 a. m. **W. ORLANDO SMITH,** Secretary.