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Try that new Tea at 47 cts.—best tea in town—other dealers getting 60 cts. for same Tea. We buy all kinds of Produce and pay highest cash price for Berries and Eggs.

"WEST END DRY GOODS STORE."

LAKIN & SYKES.

LITTLE MISS MUFFET.

"The boy's face brightened so absurdly, you would think I had done him some great personal favor."

"I am sure it would be a first-rate plan for you both," he said gratefully, and I promised him I would see about putting it into execution at once. I have kept my word, and I am here. Will you accept my proposal, Magdalen Vane? Will you exchange Melina House, with all its warm-hearted hospitality and kindness, with all its attractions, for the society of a crabbed, cross old woman, who has the evil reputation of a witch, who is popularly supposed to be as crooked in spirit as in body, and, because she is incapable of exciting love in others, is set down as having no love to bestow?"

Miss Muffet spoke now, as always, with a serio-comic self-mockery; but to Magdalen there seemed a weird pathos in the words. She came forward, on a sudden passionately grateful impulse, and, hardly knowing what she said or did, flung both her arms about the poor, crooked shoulders that had rarely felt such a tender pressure and pressed her fresh young lips to the withered, wrinkled face.

"Oh, may I come? Will you have me?" she cried, her voice trembling with a very rapture of delight. "Oh, I shall be so happy, so content—I will work so hard to please you—I can read, and work, and play, and I know so many games! Madams Gressant said a com'union must play all games with the cards and chess and backgammon. Oh, I think I can please you, if you will let me try."

The tears of earnest feeling were running down her cheeks before she reached the end of that long speech. There were tears on Miss Muffet's large white face too; but neither the woman nor the girl could have said with any degree of certainty from whose eyes they fell. But, if she had wept, Miss Muffet recovered her serenity with amazing quickness.

"You please me already, child," she said, a little gruffly; "but no more heroics, please. We have serious business to settle. When can you come to me?"

Magdalen gasped for breath; this was coming to the point with a vengeance; she was not prepared for such despatch. She had indeed told Mrs. Talbot of her intention to return to Brussels, and that lady had made no objection; but she had proposed at least to wait for Madams Gressant's answer to her appeal; and now—

Miss Muffet, who had been watching her changing face with curious interest, cut short her meditative musings.

"Shall I cut the Gordian knot, and carry you off at once, child? My carriage is at the door and the thing is easily done," she said, in half-jesting tones, but with a wholly earnest manner. "Come, your fitting will afford the Talbots a pleasant little sensational surprise, and save you all troublesome explanations. Come, fetch your hat like a good girl, and let the rest of your possessions follow you."

She caught Magdalen's hand in a persuasive clasp; but the girl drew back resolutely.

"No; please do not ask me—I could not do that. When Mrs. Talbot returns I will tell her, and then—"

"Then there will be a battle royal," the other interrupted grimly; but, though evidently disappointed, she did not seem displeased, and added, after a second's thoughtful pause—"Well, I suppose you are right. At what time do you expect them back?"

"By the five o'clock train. The carriage has gone already to meet them."

"Then I will stay and meet them here," Miss Muffet said composedly. "No, thank you, my dear; I will not come in to the house; the sun will not hurt me, and I would rather get this business over in the open air."

She gathered her short skirts about her, and seated herself upon the stone steps with a total disregard of dignity and comfort. Magdalen vainly offered to fetch stool, shawl, sunshade, or cushion for her eccentric guest; Miss Muffet only laughed, and persisted that she had never been more comfortable or entirely at her ease.

She looked both as she sat gaily chatting and staring down the long tree-shaded avenue with a joyously expectant look—a look that brightened into absolute delight when presently Flora Talbot and Lord Ingestyre came slowly riding under the arched boughs of the tall green elms.

Frank, who kept a little in the rear, was the first to see and call his sister's attention to the odd little figure perched upon the steps. The girl started, stared, then rode quickly up with a brilliant veneration-born flush on her handsome, haughty face.

"Miss Meredith—you here, and none of us at home to receive you!" she cried, with perfectly sincere vexation and disgust. Miss Meredith of the Hall was at all times worthy of conciliation, but never had Flora Talbot so loathed to be on friendly terms with her as now that Lord Ingestyre was in her train.

But Miss Meredith received the eager, apologetic greeting with an indifferent grace. She nodded coolly, surveying Flora all the while with a critical gaze that the proud girl found intensely exasperating. She bit her lip, and, by way of finding a safe vent for her indignation,

turned arrogantly upon the pale and hitherto unnoticed girl who stood in the shadow of the great doorway.

"I think, Miss Vane, that you might have told the children Miss Meredith was here," she said harshly. "Blanche or Kitty would have had the sense to order tea, and not to keep her in the glare of the sun!"

"I would not drink the tea, and had no business with Kitty or Blanche," Miss Meredith answered, with an evident enjoyment of the scene that turned the rose on Flora's clear dark cheek to a flash of vivid flame. "I came here solely to see Miss Vane. George, come here; I want to introduce you to my travelling companion of the other day."

Lord Ingestyre came forward with alacrity and bowed low before the troubled girl, thinking, as he did so, that the fair, sweet face was even fairer and sweeter in the searching sunlight than it had seemed peeping from its picture-que green frame and lit by the pale, uncertain glory of the moon.

Flora Talbot looked at the pretty picture for a second, then turned suddenly away, and, as she did so, the slender toy she carried as a riding-whip snapped with a sharp crack from its jewelled handle and rolled to Miss Meredith's feet.

The latter stooped and raised it, with a look of innocent unconsciousness and good-natured regret.

"Dear me! What an unfortunate accident! How did it happen?" she asked holding the pretty little silver head with its glittering emerald eyes gingerly between her finger and thumb. "If you often use your whips so roughly, Miss Talbot, I pity them and your horses too."

Feeling a tingling desire to lay the whip in question snarling about the shoulders of her tormentor, Flora muttered some incoherent answer, and snatched the handle readily from her grasp.

"Misshapen little wretch!" she cried between her sharp white teeth. "How dare she thwart and torture me? How dare she come here only to insult us? Fortunately, that insolent usurper will not be here long."

CHAPTER VI.

Just as Flora reached this point in her meditations, the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Talbot came swiftly past the lodge gate and up the avenue. Magdalen's heart began to throb a little more quickly, the feeling of battle at hand; and, noticing the sudden pallor of the fair face, the sudden terror of the violet eyes, Lord Ingestyre felt his pulses stir with a quick throb of sympathy, and, stranger though he was, he could not help giving the frightened girl a quick, reassuring smile as he drew a little nearer to her side.

"Mrs. Talbot was at least as startled as her daughter when she saw Miss Meredith; but she had her feelings under better control, and her still fine eyes expressed only a tender and grateful pleasure as she moved quickly forward, with both hands outstretched in eager welcome."

"Dearest Constance," she cried, with an admirably contrived and executed emotional gasp, and she moved as though she would have gathered her small friend in a warm embrace; but Miss Meredith stepped aside and deftly avoided it, thereby very nearly causing the

stately lady to come ignominiously to the ground. Although ignoring the rebuff she had received, Mrs. Talbot went on—

"It is so long since you have crossed our threshold—with a languishingly affectionate look—never since—"

"Since I heard of the pretty nick-name you gave me, of the plans my weakness had perhaps given you the right to form?" Miss Meredith answered abruptly, and with a savage scorn, a burning indignation, that seemed to transform the poor misshapen little woman and make her dwarfish figure dignified and heroic. "I have never crossed your threshold since that day, Mrs. Talbot, and I have not crossed it now—I am only waiting at your gates."

"For permission to enter?" Mrs. Talbot asked, with an uneasy smile. She too would have liked to give back taunt for taunt and sting for sting; but she too felt the all-important necessity of not quarrelling with Lord Ingestyre's cousin now. "You know how more than welcome you would be. Come, Constance, here, before my husband and children, I am ready to admit that I behaved badly and ungratefully to you. Can you with common generosity ask for more? We are neither of us young women now; is it not almost time to forget and forgive?"

She extended her well-gloved hand as she spoke, and Miss Meredith surveyed that miracle of gray French kid curiously as though it were some petty toy submitted for her inspection, but made no attempt to touch it; and, flushing angrily, Mrs. Talbot drew back.

"No! I did not wish to enter," said Miss Meredith indifferently now. "I hardly expected to see you at all; I came to fetch Miss Vane away; but, like a scrupulous little goose, she refused to come."

The last sentence was a bombshell, as the speaker perfectly well knew. Her shrewd eyes, sparkling now with malicious enjoyment of the consternation she had caused, wandered from one face to another, reading the various stories they told with ever-increasing satisfaction.

Flora grew suddenly pale, even to her lips, and her large dark eyes dilated in a stare of insolent surprise. Mr. Talbot looked simply astonished, and, after a few seconds' consideration, rather pleased by the idea. His wife frowned, bit her lip sharply, then, said, with an uneasy laugh—

"You were always an eccentric unaccountable being, Constance; but I confess that this last caprice puzzles even me. Why you should try to lure Mr. Talbot's little cousin—an absolute stranger to you, by-the-way—from the home we have given her would, I fancy, trouble even you to explain?"

"The home in which she was so happy, in which she was to remain so long!" Miss Meredith put in sharply.

"Miss Vane has made good use of her time and a catalogue of our misdemeanors, mother!" Flora broke in, her clear tones seeming frozen with scorn. "Melina House has made an excellent stepping-stone to the Hall for our astute young relation; we were the ladder by which she climbed to fortune, and now, as a matter of course, she is eager to kick us down. Let us congratulate her on the success that has crowned her efforts, and wish her, with all our hearts, 'good-bye!'"

She glanced disdainfully across at Magdalen; but her eyes, blazing with all the roused evil passion of her nature, met Lord Ingestyre's clear, shocked gaze, and for the first time stunned the encounter.

If she could have killed her unconscious rival then and there, she would have done so without hesitation or remorse, for in that moment she realized with an assured certainty of conviction that the game on which, as it seemed to the proud, passionate girl, every hope of her life was staked, was finally lost. Vanity itself could not misread the contempt and aversion of the young man's eyes.

She broke into a sharp, painful-sounding laugh, and said, with affected levity—

"Our governesses suffer from an epidemic of elopement, mother, and we are for ever destined to spoil their plans. However, as this one does not propose to carry Frank with her, I suppose she is welcome to go!"

"And the sooner the better," Mrs. Talbot flushed, with immense dignity and crushing coldness. She too saw that the fortune of war was against her, and she too grew reckless and defiant in the presence of defeat. "After Miss Vane's display of unparalleled ingratitude, I cannot say that I have the least wish to detain her. I only regret"—she turned to Constance Meredith, shook her head mournfully, and applied her handkerchief ostentatiously to her eyes—"I only regret that your trust should be misplaced, your kindness abused. I warn you that you take a viper to your bosom."

"Oh, thank you," Miss Meredith rose and shook out her comical short skirts with elaborate care. "I have learned to bear stings with equanimity—as you should know, who gave me a sharp experience. Come, my dear; since your friends are so ready to part with you, I will take you home at once!"

"Oh, go by all means!" Mrs. Talbot said sharply, in answer to Magdalen's half-frightened look or appeal. "I never wished you to come here! I never wish to see your sly, pale face again!"

"There—run and put on your bonnet!" Miss Meredith put in, with good-natured imperativeness; and Magdalen was only too thankful to obey.

She was gone only about ten minutes; but, if her absence had lengthened itself out into ten hours, Miss Meredith would have been thoroughly and placidly content. She was a generous, kind-hearted woman, capable on occasions of heroic self-sacrifice, and at one time disposed to think well of all her fellow-creatures. But the circumstances of life had sadly warped and changed her. Love had been proffered her in plenty—even that love which her own instinct and strong common sense told her was an absolute impossibility in her case; but ever and always the fair words had proved false, the fond professions had rung hollow and untrue.

Perhaps the sharpest blow she had received had been dealt to her by Margaret Talbot—Margaret Penrose in those days—and an absolute dependant on the girl whose trust she cruelly betrayed. The two had been brought up as near neighbors and close friends, though there was a wide difference in position between the daughter of the poorly-paid curate of Craymouth and the orphan lady of the Hall; but Constance Meredith admired and loved and trusted her handsome clerical friend with an absolute and pure devotion, and, when Mr. Penrose died, insisted that she should come to her at once and make the Hall her home.

The offer was immediately and gladly accepted, and Miss Penrose professed a boundless gratitude, an adoring affection for the girl who had rescued her from the miserable monotony of governess life, to which, without her intervention, she must needs have been condemned; and Constance, who was herself absolutely sincere, never dreamed of doubting the truth of these ardent professions.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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Pinckney Dispatch.

J. S. NEWKIRK, Publisher.

PINCKNEY, MICH.

A COMPREHENSIVE plan is on foot for a consolidation of all the street railways of St. Louis.

The bill to protect the butter interest is not so strong as some of the butter that is to be protected.

ONE hundred Hindoos were killed and many injured by the burning of the theatre at Tinnevely, British India.

THE Spanish Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution that as soon as possible the government shall free the remaining twenty-six thousand slaves in Cuba.

It is said that Gladstone's health is superb. Dr. Andrew Clark, his physician for many years, says that "every organ in his body is as sound as a rock."

RIFE and palatable bananas have been grown in a Sacramento garden this season without any sort of artificial protection and fully exposed to the air.

Mrs. HANING, who is a younger sister of Thomas Carlyle, is visiting her daughter, the wife of Mr. George M. Franklin, at Farwell, Mich.

LORD Randolph Churchill has been abused by good deal by the Irish Nationalists and their allies, but he is one of the ablest men in the Tory party.

THE Senate believes that the Northwest has some right to appropriations for internal improvements as well as other sections of the country. This seems to be a fair view of the matter.

At the annual meeting of the Panama Canal Company in Paris, M. de Lesseps expressed confidence that the cut will be completed by June, 1889, and within the estimated cost.

GOVERNOR FORAKER has tendered to Mrs. Kate Chase every assistance possible in removing the remains of Salmon P. Chase from Washington to Columbus. The transfer will be made in September.

THE Destructor, a new Spanish torpedo-boat for which the claim is made that she is able to overtake and destroy the fastest torpedo-boat heretofore afloat was launched Thursday at Glasgow.

An Austrian diplomat writes to *Le Matin*, a Paris newspaper, that the triple alliance—composed of Germany, Austria, and Russia—is about to be ruptured, and that thereby the peace of Europe is threatened.

GEN. GRANT'S book, it is asserted, has given an impulse to a more direct style in American authors. If Gen. Grant's work has accomplished this, the feat is second in value only to the leader's greater one in war.

PETER A. RATTIGAN, editor of the *Herald* at Millerstown, Pennsylvania, was horsewhipped by a dozen members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union whom he had treated in an objectionable way in his newspaper.

A SILVER cup has been awarded by the British Board of Trade to Capt. Ringk, of the steamer Fulda, for his services at the time of the sinking of the Oregon. Other officers and members of the Fulda's crew were also rewarded.

OUR minister to Switzerland, Mr. Boyd Winchester, has discovered a cheese in that country 250 years old. And yet there are people in the United States who denounce our diplomat's establishment as a useless institution.

It is reported that the Turkish Government has been making large recent additions to its armament, including Krupp guns and American rifles. The report may be true, or it may have been issued for mere stock jobbing purposes.

A REMARKABLE man is Captain John Grant, of New Orleans. He is 90 years old, and claims to have shaken hands with every President from Washington down to Cleveland. Washington retired from the Presidency in 1797, when John Grant was less than one year old.

THE German army is arranging a celebration in honor of the forthcoming 80th birthday of the Emperor, which is intended to be fully worthy of the occasion. It is proposed then to form a union of the officers of the entire army corps and found a philanthropic military institution in honor of the Emperor. The Emperor will be 90 years old if he lives till March 22, 1887.

THE House of Representatives has finally agreed to the appropriation for a private secretary for each Senator, which simply means the provision of sinecures for seventy-six young men, most of them sons or otherwise related to Senators, whose chief duties will be to draw \$6 a day each from the national treasury, and keep up the society procession in Washington.

NEWS NOTES.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Conrad Messner, charged with beating his 12-year-old son to death, died in jail at Galena, Ill., on Saturday.

William Bender, at Louisville on Saturday night committed suicide by shooting because he was in a bad humor.

Joseph Lipig, of East Saginaw, Michigan dropped dead from heart disease on Saturday. He was only 17 years of age.

General Logan made a speech to the Mormons at Salt Lake City Friday night, in which he told them they must obey the laws or leave the country.

It is not the Cutting matter that is creating so much feeling on the Mexican border, but it is the murder of Francisco Arasures, a naturalized American citizen, that is most likely to raise "Hail Columbia" in Texas. The Texans are mad, and won't wait long for our government to take action.

J. A. Coleman, an escaped convict from the Jeffersonville, Ind., penitentiary has surrendered himself to Gen. Gray. He says he is tired of hiding.

At Lake Maxenkuckee, Ind., on Saturday there was an affray in which one man had his neck broken and others injured.

A number of Indians at Eau Claire, Wis., got into a free fight on Saturday as a result of too much whiskey, and four of them were sent to jail.

A man named S. Meyer was shot in his own house by a burglar at St. Louis on Saturday morning. The burglar was not arrested.

A tramp committed an outrage on the person of Miss Holmes near Lima, Ind., on Saturday, and the whole neighborhood is using every possible effort to effect the arrest of the criminal.

Boss Fenders stabbed James McCracken fatally at a ball at Grant City, Mo., on Friday night. The murderer escaped.

M. F. Anderson, who killed Press Cochran at Connersville, Ind., a week or two since, has been arrested.

The Acme Lubricator Co.'s mills, and other establishments were burned in Detroit, Mich., on Saturday last. Loss, \$20,000.

Kirk & Keller dry goods dealers at Bergholz, Ohio, were burned out on Saturday. Loss, \$14,000.

It is reported from Galena, Ill., that more than forty years ago Colonel Edward King, of Dayton, Ohio, took out letters patent for an electric light in London, Eng. He refused to become a British subject and abandoned his invention. Colonel King was killed at the battle of Chickamauga in 1863.

Joseph Siefert, 82 years of age, who was imprisoned at Jackson, Mich., for outrage on a child, cut his throat in jail.

The Governor of Texas, in advising Secretary Bayard of the murder of a naturalized American citizen of Mexico, states that the people of Texas will obtain redress for themselves if compelled to do so.

Rains in Wisconsin and Nebraska are improving the crops.

The men engaged in the construction of the Streator, Ill., waterworks, to the number of 200, are still on a strike.

Seventy rollers in the Drummond Tobacco Factory, St. Louis, are on a strike, owing to the determination of the company to return to the ten-hour system.

Fires at St. Joseph and at Hermann, Missouri, Thursday night, destroyed property at the former place to the value of ten thousand dollars, insurance, seven thousand; at the latter to the value of twenty-one thousand dollars, insurance about ten thousand.

The prosecution in the trial of the Anarchists at Chicago, closed their evidence on Friday last. The belief is that they have established the guilt of the prisoners.

There were good rains in the Southwest on Friday.

Seven deaths by drowning were recorded in the Northwest on the 29th of July: a man, his wife and infant child near Nebraska City, Nebraska, two unknown men at Marquette, Michigan, a printer at Madison, Wisconsin, and a boy 13 years old at Elkhart, Wisconsin.

H. H. F. Holcomb, of Irving Park, Illinois, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

A terrific wind and rainstorm swept over Columbus, Ohio, on Friday afternoon. No lives lost.

The Iowa Editors' Association was held at Spirit Lake on last Thursday and Friday.

Natural gas has been discovered at Dundas, Wisconsin.

The boiler of a sawmill at Tchula, Miss., exploded a day or two since and killed six persons and injured others.

The 14 year old daughter of John Pfeiffer, at Washington, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging on the 30th.

A freight train was wrecked at Bluffton, Ind., on Friday morning. Several persons were dangerously wounded.

At East Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday, fifteen dwellings were partially, and nine totally destroyed by fire, rendering twenty-five families homeless. The loss is \$27,000, with but \$4,000 insurance.

The elevator men at St. Louis have petitioned the Merchants' Exchange of that city for a repeal of the rule compelling a change of grain inspectors at the elevators every sixty days.

It is reported that the shops of the Wisconsin Central will be moved to Waukesha, Wis.

Henry Dunkel hanged himself Wednesday on a farm near Waukesha, Wis. He left a note stating it was too hot to live.

The Prohibition State Convention of Michigan was held Wednesday at Lansing, Professor Samuel Dickey, of Albion, being nominated for Governor.

Near Decatur, Ill., Tuesday evening, the loghouse of James Cahill was burned, a three-months-old babe perishing in the flames.

The Galesburg (Ill.) Plating Works were partially wrecked Wednesday by the boiler exploding. Fred Taylor, brother of the proprietor of the mill, was killed.

Fire on Wednesday in the knitting and tailor shop of the Joliet prison caused heavy damage, it being found necessary to drench the building and the goods it contained.

EAST.

The sale of John Roach's yacht, Yosemite to the Canadian government is confirmed.

An Ottawa dispatch states that the purchase of bait and supplies by American vessels has been effectually stopped.

The decrease in the public debt for July is estimated at \$3,000,000.

Henry Punsley of Brooklyn, whose brother was a millionaire, put an end to his life because he was destitute.

The carriage works of Orville H. Short, Syracuse, New York, the general merchandise store of Kirk & Keller, at Bergholz, Indiana, the Murdock Valve company Detroit, and the box factory of J. H. Thieme & Co., Baltimore, were destroyed by fire.

Mill No. 2 of the Indian Orchard Mills Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$300,000.

Twenty thousand people attended the mass meeting of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, at Union Square, New York, Saturday night.

The Payson bill prohibiting aliens from holding land in the territories has passed the National House of Representatives.

At the encampment on Monona Lake Assembly, Wisconsin, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the House of Representatives, delivered an address.

The St. Clair, Pennsylvania, Baptist church was blown up by dynamite Saturday night. Revenge against the Law and Order society, is believed to have led to the act.

The yacht Sarah Craig which left Atlantic City with a pleasure party of sixteen ladies and gentlemen, was capsized off Sandy Hook, and the following persons perished in the storm: Mrs. Cora E. Askins, Mrs. T. Stevens, Mamie Stevens, Emma Merritt, Chester Clark, Maud E. Rettew, and Rebecca Merritt.

A report that fishermen of Isle Royal stripped of clothing and valuables the bodies of the victims of the Algoma wreck, will be investigated.

The heaviest rain of the season fell in Wyoming Valley Sunday, and the streets of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, were flooded. Basements and cellars were filled with water, and in the city much damage was done. In the country districts crops are ruined, roads washed out and barns, out-houses and bridges have been swept away.

Dominick McCaffrey at Atlantic City saved the life of "Squire O'Brien," while both were bathing Friday. Both are well-known pugilists.

Judge Jenks was confirmed as Solicitor General by the Senate on the 30th of July.

At the Saratoga races on Friday Harefoot, Ben Ali and Blessed were the winners.

At Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday about 100 hands employed by Mertz & Sons, who sympathized with socialists determined to attend a socialist picnic, contrary to the wishes of their employers, and did so. When they returned to work on Friday morning, they found the establishment closed and a notice on the door to the effect that it was now Mr. Mertz's time to have a picnic, and that the works were closed indefinitely.

H. D. Ward, senior member of the firm of Ward & Olyphant, New York City, died suddenly at Far Rockaway on Friday the 30th of July.

There were 192 failures in Canada and the United States during the past week against 184 the week previous.

Sebastian Friedlarlein was suffocated at a fire in New York Friday, by being pinioned by a window-sash while trying to escape.

S. Trier & Sons, of New York, have failed for \$100,000.

Mrs. Mitchering, a 65-year-old woman, too feeble to escape, was burned to death in a fire on Thursday at New York.

The bolt and nut department of the Elba Iron Works at Pittsburg were burned Thursday night. Loss, \$25,000.

A mail pouch the contents of which were valued at \$80,000, which left New York for Pittsburg on the 28th of June, is missing and the authorities for a month have been trying to find the thief. Hence the non-publication.

Five hundred miners at Dubois, Pa., who have been on a stubborn strike, have acknowledged defeat and gone to work again.

Stephen Brodie, the Brooklyn bridge hero, has been held in \$500 bail on two charges, one on attempted suicide the other on obstructing a bridge police officer in doing his duty.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, July 26.—The deficiency bill was disposed of, and in executive session Fitz-John Porter's nomination was reported on favorably and an adverse report was made in regard to Kinman for postmaster at Jacksonville, Ill. The session was a very uninteresting one, and when the Senate met in the evening there was no quorum.

HOUSE, July 26.—In the House Mr. Henry of California, from the committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill forfeiting certain lands granted the Northern Pacific railroad. After considerable debate without action, the House adjourned.

HOUSE, July 27.—The House resumed the consideration of the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill. Mr. Payson concluded his speech in support of the House substitute, and then the previous question was ordered. The question then recurred upon the House substitute for the Senate bill and it was agreed to yeas, 174, nays, 65. The Senate bill as thus amended was passed—yeas, 185, nays, 48 and a request for a conference was made. Reagan of Texas, called up the inter-State commerce bill. The speaker announced the question to be upon the substitute reported by the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Hiscock moved to substitute for the substitute the Senate bill—rejected; yeas, 102, nays, 126, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, July 27.—In the Senate Morrison's surplus resolution was reported with important modifications. Quite a number of confirmations were made in executive session.

SENATE, July 28.—Messrs. Tecler, Sherman, Edmunds and Allison, from their respective committees made reports, which were agreed to or went on the calendar.

The fortifications bill was passed.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, reported favorably a bill authorizing the postmaster general in his discretion to allow third-class postmasters a reasonable sum out of the surplus revenues of their office for fuel, gas, and other necessary expenses.

The senate then took up the "surplus" joint resolutions, and thereupon adjourned.

HOUSE, July 28.—In the House to-day a Senate bill was passed increasing to \$61,000 the limit of cost of the public building at Oxford, Miss. The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Cobb, Van Eaton and Payson conferees on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill. Mr. Holman, from the conference committee on legislative, executive and judicial bill, reported a continued disagreement. He moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment. After debate the motion was agreed to—yeas, 143, nays 93. Several amendments to the sundry civil bill were concurred in, and another conference was ordered. Mr. Holman submitted the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

HOUSE, July 29.—In the House a bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Jefferson, Texas. The House then went into committee of the whole on Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill. No opposition was made to the recommendations of the committee on appropriations, and the House subsequently ratified the action of the committee of the whole. The remainder of the session was occupied principally in the discussion of vetoed pension bills.

SENATE, July 29.—In the Senate the chair presented the proclamation of the Governor of Utah, relative to the violation of the marriage laws in that territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Hoar asked to report from the Committee on Library a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to consider, formulate and report at the next session of Congress a plan for properly celebrating at the capital of the republic the centennial anniversary (in 1889) of the adoption of the constitution, and 400th anniversary in (1892) of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus—two historical events fraught with great patriotic interests. Mr. Hale objected, and the resolution went over. The remainder of the day was spent in discussing Morrison's surplus resolution.

HOUSE, July 30.—In the House, Reagan's Inter-State Commerce bill instead of Culom's was passed. A great portion of the day was spent in considering presidential vetoes of personal pension bills.

SENATE, July 30.—In the Senate Morrison's surplus resolution amended, was passed, and the trade dollar placed at par. The House bill to increase the naval establishment was taken up and amended. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. A conference was asked for and Messrs. Cameron, Hale, and McPherson appointed conferees.

Shall We Have War.

New York, July 29.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: "Secretary Endicott was asked on Monday if there was any intention of moving troops toward Mexico. He said that there was nothing in it so far as he knew. To a reporter of the Critic he is represented as saying: 'Don't you think it rather ridiculous to make war on Mexico for the sake of one man, when we have tamely submitted for the last two months to the indignities of Canada upon hundreds of our citizens. The general belief is that Editor Cutting's case will be peaceably settled through diplomatic interference without any resort to arms.'"

Gen. Rogers to Succeed Mr. Rounds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—A private telegram from Omaha states that articles of incorporation for the sale of the Daily Republican of that city, were filed by Public Printer Rounds at the Secretary of States' office on the 26th instant. Printer Rounds is expected to return to Washington to-day. His resignation has been in the President's hands for several weeks to take effect September 15th. It is given out at the white house that General Rogers, of Buffalo, will succeed Rounds. This action will be in pursuance of a plan agreed upon two years ago, whereby General Rogers agreed to withdraw from the congressional race in the 32d New York

district in favor of Dan Lockwood, with the understanding that he should be given the office of public printer when a vacancy occurred. It is said that the President would now like to recede from his promise and appoint Col. Keating of Memphis, instead, but Gen. Rogers will not agree to be set aside and his appointment will undoubtedly follow the President's return from his vacation.

TRYING TO KILL A PRINCE.

A Bomb Found on a Steamer Bearing Don Augusto Leopoldo.

New York, July 28.—An almost successful attempt was made Monday evening to blow up the steamer Sylvan Stream, which had on board Don Augusto Leopoldo, prince of Brazil, the commandant and officers of the Brazilian warship Barrosa, Consul-General Mendonca, and other attaches of the Brazilian legation. The party had been the guests of the Sea Beach railroad company at Coney island, and at 9 o'clock took the boat at Bay Ridge to return to the city.

In the morning the officials of the railroad had received a bloodthirsty anarchist letter warning them to give up the fete or take the consequences. But little attention was paid to the letter. Just as the boat started an employe found in the cabin a bottle about six inches long filled with an explosive to which a burning fuse was attached. He seized it and carrying it out of the cabin cast it into the water.

A hole was burned in the carpet of the cabin at the spot where the bomb was found, and near the spot were charred bits of wood, which seemed like the heads of burned matches. Prince Leopoldo when informed of the peril in which life had been placed remarked simply: "The d—!"

For Offensive Partisanship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the report of the Senate committee on postoffices and postroads upon the nominations of a dozen or more Indiana postmasters appointed to positions created by the suspension of the incumbents. The committee finds that nearly all of the suspensions were made solely for political reasons—"to put a republican out and a democrat in," as they report in one of the cases. The nominations were all confirmed.

More than Usually Nutritious Eggs.

Boston, Mass., July 30.—An ingenious way of getting around the Prohibition law in Rhode Island was discovered a day or two ago. Several cases of eggs were tipped off a truck by an accident on Tremont street. On picking up the eggs from the street they were found to be made of porcelain and filled with whisky, each egg holding a "good square drink." The liquor was put in through a hole in the big end and the hole stopped by cement cloth, which was chalked to resemble the natural color. The cases were marked to hotels in Newport and Narragansett Pier, R. I. There were six cases of forty-nine dozen each.

FOREIGN.

Senator Camacho, Spanish Minister of Finance, has resigned.

The Welsh members of the English House of Commons proposes to form a national party on the same lines as the Parnellite party.

Abbe Liszt, the composer and pianist, is dead.

The new English Cabinet meets for the first time next Wednesday.

It is predicted the policy of the government will be conciliatory.

The society papers declare that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's lecture tour is falling flat. This is denied by Major Pond, the agent, who says he can not meet one-twentieth of the applications for him to lecture.

The cholera is still raging in Rome.

The socialist propaganda is active in Germany, and a general strike is expected early in the coming winter.

De Lesseps' loan for the Panama Canal is assured.

The London silver market is demoralized. The metal is refused by the banks at 42 pence per ounce.

The Munster Chamber of Commerce has adopted a vote of want of confidence in Prince Bismarck as Prussian Minister of Commerce. He is charged with disturbing trade.

The Mayor and members of the corporation of Limerick presented the Earl of Aberdeen an address thanking him for his support of the home-rule project. The latter expressed the hope that a satisfactory adjustment of Irish affairs would soon be effected.

Two scientific men went up from the French shore of the English channel in a balloon on Thursday, and landed safely in London Friday morning. They claimed to have solved the problem of aerial navigation.

The Bay of Chaleur, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been closed to American fishermen.

From South America.

VALPARAISO, July 30.—The presidential electors met Tuesday and elected Balmaceda President for the next term.

CHILLAN, July 30.—Rich mines have been discovered in the Cordillera de Aranco. The discoverers are surveying them with great secrecy. It is reported that the mines discovered in the Cordillera de Nuelhuta are rich gold mines. The miners are hard at work.

LIMA, July 30.—The government has declared the resolution of December 16, 1884 which gave the Jesuits public property for use as schools, to be null and void, and it has further declared that, there being no document showing that the Jesuits have acquired the right to be recognized as a religious order, the government declines to recognize them as such.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 30.—The British government has telegraphed to its minister here to suspend the sessions of the Anglo-Chilean tribunals. No claims for damage suffered during the war with Peru will be presented until new orders have been received.

From Germany.

BERLIN, July 30.—Late news states the report of a Paris paper that the insane King of Bavaria had committed suicide proves to be unfounded. His condition is unchanged. It is thought that he will not outlive this year.

It is believed in German diplomatic circles that one of the first acts of Lord Salisbury as soon as he takes charge of the government will be a very vigorous protest against abolishing the free port of Batoum by Russia. At the Berlin Congress of 1878, at which Lord Salisbury was one of the British representatives, he was the most prominent advocate of making Batoum a free port.

It is reported from China that one of the main points of the very friendly relations between Germany and China is a growing demand for German industrial products, and that large orders for German iron and steel are about to be given. The trade between France and China has very largely decreased.

Gen. Meagher's Portrait in Waterford.

WATERFORD, Ireland, July 30.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council of Waterford was held Tuesday for the purpose of taking action concerning the portrait of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher recently presented to the city. The Mayor of Waterford presided. The Council finally resolved to hang the portrait in the Council room, and to make way for it by removing to another apartment the portraits of King George I., King George II., and King William III., which now hang in the Council Chamber.

England Will Not Interfere.

PARIS, July 30.—It is officially stated that the English Government has assured Premier de Freycinet that it does not intend to interfere in any way with the Madagascar treaty, with France and will neither establish nor support an Anglo-Madagascar bank in Madagascar.

A Proposed Whisky Corner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—A syndicate, headed by E. H. Taylor of Frankfort and Senior & Son of Cincinnati, has been formed, it is said, to corner the bourbon whisky market. It proposes to buy all the whisky of the years 1879 to 1883 inclusive. The deal is made possible by the heavy importation of whisky to escape the tax.

Desertions.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 27.—About forty privates of the Royal Irish rifles have deserted since the 1st of July. Only two of them have been captured. Such a large number of desertions, within such a short time, is unprecedented in this garrison.

CONCESSIONS TO AMERICANS.

The Mexican Government Offers Incentives to American Immigrants.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—The Diario of Icahu publishes a Government concession for a colony on the shores of Tapalotampo Bay, Gulf of Lower California. State of Sinton, an enterprise in which several thousand citizens of the United States have a large pecuniary interest, and at the head of which is Civil-Engineer A. K. Owen. The document is of great length. It authorizes the survey and taking possession of government lands at Tapalotampo Bay. The colony will be agricultural and industrial, and will be composed of at least fifty families. It is provided that the Spanish language must be taught in the elementary schools of the colony. Exemption of duties on machinery and agricultural implements is granted for ten years. The Government will pay annually, for two years, \$150 for each family settled, and for each single person not connected with any family the sum of \$40 annually for two years. It is also provided that the company must run a steamer between Tapalotampo Bay and the Gulf of California and Pacific coast ports. It is the intention of the projectors of the enterprise to begin the settlement of the colony in October, and to establish the colony on Socialistic principles. Plans for laying out a city are already prepared.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BREWERY	4.50 @ 5.75
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.40
WHEAT—No. 1 White	90 @ 90 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85 @ 85 1/2
CORN—No. 2	49 @ 49 1/2
OATS—White	40 @ 41
POPK—New mess	11.25 @ 11.75
CHICAGO.	
BREWERY—Choice to Prime	5.10 @ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.40 @ 4.65
Common	3.40 @ 4.38
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.20 @ 4.90
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25 @ 4.65
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	75 @ 76
CORN—No. 2	38 @ 41
OATS—No. 2	28 @ 29
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	16 @ 18
Fine Dairy	11 @ 12
CHEESE—Full Cream Cheddar	07 @ 12
Full Cream, new	08 @ 12
EGGS—Fresh	11 @ 12 1/2
POTATOES—New, per barrel	1.40 @ 1.50
POPK—mess	9.45 @ 9.50
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74 @ 75 1/2
CORN—mixed	36 @ 39 1/2
OATS—mixed	27 @ 27 1/2
POPK—new mess	10.00 @ 10.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75 @ 76
CORN—No. 2	38 1/2 @ 42
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
POPK—mess	10.15 @ 10.25
HOGS	4.65 @ 5.05

Salisbury's Cabinet.

LONDON, July 30.—The following appointments are officially announced:

Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Earl of Iddesleigh.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord Randolph Churchill, who by virtue of his appointment becomes the recognized leader of the conservative party in the House of Commons.
Secretary for War—Right Hon. W. H. Smith.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord George Hamilton.
Lord High Chancellor—Baron Halsbury.
Secretary for India—Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley.
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—Marquis of Londonderry.
The following appointments have also undoubtedly been decided upon, but they have not yet been officially announced:
Lord President of the Council—Viscount Cranbrook.
President Local Government Board—Right Hon. Henry Chaplin.
President Board of Trade—Right Hon. E. Stanhope.
Postmaster General—Lord John Manners.
Commissioner of Works—Right Hon. O. Plunkett.
Attorney-General—Sir R. Webster.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Lord Ashbourne.

Comments on the Men.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times says that the new cabinet is not altogether what could have been wished in the interests of steady government and harmonious co-operation.

"It says: 'Sir Michael Hicks-Beach must show more force of character and steadiness of purpose than he has shown of late in order to grapple successfully with the Irish problem. It would have been better both for his party and himself if it had been possible to allow time for Lord Randolph Churchill's position to consolidate and mature. He will have a difficult and arduous part to play and encounter much jealousy. His promotion, however, gives rise to a new hope of a vigorous era of conservatism. A serious question will be how to get on with the unionists.'

Another American Vessel Seized.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 30.—News has just reached here of the seizure of the American vessel N. J. Miller, Capt. Dickson, at Hopewell Cape. The charge on which the vessel is detained is that she has committed an infraction of the customs laws.

Secretary Manning is improving in health, and will probably return to the Treasury Department in October.

The only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

LEGAL OPINIONS.

RENTING ON SHARES.—Where land is rented on shares the tenant is the exclusive owner of the entire crop while growing and the landlord's share of the crops reserved as rent cannot be levied upon by attachment until the same is set apart to him. (County of Howard vs. Kyle; Supreme Court of Iowa.)

MEANING OF "INSOLVENT."—As used in the Minnesota insolvent law, the term "insolvent" applies in the case of a merchant or trader to inability to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business, and not merely to inability to pay his debts when his affairs shall be ultimately wound up. (Daniels vs. Palmer et al.; Supreme Court of Minnesota.)

STORE-KEEPER NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR VALUABLES.—Certain articles were stolen from the clothes of a customer, who, while trying on a suit, left his own clothing in a closet to which he had been directed by a salesman. No negligence being proven against the proprietors of the store it was held that they were not liable for the loss of the property. (Rea vs. Simmons; Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.)

NEGLIGENCE OF BANK.—Where a bank took for collection a demand upon a bank in another state and sent such demand by mail directly to the debtor bank for payment it was held to constitute such negligence as would cause the collecting bank liable for a loss of the debt caused thereby. (The Drovers' National Bank vs. The Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company; Supreme Court of Illinois.)

RELEASE OF SECRETY ON PROMISSORY NOTE.—Where a suit brought upon a note against a principal debtor was dismissed at his solicitation and he afterward became insolvent, it was held that the surety on the note should be released from liability on the ground that the money could have been made out of the principal if the suit had been prosecuted to final judgment. (Pinckerton vs. Pinckerton; Supreme Court of Tennessee.)

AGREEMENT FOR ADVERTISING ON LANDS.—An agreement selling the right to use fences and buildings on certain lands for advertising purposes was held to be more than a mere revocable license, and was a right of way in gross which a court in equity would protect as an equitable charge on the lands; and the record of such an agreement would affect subsequent purchasers and creditors with notice thereof. (Willoughby et al. vs. Lawrence et al.; Supreme Court of Illinois.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Defend-

ant was the owner and proprietor of a building which was let in flats to families for housekeeping. The proprietor furnished heat, hot and cold water, and janitor services to each suite of rooms; but he did not accommodate transients or furnish food or board. Plaintiff rented a suite of rooms in the building, and not having sufficient room for his trunks he was permitted by defendant to store them in a general store-room in which the janitor slept. Nothing was paid or agreed to be paid for this extra accommodation. The trunks were broken open and their contents stolen. In an action against the proprietor for the value of the goods, held that the action could not be maintained; that the defendant was not an innholder, and in the absence of gross negligence or carelessness on his part he could not be held liable for the loss. (Davis vs. Gray; Supreme Court of Massachusetts.)

CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT OF HIRE.—A addressed a letter to B offering him \$100 per month for his services, and, "if you give me satisfaction at the end of the first year, I will increase your wages accordingly." The offer was accepted, but subsequently A claimed the right to discharge B before the end of the first year. Held that the contract was for the full term of one year. The written agreement furnishes a clew to the real intention of the parties when it says: "If you [the appellee] give me satisfaction at the end of the first year, I will increase your salary accordingly." Why at the end of the year rather than than at any other time, if the contract was monthly, or only at will, as contended by the appellant? This passage of the letter taken in connection with the situation of the parties, and the nature of the service to be performed, would seem to leave no room for doubt as to what was really contemplated by the contract of employment. It would not seem reasonable to suppose that it was intended that the appellee should have the right to terminate the contract at will, and thus to imperil the interest of his best principal; and if such right was not designed to be possessed by appellee, there is no principle that would justify the court in holding that such right could be exercised by the appellant with impunity, as there is nothing in the contract or the nature of the employment to indicate such want of mutuality. (Norton vs. Cowell, Court of Appeals of Maryland.)

Never Open Your Mouth except to put something to eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and sufferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone's suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

Two counties (Barnwell and Aiken) of South Carolina expect to ship to outside markets this season 2,500,000 melons, or two thousand carloads of 1,250 melons each the largest crop ever grown there.

Clear the Way For the escape from the system of its waste and debris, which, if retained, would vitiate the bodily fluids and overthrow health. That important channel of exit, the bowels, may be kept permanently free from obstructions, by using the non-gripping, gently acting and agreeable cathartic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only liberates impurities, but invigorates the lining of the intestinal canal, when weakened by constipation or the unwise use of violent purgatives. The stomach, liver and urinary organs are likewise reinforced and aroused to healthy action by this beneficent tonic and corrective, and every organ, fiber, muscle and nerve experiences a share of its invigorating influence. Unobjectionable in flavor, a most genial and wholesome medicinal stimulant, and owing its efficacy to botanic sources exclusively, it is the remedy best adapted to household use, on account of its safety, wide scope and speedy action.

No Sale. A day or two ago a stranger was strolling about the foot of Woodward avenue when a man who had a silver watch in his hand approached him and said:

"I've got to part with this watch for what I can get. My wife has been sick with bilious fever for the last month, and the watch must go to buy medicines. Make me an offer for it."

"Say, I was in here about a year ago, and I recognize you as the man who told me that very same story. You then claimed that your wife had been sick with bilious fever for a month."

"Well, the poor thing has had a hard time of it."

"Do you mean to say she has got that same bilious fever yet?"

"I do."

"Well, I never heard of the like. Aren't you afraid it will wear her out?"

"Say!" said the watch man, as he lowered his voice and came closer, "that's what I'm afraid of, and if I can sell this watch for \$4 I shall lay away \$3 of it for funeral expenses."

He didn't sell, however. — *Detroit Free Press.*

—Professor Alexander Agassiz has ordered a new steam launch for himself.

—Miss Mary Anderson sent to Wilson Barrett a cream satin pillow with an embossed wreath.

—Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court, is summering at Boston.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

—Benjamin Moore, the Shelby meteorologist, died Sunday, aged 63 years.

—Nearly 4,000 persons are picking berries in the vicinity of Benton Harbor.

—A cherry orchard in Hagar township, Berrien county, netted its owner \$900 this year.

—Mrs. Chatterton, the Kent county husband-murderer, is now confined in the insane asylum at Kalamazoo.

—Six prominent citizens of Mount Pleasant are under arrest for playing ball in the streets.

—A school-seater factory is receiving such large orders at Battle Creek that it is running thirteen hours a day.

—St. Louis recently sunk an artesian well 187 feet deep, which flows seven barrels per minute.

—John Helms was confined in jail Saturday at Newaygo on a charge of attempted murder.

—The Teutonic Mutual Aid Society of Grand Rapids proposes erecting a \$7,000 hall.

—Rev. Dr. Fair, of Baltimore, has accepted a call to St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Grand Rapids.

—A Detroit man has rented the opera-house at Battle Creek. He will rent it and make several improvements.

—Kalamazoo county recently paid \$1,035 for the support of twenty-seven patients at the Michigan insane asylum for three months.

—The democrats of the Ninth congressional district will assemble in convention to make their nomination on the 1st of September.

—Rev. H. E. Dosker has been elected lecturer on sacred and ecclesiastical history in the theological department of the Hope College at Grand Haven.

—The citizens of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor have combined and established a street-car track between the cities, on which the cars run every twelve minutes.

—Fred Douglass will deliver the principal oration at the emancipation celebration at Cassopolis, Aug. 4th, and W. Q. Atwood, of Saginaw, will assist him.

—A. G. Danforth, of Washington, Tazewell county, has entered two carloads of his fine horses for the State Fair, to be held at Chicago, September 6 to 10.

—A grand Sunday-school celebration will be indulged in on the 5th of August by the good people of Sebawa, Sunfield, Campbell, Odessa, and Woodland.

—John Holes, of Battle Creek, was seriously hurt on Saturday by a chisel dropping from a workman above him, striking between his left shoulder and neck.

—The picnic party of five, missing from Bay City since the 13th, were found on the 22d ult., forty miles from home, where they had been driven ashore, but were unable to communicate with friends.

—A hot air balloon at Kalamazoo arose almost a mile perpendicularly, and descended within sixty feet from where it was sent up. This feat took place during a recent hot day when but little air was stirring.

—Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, has received from John McIntyre, administrator of the estate of the late James Clancy, a check for \$60,000, which that gentleman left to found an orphan asylum.

—Whortleberries are to the U. S. Express Company in Vicksburg, the same as celery is in Kalamazoo, large quantities being shipped on each south bound train, mostly going to Fort Wayne, Ind.

—The grand army association of southeastern Michigan will hold an encampment at Hillsdale Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, inclusive. The camp will be called Camp Alger. Generals Logan and Sheridan are expected to be present.

—Two months ago James McKenzie, of Pinconning, was struck by a bolt of lightning. It paralyzed his sides and lower part of the body, but he managed to live until Saturday, when he died, aged 67 years.

—Prof. J. M. B. Sill has been unanimously elected Principal of the Normal School at Ypsilanti, by the State Board of Education. On all hands it is conceded to be an eminently fit selection. The new Principal will begin his duties September 1st.

—Mr. C. J. Bates of Bethel reports a cherry tree that has raised a full crop of cherries and is still blossoming. Every morning he finds fresh blossoms. Yesterday it was bearing ripe and green cherries and blossoms, and all this notwithstanding the drought.

—Patents were issued to the following parties in Michigan, for the week ending July 24, as reported by C. C. Linthicum, Esq., Patent Solicitor, Chicago: H. W. Simms, Bay City, Curtain Fixture; P. A. Spicer, Marshall, Hay Tedder; M. B. Heliker, Farmington, Belt Colder for Threshing Machines; F. M. Foote, Ceresco, Car Coupling; G. F. Buss, Grand Rapids, Dadoing Machine; John Conroy, Bay City, Heating Apparatus; Gibbs Huntley, Bay City, Breech-loading Fire Arm; D. G. Ross, East Saginaw, Railway Tie.

Scientific and Useful.

The best remedy for chilblains is said to be a mixture of one part of tincture of iodine and three parts of glycerine.

Canada balsam thinned with a little turpentine, benzine, or ether, is the cement used in joining transparent glass, such as lenses, &c.

Spasmodic Croup is generally relieved by a few doses of Piso's Cure.

Fishes balance themselves in water by the muscular contraction of the air-bladder. At death the muscles relax and the air-bladder expands, raising the fish to the surface.

An eminent physician is reported as having said that many lives were lost by starvation owing to an over-estimate of the nutritive value of beef tea and meat juices. In typhus and typhoid fevers, he says, there is no good substitute for milk and eggs.

Piso's remedy for Catarrh is also good for Cold in the head, Headache, etc. 50c.

A paste that will not draw engravings when pasted down on paper must be thin. A mixture of gum tragacanth and gum arabic forms with water a thinner mucilage than either of these gums alone. Rice flour is said to make an excellent paste for fine paper work.

Consumptives must not despair. Thousands have been saved by Piso's Cure; therefore take courage, and use this valuable medicine! Only 25 cents.

Grease and stain eradicator: Soft soap and fuller's earth, of each a half pound; beat well together in a mortar and form into cakes. The spot, first moistened with water, is rubbed with a cake and allowed to dry, when it is well rubbed with a little warm water and rinsed or rubbed off clean.

—St. Lawrence, Dak., by a vote of 69 to 5, has decided to incorporate as a city. It is expected the citizens will soon ask for the location of the state capital.

Don't take that "cocktail in the morning." If you have a "swollen head," nauseated stomach, and unstrung nerves resulting from the "convivial party last night." The sure and safe way, to clear the cobwebs from the brain, recover zest for food, and tone up the nervous system, is to use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Sold by all druggists.

—The farmers of Douglas county, Dak., have formed a law and order league.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Headache, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia. It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal. The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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 impostors are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other.
Dr. J. C. Allen
ST. PAUL, MINN. Druggist & Chemist.

FREE TRIAL. NERVITA speedily cures all effects of youthful errors, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Involuntary Losses, Lost Manhood, and kindred affections. Free at office. Packages free postage. DR. A. G. OLIN, 157 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. J. C. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Wanted Good Men and Ladies to learn Telegraphing. Tuition not paid until position obtained. Address Dr. Valentine's College, 91 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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C. C. LINTHICUM,
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Honore Building, Chicago, Ill.
American and Foreign Patents procured. Attention given to Patent Litigation in the Federal Courts and to practice before the United States Patent Office. Correspondence solicited.

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Nervous system.
Instantaneous Relief
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only pure cure for Nervous Affections, Epilepsy, etc. INSTANTLY EFFECTIVE. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send name, P. O. and express address to Dr. J. C. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Beware of IMITATING FRAUDS.
\$5 TO \$6 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write **WALTON'S SAFETY RAZOR HOLDERS CO., HOLY, MASS.**

WIVES OF SOME SENATORS.

Women who have helped to Win Their Husband's Fame.

The Washington Correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, writes:

There are many brilliant and entertaining women in the families of the present Senators. Mrs. Logan and Mrs. McPherson, wife of the New Jersey Senator, are the two cleverest women in the circle, each in a different way. Mrs. Logan is the typical Western woman and Mrs. McPherson a typical eastern woman, clever, polished, graceful and brilliant in conversation. Bad health and long absence abroad have kept Mrs. McPherson from being as generally known as she would be were she here all the time, but when present, she is a power and a force quickly appreciated. Mrs. Mahone is a universal favorite, and besides shining with front of diamonds on grand occasions, shines by her conversation, which is full of humor and originality.

Mrs. Mahone always keeps a bubbling of mirth about her, and relates her own experience and describes things and people in a way quite her own. She is an uncompromising American and carried the flag triumphantly through many encounters with the insufferable British tourist during her recent stay abroad. She has a proper scorn for the Europeanized American and his affectations, and a comical story that she once told was of her going to a store, or shop, rather, in an English town and innocently asking for crackers. The proprietor hunted through all the shelves and boxes and under the counter, and finally sent an apprentice boy up a ladder and brought down a dusty paper of fire crackers. Though she had to call a cracker a biscuit for the two years that she was away, Mrs. Mahone is quite the same as ever now that she is in the land where a cracker is a cracker. At Senator Sherman's her pale blue satin dress was half-covered with lace and the front of her square-cut corsage was all a glitter with the sprays and ornaments of diamonds.

Mrs. Spooner, wife of the new Wisconsin Senator, who has made a stir with her maiden speech and funeral oration is another of the very clever women in the group.

Mrs. Spooner is a fine vocalist in addition to other things, and is quick witted and humorous in conversation.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Frye give the same honors to Indiana and Maine by their clever conversation, full of witty turns, and Senator Davis's daughter keeps up conversational fireworks right and left all the time. There are other ladies of equal talent in the circle, and Mrs. Don Cameron, Mrs. Call and Mrs. Dolph are considered the most beautiful among them while Mrs. Lusk, Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Manderson and Mrs. Hall are women of fine and striking appearance.

Brother Gardner on Old-fashioned Folks.

"I was readin' in de paper yesterday," said Brother Gardner, as the meeting opened after the usual style. "I was readin' a lament becase de ole-fashion'd man an' woman had died off, an' would be seen no mo' on aith' orever. Ize glad on it. De ole-fashion'd man scraped off de measure when he sold wheat; he believed dat any sort of food an' any sort of bed was good 'nuff for his children; he took de biggest piece of pie at de table; he a eno' like a hog can a h. m. n. bein'; he had sympathy, it was tur hi. catie in de d. of his family. De ole-fashion'd man was a reg'lar attendant at pray'r meetin', but he worked his hired help twenty ho'rs out of twenty-four, just de same. He'd drive five miles to church on Sunday to snow his religion, but doorn't de ceter six days de week he was a bad man to trade hosses wid. It took his wife six months to git up de courage to ax him fur a new kaiker dress, an' mo' of his children growed up an' went away from home wout a reckolekshun of a golden kind words.

"De ole-fashion'd man had two reape fur his fellow-men's. De fust was hard work; de nex' was boneset tea. He had but two ideans in regard to buy's. De fust was lots o' work an' leetle schoolin'; de nex' was lots o' lekkin's an' no holidays. He had but two ideans in regard to illness. De fust was git all ye an' de nex' was keep all ye git. He argued dat a liar could neber enter de kingdom of heaven, but would go out an' lick a sick ox to death wout any fear about his hereafter. He prayed loudly dat de Lawd would increase his crops, but he kept his hand hands down to de lowest possible figer. He made a great show of somatin' to de will of Providence, but 1,000 pounds of hay got wet in a rain storm some of de children come in fur a headin' o' de light.

"De ole-fashion'd man an' woman hy departed, an' de world has't lost a cent by it. It was a good depart. Wick d as some folks claim the world to be, I feel dat I kin walk into de average crowd an' pick out mo' charity, humanity, religion, sympathy and morality o' de ole-fashion'd men. In a ten-acre lot of ole-fashion'd men. Led us now purceeu to illness."—Detroit Free Press.

Wouldn't Meddle with the Weather.

A communication was received from Professor Wagman, prophet and predictor offering to furnish the Home Club with a spring two weeks earlier than usual in consideration of the small sum of \$5. The Professor is a resident of St. Louis, and has predicted more dark nights during the watermelon season than any other man in America.

Givendam Jones moved that his offer be accepted. He was getting tired of his chillblains and lighea for a rest.

Trustee Prellback loped the motion would prevail. "If he couldn't go bar-foot two weeks earlier than usual this year he would have to sit in the ho." "De pter will be succinctly declined," replied the president. "I am not only agin foolin'k wid de weather, but, if de white folks unstand it we shouldn't let on dat it hurs us."—Detroit Free Press.

The Washed Lesson.

"Now, you young gentlemen," said Blanks, as he led his youngsters out into the woods and prepared to give him a dressing down, "I'll teach you what is what." "No, pa," replied the incorrigible, "you'll teach me which is switch." And then the old man's hand fell powerless at his side.

GREGORY DOINGS.

From our Correspondent.

Anson Grimes, of Waterloo, called on friends in this place Sunday.

Will Barrett has moved back into his own house lately vacated by Gus Wegener.

Mrs. Martha Gregory is visiting friends in and around Lansing for a few weeks.

James and Nellie Hopkins will start for Kansas in about two weeks, where they intend to make it their home in the future.

H. Gregory and O. J. Backus shipped a car-load of hogs to Detroit last Friday. They are getting ready for another shipment this week.

Miss Aggie Sharp, who is visiting her aunt and cousins in Nebraska, is much improved in health and thinks of spending the winter there.

Mart and Eldah Kubn, successors to W. W. Smith & Co., are thorough-going young men and are well adapted to the place which they now occupy.

Dennis Rockwell's little girl, who has been dangerously sick for some time, is now recovering and it is believed will be up and around again soon.

The carpenters are at work on Sam Denton's house and shop and will soon have them finished, so that Sam can commence manufacturing brooms in this place.

From our Correspondent.

John Daniels has sold his farm and is coming to town to live.

Mrs. Kirkland spent a few days in Howell last week.

The proceeds of the ice cream social at Mathews' hall were \$14.50.

Another runaway in town last Saturday night. While Miss Daniels was endeavoring to turn their team around one line became entangled, which caused the buggy to be overturned, mowing out the occupants and hurting three of them quite severely.

UNADILLA REMARKS.

From our Correspondent.

We are all thankful for the nice rain Sunday night.

Mrs. Fred Douglass returned to Bancroft last Thursday.

Mr. Murphy, of Ann Arbor, was in town Saturday evening.

Mrs. J. Pickell entertains guests from Grass Lake this week.

Miss Josie Watson of Chelsea, was in town the first of last week.

W. Russell and wife, of Pinckney, spent Sunday with W. B. Watts.

Mrs. Clara Rugg went to Howell last week to remain several weeks.

We noticed Tom Hoyland and Charley Babcock, of Howell, on our streets last Tuesday.

Miss Joa Clinton, of Pinckney, began her second term of school at this place Monday morning.

Our much esteemed friend, Dr. W. F. Hatcher, returned to his home in Paris, Texas, last Tuesday morning.

ANDERSON GATHERINGS.

From our Correspondent.

Mrs. Wm. Kensch is quite sick—ause, a felonous finger.

Base ball on Saturday at Anderson. A club will be organized.

Miss Tellie Wood, of Caro, is visiting her many little friends here.

The right of way and station grounds at Anderson have at last been enclosed by a substantial fence.

Mrs. Francis Reason is in Ridgetown, Canada, on a visit to her son Sanford. Her daughter Jennie accompanied her.

Mrs. J. J. Robison, of Ann Arbor, and Misses Gertrude and Mary Robison, of Detroit, were the guests of their daughter and aunt, Mrs. J. T. Eaman, last week.

Thos. J. Eaman, who has been spending the past few weeks here at New York, has returned to look after his Arizona cattle range. He will stop over on the way to purchase a subsidiary ranche in Kansas and will take back with him 1,000 head,

CAPITAL



WAGON!

F. L. Brown.

of high grade Hereford and Holstein cows, with which to improve the standard of western bees.

E. Henning, Esq., of Chicago, was the guest of his hustling apple buyer Mr. J. T. Eaman, last week. Mr. Henning has purchased about 15,000 apple barrels along the Air Line and expects Mr. E. will fill them. Buyers will be placed at each of the stations between Jackson and Pontiac and a lively fruit market may be expected.

Find Job Work at The Lowest Prices at Dis. Apache Office.

J. LANGELL'S
ASTHMA
AND
CATARRH
REMEDY

Sold By All Druggists
Having struggled 30 years between life and death with ASTHMA or "PHTHISIS," treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, 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 lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I used the Remedy all and even more than represented. I received instantaneous relief."
E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kan., writes: "I was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."
W. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "I have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."
B. Phillips, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."
H. C. Plimpton, 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 an advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

This paper is kept on file at the office of
AYER & SON
ADVERTISING
GENTS
TIMES BUILDING Chestnut PHILADELPHIA.
ESTIMATES FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING FREE at Lowest Cash Rates
Send 10c. in 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
NERVOUS DEBILITY
HAIR LOSS
WEAKNESS AND DECAY
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, 50 and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Unsurpassed Perfect. Warranted 5 years. Hand-sewing and Portable. Don't pay \$40 or \$50 for machines as others. We will send them anywhere on 15 days' trial before paying. Circulars and full particulars free by addressing
E. C. HOWE & CO.,
125 North 4th St., PHILA., Pa.
Look Dec. 1897.

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

CIDER
MACHINERY Send for our NEW FREE CATALOGUE mailed FREE
C. C. HARRISON, Detroit, Mich.

LELAND & CO'S
CAP
SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World
For Sale by F. A. SIGLER.

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.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by F. A. Sigler.
THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by F. A. Sigler.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. F. 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. (15ms)

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

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.			P. M.	A. M.
4:35	8:00	LENOX	8:35	5:50	
5:35	7:45	Armadia	10:30	6:15	
6:40	7:30	Romeo	10:30	6:35	
7:00	7:00	Rochester	11:30	7:15	
8:50	8:35	Pontiac	5:30	12:10	7:30
9:00	9:30	Wixom	6:35	8:10	
9:05	9:05	S. Lyon	8:00	8:35	
9:10	9:10	Hamburg	8:45	8:55	
9:15	8:25	PINCKNEY	9:10	4:14	
4:34	8:30	Gregory	9:45	4:33	
5:53	7:33	Stockbridge	0:00	4:50	
6:30	7:00	Henrietta	0:35		
7:40	7:00	JACKSON	1:15	5:40	

All trains run by "Central Standard" time.
All trains run daily, Sunday excepted.
W. J. SPICER, Superintendent.
JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Go to the
DISPATCH OFFICE!!
for Job Work.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. L. NEWKIRK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Pinckney, Mich., Thursday August 5, 1886

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—Subscribers find-
ing a red X on the margin of their paper are
promptly notified that the time for which they have
paid will expire with the next number. A blue X
signifies that your time has already expired, and
unless arrangements are made for its continuance
the paper will be discontinued to your address.
We cordially invite you to renew.

HOME NEWS

Cool this week.

Good rain Sunday night.

Herb. Davis has built a new barn.

J. M. Kearney's house is being re-
painted.

Democratic caucus at Town Hall to-
morrow.

Miss Aggie Barlum, of Detroit, is
the guest of friends here.

Mrs. T. L. Arnold, of Three Rivers,
is visiting relatives and friends here.

John Harris is repairing the wall
under his building on Howell street.

Miss Bertha Sigler, of Leshe, arriv-
ed last evening for a visit to friends
here.

Mrs. James Fitch is at the bedside
of her sister, Mrs. Stocken, of West
Branch.

H. O. Barnard will have a harvest
party Wednesday evening, August 18.
Bill, \$1.50.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Grimes and
Mrs. L. H. Beebe visited in Waterloo
Tuesday and Wednesday.

Samuel J. Tilden, the great demo-
cratic leader, died at New York yester-
day morning, aged 72 years.

Mrs. Waltz, of Chubbogon, and Mr.
G. W. Wood, of Chicago, are visiting
their sister, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Mrs. James Markey, Katie and L.
K., are visiting friends in Jackson
county and Eaton Rapids this week.

Mr. D. Herrick, of Webberville, was
the guest of his uncle, D. Roberts, of
Chubb's Corners, the latter part of last
week.

Rev. Thos. McNamara, of Midland
City, and James McNamara, of Alpena
are visiting their sister, Mrs. Wm.
Dolan.

Mrs. Coleman, who lives with her
son N. M., fell down a flight of stairs
Sunday night and was dangerously in-
jured.

S. N. Whitecomb had the mis-fortune
to have his horse drop dead while he
was on a visiting tour in Oakland Co.
last week.

The Good Templars will hold an
open lodge at their hall on Wednes-
day evening next, and everyone is cor-
dially invited to be present.

Lakin & Sykes, of the "West End
Dry Goods Store," offer some bargains
for cash this week. Read their adver-
tisement on first page.

The library of Chas. Grimes is to be
sold at public auction at the residence
of John M. Kearney Tuesday, Aug 10,
by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

Rev. A. Rodell, of Waterloo, ex-
changed pulpits with Rev. H. Marshall
last Sunday. He was a guest while
here of Dr. J. H. Hoag and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Brown, Mr. and
Mrs. I. J. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. T.
G. Beebe pitch their tents on "the
bluff" to-day for a week's recreation.

This week Dr. Hoag has decided
not to leave Pinckney. There is cer-
tainly a good field for him here, and
he might go a good deal farther and
fare worse.

L. W. Richards & Co. inform you
this week about that choice and cheap
lot of boots and shoes they have in
stock. Call on them. They will give
you a bargain.

A couple little boys played with
matches around Will Harris' haystack
last week and succeeded in making
quite a bon-fire. Hard work saved
the house, near by.

"Nevada" will be put upon the stage
at Fowlerville Friday and Saturday
evenings of next week, for the benefit
of the band. Major Burton and wife
assist the local talent.

J. Swarthout's three horses have all
been quite sick recently, caused it is
thought by something they had eaten
in pasture. Dr. Vaughn brought them
all safely through, however.

McPherson's clothing sales during
the past six months have been greater
than ever before. Pinckney people,
also, have taken advantage of the
bargains offered by this firm.

The Detroit Tribune went into the
hands of the new management Aug. 1.
Jas. H. Stone and Jas. W. Hine will
make the Tribune a paper the repub-
licans of Michigan will not be ashamed
of.

The teachers' institute at Howell
began Monday and continues through
the week. The institute is divided
into sections for class drill during the
day and the evenings are devoted to
lectures. Several from this vicinity
were in attendance.

Mrs. Geo. Stocken's life has been de-
spaired of, and her family have been
bowed down with grief for a few days
past; but at this time we are pleased
to state that she is somewhat better,
and the prospects brighter for her re-
covery.—Herald, West Branch.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—At the Town
Hall, Pinckney, Friday, Aug. 6, 1886,
at 5 p. m., for the purpose of electing
eight delegates to the County Con-
vention at Howell Aug. 7, 1886, and such
other business as may come before the
meeting. **ORDER OF COM.**

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—The republic-
an electors of the township of Put-
nam are requested to meet at Town
Hall, at 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Aug.
14, 1886, for the purpose of nominat-
ing delegates to the County Con-
vention and for the transaction of such
other business as may present itself.
ORDER OF COM.

Eldah and Martin Kuhn have pur-
chased the business of W. W. Smith
at Gregory. There two young gen-
tlemen will no doubt make a grand
success of their undertaking. Both
being well know as kind, obliging,
honorable and straight forward boys
they cannot hardly be other wise than
to hold a large patronage.

The following is a program of the
Fowlerville Cornet Band exercises at
"the bluff" Wednesday evening of last
week:

COMMANDING GEN.'S ORDER No. 1.
The officers and soldiers of Company A are
hereby ordered as follows:
1st. Music by F. C. Band. 2d.—Music led by
"Kerosene man." 3d.—Grand exhibition by
the following members: Scene 1st. Dan Crouse
with his wonderful trained bear; "Buffalo Bill"
in some of his wonderful feats; song and clog by the
"Kerosene man"; hand-puppet and act by
Master Lay Curtis; clog by James Bailey; clog
with "John Brown's Body Lies Moulding in
the grave."
The camp shall be closed at 10 p. m., and after
the members have all retired the first man com-
mitting any offence by calling his brother a liar
or shall be fined 25 cts. for the first offence and
court-martialed for second offence, and for third
offense shall be thrown up in the blanket. These
orders are from the Comd'g Gen. and must be
strictly obeyed, for the good of the "Army of the
Potomac."
Dated July 28, 1866.
By order of Com. Gen. and Staff.

The series of articles by prominent
men in the country in the Graphic
News, of Cincinnati, is attracting
great attention and the highest praise.
In the issue of the 31st, the Hon. Cass-
ius M. Clay, of Kentucky, Ex-U. S.
Minister to Russia, and one of the
ablest statesmen of the land, will write
upon "Forests and Rainfall." The
subject is an especially interesting one
and is most effectively handled. A-
mongst other interesting features will
be a full page on the O-washta-nongs,
the far-famed Boat Club of Grand Rap-
ids, Mich., and their new club house,
and the Philadelphia Public Buildings
the largest structure in the land, and
portraits of leading men, including
James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier
Poet. In the issue of August 6th
will be printed a lithographic supple-
ment of Mrs. Gov. Foraker, of Ohio,
the first of a series of portraits of pro-
minent people.

A little before 5 o'clock Tuesday
morning smoke was found issuing
from under roof of Welsh & Lyman's
saloon, and on breaking in the doors
it was discovered that a fire had been
started in the partition and slowly
worked its way to the ceiling, where
it had spread some considerable dis-
tance, but there being no draft to fan
the flames their progress were slow.
The building being brick and the roof
iron was also a good thing for prop-
erty owners in that vicinity. The fire,
to which there was no flame, was easi-
ly extinguished when they got to it,

but its origination was what puzzled
people until the proprietors discovered
that their money drawer had been
filtered of its contents—about \$4—and
that several boxes of cigar and some
tobacco had been taken. There was
also kerosene found in various places,
which went to show that the thieves
had taken their booty and attempted
to conceal their crime by setting fire
to the building. A dozen boxes of ci-
gars were found on Dr. Haze's place,
but no further clue to the perpetra-
tors.

The following, concerning the re-
cent death of Phillip Turner, father of
Mrs. H. W. Smith, was taken from the
Kent Mercury, of London, Eng.:

"There died at East Greenwich the
other day an old veteran that served in
the Peninsular War under Sir John
Moore. His name was Phillip Turner
and he was 90 years old. He was for
many years a respected resident of
Deptford. His story was an interest-
ing one. When 14 years old he joined
the army and fought at the battle of
Corunna. After that for two and 20
years he filled a position in the Private
Trades Department of the East India
Company, from which he retired in
1838. For some time he formed one
of the Old City Watch, and subsequent-
ly was for 20 years a guard on the
Greenwich Railway. But here his
life-long good fortune failed him, and
he received injuries in a collision
which compelled his retirement from
the service. Born in 1765, ere Bonap-
arte had yet risen to his zenith, be-
fore the Act of Union between Ireland
and Great Britain was passed, when
the horrors of the French Revolution
were fresh in the minds of men, and
the American Union had but recently
adopted its constitution, what changes
in the condition of England and the
world did not this venerable patriarch
witness?"

Sidewalk Ordinance No. 4.

THE VILLAGE OF PINCKNEY ORDAINS:
Section First.—That there be con-
structed and maintained within the
Village of Pinckney sidewalks upon
the lines and of such dimensions and
materials as hereinafter more particu-
larly specified, to-wit:

1. That a new sidewalk be con-
structed on both sides of Unadilla St.,
from Mill street to Pearl street, along
the front of lots 5 and 6, block 7, range
6, owned by H. F. Sigler; along the
front of lots 7 and 8, block 7, range 6,
owned by Michael Dolan; along the
front of lots 5 and 6, block 7, range 7,
owned by Norman B. Mann; along the
front of lots 7 and 5, block 7, range 7,
owned by Mrs. Julia Sykes; along the
fronts of lots 5 and 6, block 7, range 8,
owned by J. H. Barton; along the
front of lots 7 and 8, block 7 range 8,
owned by Floyd Reason; along the
north front of lots 1 and 2, block 6,
range 8, owned by Joseph Monks;
along the front of lots 3 and 4, block
6, range 8, owned by Marquis N. S.;
along the fronts of lots 1 and 2, block
6, range 7, owned by R. E. Finn;
along the front of lots 3 and 4, block
6, range 7, owned by Thompson Grimes;
along the front of lot 1, block 6, range
6, owned by Daniel Baker; along the
front of lot 2, block 6, range 6, owned
by Mrs. Ester Miller; and along the
front of lots 3 and 4, block 6, range 6,
owned by Mrs. H. Haynes.

Section Second.—All new sidewalks
herein directed to be built shall in no
case be less than four feet and eight
inches in width, and shall be built of
pine lumber not less than one and one-
half inches thick, supported by pine,
oak or hemlock stringers not more
than four feet apart if walk is laid
lengthwise, or by three stringers if
walk is laid crosswise; stringers not to
be more than three-by four inches in
size and so laid and secured as to make
the same solid, and the boards securely
and firmly nailed thereto; the inside
line of said walks shall be eight inches
from the line of lots.

Section Third.—All sidewalks here-
in directed to be built shall be built
strictly in accordance with the speci-
fications herein made, and in any case
where such walks are not properly
made in a manner satisfactory to the
Common Council as to be approved by
them, then the said Common Council
may cause such walk to be properly
made and assess the expense incurred
therefor as hereinafter provided
against the person or persons owning
the property adjoining thereto, and
said tax so assessed shall be a lien up-
on the adjoining property as hereinaf-
ter provided, in the same manner as
if no walk had been attempted to be
made.

Section Fourth.—All persons own-
ing or occupying land along the walk
hereinbefore specified are hereby re-
quired to construct and build the same
as herein stated within seventy-five
days from the publication of this Or-
dinance, and the publication of this
ordinance is hereby directed by the
Common Council of the Village of
Pinckney to be notice to all persons
liable under the provisions thereof;
and should any person or persons ne-
glect or refuse to construct the side-
walk adjoining his or her premises
within the time above limited then the

said Common Council may cause the
same to be done at the expense of said
Village of Pinckney, and such expense
shall be deemed to be a special assess-
ment upon such lot or premises, and
the Common Council may add the
same to the amount of the general
Village tax on such lot or premises in
the tax roll made the same year the
said expense for such improvement
was incurred or the next thereafter to
be made, and the amount so added
shall be a lien on the premises in the
same manner as the Village taxes to
which it is added and may be collected
and enforced, and if not paid the land
sold therefor in the same manner as
for other ordinary taxes.

Adopted August 2, A. D. 1886.
F. A. SIGLER, President.
W. B. HOFF, Recorder.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Money to loan on easy rates. En-
quire of W. P. Van Winkle.

Money to loan at 6 per cent, on real
estate security. G. W. TEEPLE.

Call and get one of our 88 page
Practical Cook Books, free, at
L. W. RICHARDS & Co's.

Dr. A. P. Morris, Dentist, will visit
Pinckney the 22d of each month, for
one week. Office at E. A. Allen's,
south of hotel.

MONEY TO LOAN!
On farm security, at current rate
of interest. JOHN DENNING,
(24#8.) Unadilla, Mich.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in
the vicinity of Paris, Tex, by the re-
markable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley,
who was so helpless he could not turn
in bed, or raise his head; every body
said he was dying of Consumption. A
trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discov-
ery was sent him. Finding relief, he
bought a large bottle and a box of Dr.
King's New Life Pills; by the time he
had taken two boxes of the Discovery,
he was well and had gained in flesh
thirty-six pounds.—For sale at Winch-
ell's Drug Store.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester,
Mich., writes: "My wife has been
almost helpless for five years, so help-
less that she could not turn over in
bed alone. She used two bottles of
Electric Bitters, and is so much im-
proved, that she is able now to do her
own work."
Electric Bitters will do all that is
claimed for them. Hundreds of tes-
timonials attest their great curative
powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at
Winchell's Drug Store.

If catarrh cannot be cured its offen-
siveness can be removed by the use of
TRIZ.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum,
fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chil-
blains, corns, and all skin eruptions,
and positively cures piles, or no pay
required. It is guaranteed to give
perfect satisfaction, or money refund-
ed. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale at Winchell's Drug Store.

OUR PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY THOMAS READ.

Wheat, No. 1 white	\$.70
" No. 2 white	.70
" No. 3 red	.68
Oats	.30
Corn	.35
Barley	1.15 @ 20
Beans	.50 @ 20
Dried Apples	.02 @ 50
Potatoes	.40 @ 50
Butter	.11
Eggs	.11
Dressed chickens	.08
Turkeys	.16
Clover Seed	\$3.00 @ 5.25
Dressed Pork	4.15 @ 4.50
Apples	\$1 @ 1.20

ATTENTION FARMERS

JAS. JACKSON,

of Unadilla, handles the

Walter A. Wood Bind-

ers, Reapers and

Mowers,

THOMAS HAY RAKE & TEDDER.

CULTIVATORS, DRAGS,

Buggies and Wagons,

And Farming Tools of all kinds.

On exhibition at Sykes & Son's,
Pinckney, add at Stockbridge.

Subscribe for

THE DISPATCH!!

\$1 per year.

THE WEBSTER STATUE.



The unveiling of the Webster Statue, at Concord, N. H., on the 17th ult., was an event of far more than mere local interest.

It is estimated that 30,000 people gathered to witness the ceremonies. In the State House Park, just opposite the Capitol in which Webster first began his political career, stood his statue, concealed for the time being under the folds of the American flag. The exercises were begun with the customary military parade, the troops, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. White, Commander-in-Chief, marching with precision. Then followed the distinguished guests in carriages, among whom, beside Gov. Hill, were Hon. George D. Robinson and staff of Massachusetts, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, William M. Everts, John Wentworth, William E. Chandler, Gov. Samuel E. Pingree and staff of Vermont, Gov. Robie, of Maine; Lieut.-Gov. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts; E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Gen. E. G. Graham, U. S. A.; ex-United States Senator Patterson and Senator Mitchell.

After the procession had arrived at the Capitol the President of the day, George W. Nesmith, LL. D., a personal friend of Webster, delivered an address of welcome, and then Benjamin P. Cheney presented the statue to the Governor for the State of New Hampshire in the following words:

Your Excellency: I am happy at the fulfillment of an intention which I have long cherished, of presenting to my native state a statue of Daniel Webster. I trust that it may be received by you, in behalf of the people whose political rights are intrusted to your care, as an appropriate tribute to the memory of a son of New Hampshire who as a patriot was unexcelled, and as an orator and statesman was without a peer. I now deliver to Your Excellency the conveyance of the statue to the State, executed by the trustees having the matter in charge.

He then delivered the deed to Gov. Currier.

Miss Annie George, the blushing and beautiful daughter of Col. John H. George, pulled the string, the flag that had covered the statue fell, and Daniel Webster, in bronze, heroic size, gazed benignantly at the multitude that had come to do him homage. At that moment the lowering clouds let fall a shower of rain that pattered upon the monument as if to christen it.

Gov. Currier accepted the gift as the official representative of the State and thanked Mr. Cheney for his generosity in giving it. Then Samuel Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., delivered an oration, reviewing the life of the illustrious orator and statesman in whose honor the celebration of the day was held. He spoke in eloquent terms of his services to the state and nation and concluded by saying: "And as long as her fountains shall gush, her lakes shall gleam, her rivers run and her mountains rise shall the memory of Webster be fresh in his native State."

Wm. C. Sheppard, of North Scituate, Mass., a native of New Hampshire, read an "Ode to Daniel Webster," and the following letter from President Cleveland was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.
Hon. Moody Currier, Governor of New Hampshire.

DEAR SIR: I regret that pressing official duties will not permit me to be present at the exercises attending the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster at Concord on Thursday next. Every occasion which does honor to this illustrious statesman is of extraordinary interest to all American citizens since our pride in his career and achievements is not in the least limited by partisan influence or by any sentiment less than national. It would be well if in the capital of every state there stood a statue, such as Concord boasts, which should not only prompt the memory of a man, but which should also keep alive through the coming centuries the love and veneration of the American people for true American greatness.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Good-Bye, Old Body.

In one of the hospital stories of the late war there is a maimed soldier's touching apostrophe, beginning "Good-bye, old arm." He had just lost his right arm by amputation, and saw it lying on the table where the surgeons had left it. But a far rarer and more wonderful experience is the consciousness of being separated from one's whole body, and saying good-bye to it. The strange phenomena, realized in

illusion but an actual "extromission" of the soul, and the only hint we have of its sensation at its leaving the body.

Dr. Leland, who recently died in Georgia, was a great sufferer of asthma, and to all appearances died several times before final dissolution took place. On more than one occasion his family made preparations for his funeral, and a day or two before his actual death he told a remarkable story of how he witnessed the arrangements.

"Unable to lie down, I passed through all my sickness in an easy-chair. My body died several times. I, that is, my spirit, would go away from it, and standing in an opposite corner of the room would look back at the flesh and blood in the chair and wonder how I was ever induced to pass so many years in its company. 'Poor old body,' I thought, 'your troubles are nearly over. They will soon put you away under the ground where you will be at rest forever.'

"I saw my family gather about my old frame as it leaned back, dead, in the chair, and it gave me pain to see them weep. Then I would feel something pulling me toward my body again; I could not resist it; I was powerless; and in a moment I had taken possession of it. Then there was an instant of pain, and I opened my eyes and breathed. Each time this was repeated I was more and more reluctant to return to my body."

Chicago Tribune.

MRS. WM. C. WHITNEY.



For years before William C. Whitney was made Secretary of the Navy his wife was known in the social circle in Washington, and when her father, Henry B. Payne, was elected to the Senate from Ohio she became still more prominent. It is said that Mr. Whitney owes all his good fortune to his connection with the Paynes, and highly did Mr. Payne regard him that when Whitney asked for the hand of his daughter in marriage he was not only willing but anxious for the union. Mrs. Whitney, born in affluence, educated by the best masters, and from her birth moving in the best of society, would be a social factor anywhere, but in Washington she is a leader. Their home, though giving every evidence of great wealth, is furnished with that good taste which education alone can give.

Dressing the Baby.

When the child is old enough to discard long clothes and to be put into "frocks," then is the time that no end of mischief is done by attempting to make our little pets look "smart." This is a very serious mistake indeed. Nothing can look prettier or be more beautiful and comfortable for a child than to dress it in little frocks made of soft, fine wollen material, such as cashmere or twilled flannel. They should be cut high, or fairly so, at the neck, and have sleeves fairly down to the elbow. It is a most dangerous thing to expose the chest and armpits of a baby, and many people do by having low-necked and short-sleeved dresses, sometimes even making matters worse by tying the sleeves (the little there is of them) up at the shoulder with bits of ribbon. Those who indulge in these foolish fancies very often live to regret it. Besides injuring the health of a child by overdressing it, its temper is very apt to get spoiled as well, for no baby can bear being turned and twisted this way and that while its little adornments are being fastened on without becoming cross and ill-natured. A sash is quite allowable, as it in no way interferes with the baby's comfort; but anything more than that should be looked upon as worse than useless.

Eight-Hour Farm Law.

Philadelphia Call. Young man in search of a place—Do you need any hands, Mr. Hayseed?

Farmer Hayseed—Need 'em? Certainly I do. Pull off your coat and pitch right in.

"How about the—er—eight-hour rule? Do you believe in that?"

"That's the rule on this farm, young man. You go to work at 4 in the morning and knock off at noon. Then you go on again at 1 o'clock and work till 9. Eight hours at a time is enough for me, I tell you."

"Papa, why do women use yeast in making bread?" "To make it rise, my son." "But why do they want to make it rise, papa?" "So that it will be high bread my son."

ROSE E. CLEVELAND.



Rose E. Cleveland was the youngest of nine children born to Richard and Elizabeth Cleveland, at Fayetteville, N. Y., from whence her parents removed to Clinton, when she was a little girl, and later in 1853, to Holland Patent, where her father took charge of the Presbyterian church. He died in that year leaving Rose an orphan at the age of 7. After careful preparation by her mother, Rose was sent to Houghton Seminary, where she proved a brilliant pupil graduating with the highest honors. "Original People" was the theme of her graduating essay which her audience declared to be a most happy effort. Miss Rose then became a teacher in the Houghton Seminary, when, after remaining in that position two years, she went to Lafayette, Ind., as principal of the Collegiate Institution in that town.

She afterwards taught in Pennsylvania at a private school for a short time and then, conceived the idea of lecturing before classes and proposed to the principal of Stoughton Seminary to make a beginning there.

The latter entering heartily into the arrangement, Miss Cleveland wrote a course of historical lectures which she delivered that season. As she devoted herself to her aged mother, she was unable to leave Holland Patent to pursue her work continuously until after that lady's death, in the summer of 1882.

After this event her brothers and sisters naturally expected that she would make her home with one of them, but being of an independent nature and self-reliant, she preferred to remain in the old home, where she continued to live when not far away lecturing until she assumed the position of mistress at the White House.

In person Miss Cleveland is of medium stature and build, with a shapely and highly intellectual face—good looking but not pretty. She comes of generations of Presbyterian ministers. All the traditions of the parsonage center about her past. Her eldest brother is a minister, and her eldest sister is a missionary in Ceylon. Her brother-in-law is a minister, and her near kinsmen in several instances are preachers. She is an orthodox Christian, believing, with child-like tenacity, in the instructions she received at her mother's knee. Her efforts in the cause of temperance are well known.

A Story of the War.

From Mark Twain's "Private History of Campaign that Failed," in the Century, we take this incident:

"For a time life was idly delicious, it was perfect; there was nothing to mar it. Then came some farmers with an alarm one day. They said it was rumored that the enemy were advancing in our direction, from over Hyde's prairie. The result was a sharp stir among us, and general consternation. It was a rude awakening from our pleasant trance. The rumor was but a rumor—nothing definite about it; so, in the confusion, we did not know which way to retreat. Lyman was for not retreating at all, in these uncertain circumstances; but he found that if he tried to maintain that attitude he would fare badly, for the command were in no humor to put up with insubordination. So he yielded the point and called a council of war—to consist of himself and the three other officers; but the privates made such a fuss about being left out, that we had to allow them to remain, for they were already present, and doing the most of the talking too. The question was, which way to retreat but all were so flurried that nobody seemed to have even a guess to offer, except Lyman. He explained in a few calm words, that inasmuch as the enemy were approaching from over Hyde's prairie, our course was simple: all we had to do was not to retreat toward him; any other direction would answer our needs perfectly. Everybody saw in a moment how true this was, and how wise; so Lyman got a great many compliments. It was now decided that we should fall back on Mason's farm."

It was after dark by this time, and as we could not know how soon the enemy might arrive, it did not seem best to try to take the horses and things with us; so we only took the guns and ammunition, and started at once. The route was very rough and hilly and rocky, and presently the night grew very black and the rain began to fall;

so we had a troublesome time of it, struggling and stumbling along in the dark; and some person soon slipped and fell, and then the next person behind stumbled over him and fell, and so did the rest, one after the other; and then Bowers came with the keg of powder in his arms, while the command were all mixed together, arms and legs, on the muddy slope; and so he fell, of course, with the keg, and this started the whole detachment down the hill in a body, and they landed in the brook at the bottom in a pile, and each that was undermost pulling the hair and scratching and biting those that were on top of him; and those that were being scratched and bitten scratching and biting the rest in their turn, and all saying they would die before they would ever go to war again if they ever got out of this brook this time, and the invader might rot for all they cared, and the country along with him—and all such talk as that, which was dismal to hear and take part in, in such smothered, low voices, and such a grisly dark place and so wet, and the enemy may be coming any moment.

The keg of powder was lost, and the guns too; so the growling and complaining continued straight along whilst the brigade pawed around the pasty hillside and slopped around in the brook hunting for these things; consequently we lost considerable time in this; and then we heard a sound, and held our breath and listened, and it seemed to be the enemy coming, though it could have been a cow, for it had a cough like a cow; but we did not wait, but left a couple of guns behind and struck out for Mason's again as briskly as we could scramble in the dark. But we got lost presently among the rugged little ravines, and wasted a deal of time finding the way again, so it was after nine when we reached Mason's stile at last; and then before we could open our mouths to give the countersign several dogs came bounding over the fence, with great noise and riot, and each of them took a soldier by the slack of his trousers and began to back away with him. We could not shoot the dogs without endangering the persons they were attached to; so we had to look on, helpless, at what was the most mortifying spectacle of the civil war. There was light enough, and to spare, for the Mason's now run out of the porch with candles in their hands. The old man and his son came and undid the dogs without difficulty, all but Bowers'; but they couldn't undo his dog, they didn't know his combination; he was of the bull kind, and seemed to be set with a Yale time-lock; but they got him loose at last with some scalding water, of which Bowers got his share and returned thanks. Peterson Dunlap afterwards made up a fine name for this engagement, and also for the night march which preceded it, but both have long ago faded out of memory.

The Pursuit of Comfort.

Baltimore American: The main purpose of a summer vacation is comfort, but comfort can not be secured by several trunkfuls of new dresses and new millinery. Inordinate dressing may gratify a foolish vanity, but it will not secure physical pleasure or contentment. Of late years the best people have shown a wise determination to stop this silly display of fashion at summer-resorts. The butterflies of fashion may still attempt to rival the lilies of the field and the rainbows of the sky in colors and combinations of color, but the people of common sense, of culture, and of refinement dress plainly and comfortably. When people go away on their annual holidays, therefore, they should take only what clothes they will need. Novices in travel are always known by the large amount of unnecessary baggage with which they burden themselves. Plain dressing has so many benefits that it is useless to mention them. Without it that free abandon, that careless, happy go-lucky feeling which every summer health-seeker likes to experience, cannot exist. To a person dressed up like a fashion-plate, or to those who change their costumes three or four times a day—especially a hot day—complete happiness or comfort is out of the question. If you want to enjoy your vacation be sure not to overdress yourself.

How Horses Are Trained.

From an interview with a trainer; "As for Rarey, the most of his business was trickery done by lousing and loading. Horses are awfully fond of locusts and carrots and they will do almost anything for them; but loading is the great trick."

"What is loading?" "Loading is slipping about an ounce weight of lead down the ear of the horse. You slip a load, to which a small piece of string is attached, down the horse's ears, and no matter how vicious the beast may be it becomes dazed and stupid when the load plugs its ears. The horse does not understand what has happened to the world when he cannot hear well, and he becomes as docile as you could wish. When a horse is loaded you can yoke him or do any thing with him and he will not object. It is a thousand times more merciful and far more effective than the horrible plan of putting a twitch upon the ear or upon the nostril a practice still indulged in by some horse coupers. Leaden weights are made for the purpose. Any small weights will do, but it is better to have one made to fit."

It is better to be alone in the world than bring a boy up to play the accordion.

AT GARFIELD'S TOMB.



July 1st. the thirteen soldiers who have been on guard night and day at Garfield's tomb in Lake View Cemetery at Cleveland Ohio, ever since the remains of the assassinated President were placed there were removed. With the soldiers went a quaint little character, who for more than a year has lived where, perhaps, no other boy boy ever resided—in a graveyard for over a year, with only soldiers for companions. Here he is, little Edward Mullen.

When the remains of Garfield were placed in Lake View Cemetery, a little lad having heard of his death and burial walked all the way there from Wisconsin, earning his necessary expenses by blacking boots. Finally the little pilgrim reached the tomb, and while he stood surveying it a visitor became interested in him, heard his story and secured him a good place on a neighboring farm, where he still resides. Then Edward Mullen found his way to Cleveland and to Lake View from a little town in New York state. One day the soldier on duty at the tomb of a barefooted boy within the lines and ordered him home.

"I have no home," said the lad. The corporal of the guard came out, questioned the boy, was moved by his story and directed a soldier to take Edward over to the barracks. The lad, led by an armed soldier across the outlet of the lake in front of the tomb—a shorter route than the road over the bridge—naturally felt that his fate had fallen into hard hands.

There was a foaming cataract at his feet, very noisy, but very harmless, and a big dog just across the water waiting to meet him, but the dog was harmless, too, and proved as good-natured as the soldiers. Buster they called him, and Buster and the boy were the favorites of the men in the barracks. Buster was not on a footing of familiarity with Lieut. Edwards, the commanding officer. Perhaps he communicated that fact to the boy. At any rate, Edward was terrible scared the next day when the Lieutenant approached him and asked him what he intended to do with himself.

"I'd like to stay here," said the boy. "The ghosts will get you," said the Lieutenant.

"There are no ghosts," said the boy, and his very sensible answer so pleased the officer that at once Edward became his bodyguard. The Lieutenant dressed him in good clothes, sent him to school, and with great pride reports that the boy has stood at the head of his class during the entire time that he has been at school in the city.

When the writer visited the cemetery the boy, having politely asked to see the drawing showing the soldiers' barracks at the background, urgently asked that the Lieutenant's quarters might be "given a show" in the picture, "because the Lieutenant is my best friend," urged the lad.

By way of an expression of gratitude the boy volunteered to show the correspondent "Old Jack and the rest of 'em," and led the way to one of the numerous lakes that dot the big cemetery. At the sound of the lad's voice shrill cries and the rush of wings were heard, and such a collection of strange water fowl as is seldom seen came to meet their especial friend. Half-wild ducks and geese flew down; strange-looking geese, like hens afloat, came plowing down the lake, and at the head of the procession was old Jack, a large and very knowing old swan, who will allow no one but the superintendent of the cemetery and Edward to approach him.

Let any boy should imagine that Edward has had a fine romantic time, in all respects, it may be mentioned that he has had to take "pot luck," with the soldiers, and very few boys would relish soldiers' rations. Coffee without sugar or milk, no butter, no pie, nothing but meat and bread and potatoes and "plumb duff on Sundays." Said Edward: "Don't forget to mention the plumb duff and Lieut. Edwards who was good to me."

With the breaking up of the Camp Edward will go to the military barracks in Detroit unless some gentleman desiring a bright boy files satisfactory proposals with the commanding officer.

Hiccough.

The time honored remedies of water or sugar and water for baby's hiccough sometimes prove unavailing. The child will gurgle and strangle in the most approved manner after having the mixture poured down its throat, and then calmly resume the temporarily interrupted eructations. Even the expedient of making the babe cry fail occasionally, to say nothing of the difficulty of producing a fit of tears without causing pain to the infant. The expedient of holding the child's nose sometimes has a happy effect, but even that fails occasionally. One baby whose attacks of hiccough were always accompanied by an absolute severity of demeanor never seen at other times, had an uncommonly severe paroxysm checked by the usual dose of sugar and water to which about three drops of vinegar had been added. The prescription had an instantaneous effect, and was not attended by the choking generally considered necessary in completing cure.

ONONDAGA INDIANS.

Their Condition and Treatment By the Pale Faces.

The Onondaga Indian reservation in the state of New York embraces 6,500 acres. One thousand acres of this are quarries and timber land. The laws prohibit white men from cutting down the timber or working the quarries. These statutes are continuously flagrantly ignored by the enterprising whites. Of the 5,500 remaining tillable acres, as fertile and valuable as any in this beautiful valley, over two-thirds are leased and operated by white men.

The law makes the purchase of land by a white from an Indian a serious affair, punishable with a fine of \$250 or with both fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. The penalty is evaded, while the spirit of the law is violated. The white man ingeniously manages to gain the land by paying a nominal yearly rental, still in defiance of another law which declares it "unlawful for any person other than Indians to settle or reside upon any lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians in this State."

A Syracuse correspondent of the New York World has written up a few instances of the treatment of the Indians and their lands, with some account of Indian life on the reservation. A man named Leonard Field is spoken of as a shining and conspicuous example. He has leased over two hundred acres. On this he has built a house. In violation of law he has cut down the timber on the land to use in building. Then he said the house cost him \$600 and charged that sum against his rent. He pays on an average \$1 an acre a year. That is the highest price paid. Others again manage to lease the land on a long term at only 50 cents an acre.



A TYPICAL INDIAN HUT.

La Fayette Brown is one of the most fortunate men. He is working over one hundred acres of the best Indian land on top of a productive hill to the rear of the Episcopal Mission. He leased forty acres in April, 1884, for three years from one of the rich squaws, and pays for this privilege \$70 yearly in advance. Last year Mr. Brown had ten acres of strawberries and made money out of it. Mr. Brown is indifferent to the law and resides on the reservation.

John Johnson affords another example of the enterprise of the whites. He is blind and aged, and, like those already mentioned, has his home on the reservation. Having disobeyed the law in one way he had no hesitation in breaking it in another. He surreptitiously brought cider on the reservation and passed it around among the braves and the bucks and the squaws. They say here, on present, that it is not often that a squaw drinks, but when she does the occasion is made memorable. Jackson and his cider soon got into difficulties. One of the braves who thought a great deal of Jackson, but decidedly more of his cider, was Mr. Jimmerson. In fact Mr. Jimmerson developed so ardent an attachment for the cider that he was often found in a helpless state of intoxication. Jimmerson's family were forced to interfere in the convivial relationship, and one day last week the former's daughter, who married a nephew of Aunt Cyathe, visited Jackson and forbade the selling of any more firewater to her father.

EASY WAY TO CHEAT THE INDIANS.
How do the whites meet their rent? is a question often asked. Some, to their credit, be it said, pay regularly and full, without trick or device. Others resort to all sorts of subterfuges to dodge their responsibility. A barn has been built on the land, or a horse that wouldn't bring \$5 anywhere is charged up for \$40 or \$50 to the unfortunate Indian's account, always appraised by the whites.



WM. HILL, JR.

One of the largest landowners here

is Mr. William Hill, Jr. His father, David Hill, was an Onondaga chief and the first Indian who welcomed the white missionaries to the reservation, in spite of the threats and opposition of the pagans. The artist has succeeded in giving an admirable likeness of Mr. Hill, who is now in his seventy-third year. Mr. Hill furnishes one of the best illustrations of the "heads I win tails you lose" policy of the whites. One of his leases stipulated that a dollar an acre should be paid a year. Mr. Hill received on an average but 80 cents. Two weeks ago his lawyer notified him that his tenant already was practically in his debt to the extent of \$3,000. The white man, in his defense, declares that it does not matter whether the Indian is well paid or not, all his money would be thrown away in dissipation, and that, therefore, it is wiser and better and tending to prolong the Indian's life to pay only a small stipend.

"He is lazy. He won't work. The land will be neglected and deteriorate into weeds and waste," explained an intelligent farmer here who works Indian land on shares. "Why, it is an act of kindness—of charity—for the white men to take hold of this land and turn it into something. The Indian never will do it. He despises work. He is shiftless, improvident and idle by nature."

RED JACKET'S GREAT GRAND-DAUGHTER.

The several sketches that the artist made while on the reservation are ornamental, if not strictly beautiful. The one with the pail is Carrie whose grandmother was Red Jacket's favorite daughter. Carrie is a matron of 18 and has three children. She se-



"CARRIE." AN INDIAN BELLE.

lected her own picturesque attitude. The next is an Indian but with the master of the house in front in the act of putting an edge on his hoe. He desisted in his work long enough for the camera to get a focus on him. A friend of the family is standing on the outside of the fence. Then we have Sara George, an Indian belle. As a rule there are not many belles on the reservation, but it is safe to assume that Sara would maintain her position were there fifty times as many. The remaining picture shows the family of Cornelius Johnson, a prosperous buck who is on his way back from town to the reservation. Cornelius was at first fiercely opposed to posing for a photograph and only relented when assured that it cost nothing.

ALL-PREVAILING LICENTIOUSNESS.

Are the Indians licentious? Unhappily, a visit to the reservation will more than justify all that has been said or printed about them in this particular.

There are two factions. If they may be so called, the good Indian and the bad Indian—the Christian and the pagan Indian—those who go to the hand-some little churches and worship devoutly under the care of the two good ministers of the gospel here, the Revs. Lane and Rucker, and those who still cleave to the old pagan rites, with their sun dances, the green corn and dog dances, and the other symbolic and demonic festivities that properly belong to that abandoned place called school. The good Indian lives up to the forms of the church. The bad Indian lives up to his own form, and a



A FAMILY TRAVELING.

very bad form it is. The good Indian will be married by the minister in the church, and will cling righteously to all that pretains thereto. The bad Indian will be married by himself as frequently as the fit comes on him, and clings to nothing but his flask, which is generally not as full as he would wish it. The good Indian will see that his wife and children faithfully attend church and Sunday-school and keep the Sabbath day. The bad Indian will manifest interest in his squaw only so long as she can multiply her species, in order to increase the family income \$100 every year. He is the terror of reservation. If any mischief is afoot the bad Indian is sure to be in it.

The women marry young, many of them before their fourteenth year. As a rule they are prolific, and will draw by the time they are twenty years of age head money for seven or eight children. It does not follow that the same man is the father of all these children. On the contrary, it is safe to say that each child has its exclusive father. These are the women who die young, who rarely live to see their twenty-fifth year.

Whenever one of the worst sort tires of his wife, it matters not whether he was married by the minister or by himself, he leaves her and takes to himself another. No. 2 may be another

man's wife, but that makes no difference to any of the four persons concerned. The forsaken husband, instead of pursuing his successful rival with a tomahawk, or bringing him up in court in a suit for the alienation of his wife's affections, does what to the ordinary Indian intellect is the easiest simplest and best thing, he promptly marries again. These occurrences are frequent and so matter of fact that no attention is paid to them by the Indians, the citizens, the authorities of the county, or the agent. The two missionaries have, whenever an opportunity presented itself, striven to overcome these vicious and disgraceful practices. They refuse to marry again an Indian who has deserted a wife. Mormonism as it is practiced here differs slightly from Utah Mormonism. Each buck or brave is contended to live with one wife at a time, although in the course of a year he may have five or six of them.

The Unannounced Guest.

Shall I give my friend, whom I have known and loved for years, asks a writer in the Christian Union, the doubtful pleasure of a surprise by suddenly ringing her door-bell and stating that I have arrived to spend a night with her, or shall I notify her of my intention before-hand, wait until her reply informs me whether or not she can conveniently receive me, and be guided in my movements by the expression of her wish in the matter? Of course, if I write, there will not be the surprise; I shall lose the opportunity of seeing how charmed the whole family are at my sudden appearance on the scene; I shall also be obliged to submit to being treated a little more like company than I can reasonably expect if I obey my impulse and go unannounced. Perhaps there is enjoyment to me in making a sensation. Some people like it.

Let us consider the thing from the stand point, not of sentiment, but of common sense. My friend may love me devotedly. She may keep my letters tied with ribbon in a perfumed box, and regard my virtues with so amiable a complacency that, in her mind, I may deserve canonization as a saint. Still so perverse are human events, I may drop down on her when she is struggling through a campaign with the dressmaker, or weaving the baby, or training the new cook, or entertaining a friend of her husband's, who is occupying the best chamber and is especially particular about his dinner. I may unfortunately step in, with my shawl-strap and umbrella, on the evening when my friend's daughter has a birthday party; and a lady of middle age is a little in the way among so many robeuses. I may come in the midst of diphtheria; and, in that case, I shall probably have brought my little nephew or niece along with me. Or I may follow in the wake of the measles, when every one of my friends six children have been in hospital, and there is no strength left in her to so much as talk to me.

Or, save the mark! it is spring, the season of house-cleaning, of aromatic paint and calcimine, and autocratic paper-hangers—the time when the voice of the plumber is heard in the land—and my unlucky gown may brush against the freshly-tinted door, while my new kid gloves leave a decided impression on the balustrade. There is absolutely no end to the malapropos situations which may present themselves in calamitous conjunction, as if on purpose, at the very day and hour when I arrange my little surprise.

Nothing effaces the bloom from a hitherto perfect friendship as certainly as cumbering a meeting between friends with a needless embarrassment. The friendship may continue, but the fine, intangible, beautiful florescence which distinguished it, once removed can never be restored.

In old times, when there were neither telephones nor telegraphs, when postal facilities were irregular, and traveling was attended with insecurity and incertitude, there was more excuse than there now is for taking the hospitality of friends and kindred for granted.

Heaven forbid that we should be niggardly churlish, selfish, or inhospitable! But there are periods when moat and portcullis, warder and horn, would be welcome defenses against even the most beloved friend in the world. There are times when a family longs to be by itself; crises when no outsiders can, for a moment, be anything but an alien. And it is not a decorous, a courteous, nor a Christian thing to run the risk of invading another's house in such an exigence. Shall we force an unwilling hostess to reluctant greetings or write ourselves bores and intruders? Nay, verily.

Dear friend, when you and I go a-visiting let us fail not to sound before us the trumpet of a sweetly-written, daintily-delicate note; or, at least, let us ask, somehow by the postal card, or the telephone bell, or the abruptly emphatic telegram, "Do you want me? May I come? Tell me yes or no before I stir a step." Whoever shall inflict the unexpected visit, we will then be free from its odium.

Brown: "I've got an excellent plan for getting rid of bill-collectors." Green: "Ha! That so?" B: "I have. Never fails." G: "Then, old fellow, you must let me into the secret, for I'm worried to death by 'em." B: "Well, I've tried it several times of late, and I find the man never comes back again." G: "Ay, ay, what do you do?" B: "I pay him."—Boston Courier.

FIVE DAYS IN THE SNOW.

Timothy Carroll's Fearful Suffering on the Moose Creek Mountain.

Timothy Carroll wears two artificial legs, and recently told a reporter of the Rochester Union how it came about that he lost his feet.

"On the morning of Dec. 5," said he "I parted with Major McDowell at Idaho City, and started westward for Banner. He was superintendent of the Elmira Silver Mining Company, and was going to Elmira, N. Y., to pass the winter, while I had charge of the company's property at what is called the Banner district, and intended to remain in Banner all winter. For about five miles I travelled on horseback in company with several friends. The others then returned with the horses and I proceeded on snow shoes, the snow being about eleven feet deep on the level. I had still a long distance to go, but made rapid time on the snow shoes, which were over ten feet in length, covering about fifteen miles in this manner, when toward evening I was taken with cramps and was unable to walk a step. I was then on Moose Creek Mountain—the spot where I was taken with the cramps being about twenty miles west of Idaho City and several miles east of Banner. My feet had frozen without my noticing that they were particularly cold, until they suddenly refused to obey my will, and I became helpless—unable to stand on my feet. I lay down on the snow, and to keep warm rolled to and fro. The snow sank, and I was buried in a cavity with walls of snow several feet high, but with room in which to roll around. My only hope was to keep alive until some one would pass along the path.

"For five days and nights I lay there; it is needless to say my sufferings were terrible. My provisions were about exhausted when I lay down, and on the third day I became exceedingly hungry but that was the only day when I desired food. Most of the time I was thirsty, and occasionally I allowed a little snow to melt in my mouth, but this seemed only to increase my thirst and I knew it would not take much snow to kill me. It seems to me that I did not sleep once during those fearful days and nights, but kept moving my body as much as possible to keep from freezing to death. I also kept beating myself with my hands so violently that my body became black and blue over almost the entire surface. I think that if I had gone to sleep, there would have been no awakening. I had companions part of the time, however, but they were anything but pleasant company. Three mountain lions, about as large as full-grown Newfoundland dogs, discovered me on the fourth day and started a watch over me, evidently waiting for my death. They kept on the upper crust of snow and did not jump down in the cave in which I was. They were afraid of me, and I was able to keep them at a distance by shouting and gestures. I was almost dead when I discovered them. The warm breath from one of the brutes leaning down toward me awakened me from a stupor in which I was falling. I really believe that they saved my life however, for the horror excited in me at the prospect of having my body devoured by the brutes kept me from again falling into the stupor which means death. During these days I kept my watch going and kept memoranda of what was occurring in a small book, in order that if I died my identity and my fate might be known. There seemed little hope for me, yet I determined to make a vigorous fight for life and to let those who found my remains know that I had not given up without a struggle.

"It was on the fifth day that a mail carrier travelling between Idaho City and Banner once a week came along the path, and my sensations at the prospect of relief I can't describe to you. It seemed an infinite comfort to hear a human voice other than my own, and to be assured of assistance. The mail carrier did what he could for me, and hastened to procure help, the lions then leaving me to follow him. The next day he returned with about a dozen men, who carried me to Idaho City, where both my legs were amputated about nine inches below the knee."

Educating the Girls.

Proper training is the great crux of female education; for unless this most material matter is attended to, there can be no doubt that the acquisition of learning will only superinduce conceit, affectation, blue-stockings, and utter uselessness in home duties. Hence is it that these days of "higher education," as the phrase goes, so many girls are found exhibiting the unpleasant features of flippancy of manner and self-sufficiency. Their training has been neglected by their teachers, who have never taught them what the real object of education is. On the other hand, we had, too, girls of extensive and accurate information, well instructed in accomplishments, with a modest deportment, and who can readily turn their hands to household work if necessary, and such we perceive to have been properly trained. Such girls, however, form a minority, we are sorry to say, and we conclude, therefore, that the good trainers are also a minority. The fact is, judging from what one sees around us, the "higher education" of girls, as generally understood

nowadays, has for its aim the mere ability to show off in society people. No doubt the ambition to excel is a laudable and very proper sentiment, but it is too plainly perceptible that nine girls out of ten who can sing or play well will do so not so much for the amusement of a company as for the display of their supposed ability. We believe that in most schools the daily outline of duties is carried on in machine fashion.

The pupils fail to their books, their music exercises, etc., at certain hours, and so go on day after day without any words from their teachers as to what is the great end of all their exertions for the acquisition of knowledge. Thus heart becomes sacrificed to intellect, and true education is confounded with the attainment of mere book learning and showy accomplishments. We are not advocating the two-pence-a-week-for-manners style of training girls, but we do think that a little more should be done for their tone of mind than is done in so many schools. Without such tone "higher education" will simply be worse than nothing, at best "splendid ignorance," fitting its possessor to be neither a useful wife nor a really agreeable member of society. It is to this attempt to "educate" the intellect without training the mind—or, rather, perhaps, the neglect to unite the two courses—that we must attribute some portion of that outcry raised at intervals about the lack of girls in the upper and middle classes likely to make good wives. We are told that they can do anything but manage a household, and this—which is, unhappily, a too patent fact—is, forsooth, laid to the door of "higher education"! We, however, do not hesitate to assign a different cause—that already indicated; and we venture respectfully also, to think that those who have the instruction and bringing up of our girls entrusted to them will do well to frequently bestow some portion of their attention on the minds as well as the intellects of those girls.—The Queen.

Ten Sleep Walkers.

Philadelphia News: A gentleman was discovered at 1 o'clock in the morning in a neighbor's garden engaged in prayer, evidently under the impression that he was in church, but otherwise in a deep sleep.

A young man—of whom Petrus writes—used to get up in his sleep, climb on to his castle battlements, seat himself astride them, and then spur and whip the wall, under the impression that he was mounted upon his steed.

Dr. Pritchard had a patient who was particularly fond of horse exercise and used to rise at night, find his way to the stable, saddle his horse, enjoy a gallop and finally come back, knocking at his own front door, in a somnambulist condition.

Dr. Macnish of Edinburgh gave an account of an Irish gentleman who swam more than two miles down a river, got ashore and was subsequently discovered sleeping by the roadside altogether unconscious of the extraordinary feat he had accomplished.

Moritz gives an instance of a poor and illiterate basket-maker who was unable to read or write, yet in a state of sleep-vigil he would preach fluent sermons, which were afterward recognized as having formed portions of discourses he was accustomed to hear in the parish church as a child more than forty years before.

Dr. Haycock, the eminent Oxford divine, would often rise from his bed at night, give out his text and, while sound asleep, deliver an excellent sermon upon it. He was frequently watched, but no amount of tugging, pulling or pinching ever succeeded in rousing him.

Prof. Fishnell of Basel writes of a young student of Wurtemberg College who used to play hide-and-seek while fast asleep. His fellow students knew of his propensity, and when he began "walking" threw bolsters at him, which he always eluded jumping over bedsteads and other articles placed in his way.

A young girl given to sleep talking was in the habit of imitating the violin with her lips, giving the preliminary tuning and scraping and flourishing with the utmost fidelity. It puzzled her physician a great deal until he ascertained that when an infant the girl lived in a room adjoining a fiddler, who often performed upon the instrument within her hearing.

Not more than six years ago an unhappy mechanic in Edinburgh was tried before the high court there for the murder of his own child. It was proved that he arose from his bed at night and, fast asleep, took the infant from beside its mother and dashed it furiously against the wall. The evidence showed that the wretched father was addicted to somnambulism, and his own explanation of the matter was that he dreamed he was attacked and struggled with his assailant. Of course the man was acquitted.

The brother of Lord Culpepper in 1836 got up, saddled his favorite charger and went for a ride in the park, being all the time sound asleep. One of the sentries on duty, being unaware of the condition in which the officer was, refused to allow him to pass, whereupon the Hon. Mr. Culpepper drew his pistol and deliberately shot the poor man dead on the spot. When tried at the Old Bailey for murder he pleaded somnambulism, and, as it was proved that he was addicted to the habit, and that he was found to be asleep when arrested immediately after the tragedy, he was acquitted.

The Greatest Clothing Bargains

— IN THE STATE —

AT Mc PHERSONS'

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! Unequaled Pantaloons Bargains! Great Straw Hat Bargains!
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS, at McPHERSONS' GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE OF CLOTHING!
MC PHERSONS, THE LEADING CLOTHIERS.

BRIGHTON SAYINGS.

From the Argus.

New sidewalk are being put down on all the upper half of Grand River street.

W. L. Long has broken the record by hanging up, dressing and cleaning a critter in precisely 12 minutes.

A son of J. H. Gilbert cut his foot badly yesterday while using an ax.

Chas. Todd, of Whitmore Lake, talk of purchasing the large steamer which run on Island lake during the encampment. It he makes a deal the boat will be put on Whitmore.

A stray horse, dropped dead in the street this morning in front of Westphal & Tobin's store, probably from effect of the heaves. Later, it was learned that the animal belonged to Mr. Draper, of Green Oak, and had been used by Ed. Maltby with which to deliver milk, cabbages etc. to the soldiers during encampment week.

FOWLerville SAYINGS.

From the Review.

The boys of Howell and this place played a game of base ball here on Thursday afternoon of last week and was won by the Aowell club by a score of 34 to 24.

The township has let contracts for putting stone abutments under the bridge cross the Cedar river on Sec. No. 31, on the county line, to Dave Foster, of Iosco, and the one crossing the East Cedar on Sec. No. 24 to Lew. Hall of Iosco.

The fire in the tamarack swamp in the north-east part of Conway, which has kept the people of that vicinity fighting it for several days, was nearly put out by the rain Sunday night. About 160 acres of the swamp has been swept by the flames.

While D. C. Wooden, of Iosco, was cutting wheat with a self-binder on Wednesday, of last week, the machine took fire from the friction of the gear, and it is thought, and nearly consumed it. The wheat caught from machine and destroyed about an acre before it could be put out.

We are requested to publish the following extract from the retiring message of Gov. Parsons, given Jan. 3d, 1855:

By reason of a disagreement of the Judges of the Supreme Court, upon the question of the constitutionality of the "Act prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, and the traffic therein," it has generally been considered that the Act could not be enforced. The question of the propriety, as well as of the powers of the legislature to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors to be used as a beverage, is one upon which people sincerely disagree. The

chief object of human government, is to protect man in the enjoyment of life, of his property, and his natural rights; hence, it is claimed by many that as it is a natural right of man to make and sell spirituous liquor to use as he pleases, it is a usurpation on the Legislature to prohibit the exercise of that right. On the other hand, it is claimed, that the use of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, is not essential to the health and happiness of man, and that its manufacture, sale and free use, render property unsafe, produce insanity and madness, occasion murder, and the destruction of man's natural rights; and that, therefore, they should be prohibited, as necessary to the accomplishment of the chief end of human government.

It can scarcely be denied, that the free use of intoxicating liquors occasions more crime, poverty and misery in the land than any one thing. There is, however, an honest difference of opinion among our people as to the policy of stringent laws to prohibit their manufacture and sale. Under our government if laws are strictly enforced, it is by the power of public opinion; hence, a law upon our statute books, which for its stringency the people will not sustain, but rather use every effort to bring into disrepute and oppose, is worse than no law. It is generally considered that spirituous liquors are essential for mechanical and medicinal purposes. The Constitution provides, "that the Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits, or other intoxicating liquor." It is, therefore, doubted by many, that the Legislature can, constitutionally, by an act, prohibit their manufacture and sale by some, and provide for it by others. In view of the Constitution, and the present state of things relating to this question, I recommend a repeal of the law of 1853, and all laws on the subject, and the passage of an act prohibiting entirely the sale of spirituous liquors in a less quantity than one or more gallons, and that not to be drunk in or about the place of sale, and all to be carried away at one time; and also prohibiting the sale or gift as a beverage to any person of known intemperate habits. There can, I think, be no sound objection, to the constitutionality of such a law, and it is believed it can be sustained. It would shut up all that class of inns and shops, which draw together the liquor-loving, the drunkard, the lawless, and the vagabond, and are the most disgraceful, and produce the most crime and misery.

The following, touching upon the same subject, is from Gov. Bingham's inaugural address of Jan. 4, 1855.

An act was passed by your immediate predecessors and approved on the 12th of February 1853, "Prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages and the traffic therein." The 18th section of the act, provided for its submission to the election of the State, for their approval or disapproval at a special election provided for that purpose, on the third Monday in June subsequent to the passage of the bill. If approved by the electors, the second section provided that the act should take effect on the first day of December thereafter. The result of the election showed, that the large majority of about twenty thousand of the voters of the State were in favor of the law. So strong and unanimous was the public expression of its approval, that the manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating drinks very generally made such disposition of their effects, and such arrangements in their business, as to submit like good citizens to the clearly expressed will of the majority, and allow the act to go quietly and peaceably into operation. A few, however, persisted in violation of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and their prosecution for the recovery of the penalty imposed, brought the question of its constitutionality before the Supreme Court for its decision. It is understood that the members of that body were equally divided upon the question, 4 of them sustaining the constitutionality of the law, while 4 of them believed that some of its clauses were unconstitutional. This unfortunate disagreement between the members of that high tribunal, has practically nullified the law, and no effort has since been made to enforce its provisions. The sale of intoxicating drinks has therefore gone on, as unrestrained as formerly, and the hopes of those who had relied on this measure as an efficient aid in mitigating the widespread social evils—the domestic misery—the wretched pauperism—the shocking crimes, and the increased taxation which are caused by intemperance, and which are the sure results flowing from it, have been totally disappointed. It is confidently believed, that a large majority of the most respectable and intelligent portion of community are still in favor of the passage and enforcement of a "Prohibitory Law," and that they regard such a measure as the only shield which will protect society against the terrible calamities which the unfortunate vice of intemperance occasioned. I therefore recommend such legislative action on your part as will avoid the constitutional objections, and the adoption of such other provisions as your wisdom may dictate, to enable this beneficent measure to go into full effect.

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