PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

VOL. V. PINCKNEY, LIVINGSTON COUNTY MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1887. NO 30.

PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. T. CAMPBELL, Publisher.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY!

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

SOCIETIES.

FIDELITY LODGE, NO. 711, I. O. G. T.

Meets every Wednesday evening, in old Masonic Hall. Visiting members cordially invited.

MRS E. A. MANN, C. T.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES.

Meet every Friday evening on or before the full of the moon at old Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. D. BROKAW, Sir Knight Commander.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

No resident pastor; service every Sunday morning at 10:30, and alternate Sunday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Sunday school at close of morning service. Geo. W. Sykes, Superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Marshall, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30, and alternate Sunday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Sunday school at close of morning service. Rev. H. Marshall, Superintendent.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

No resident priest. Rev. Fr. Considine, of Chelsea, in charge. Services at 10:30 a. m., every third Sunday. Next service August 14.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. P. VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR at LAW
and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY.
Office in Hubbell Block (rooms formerly occupied by S. F. Hubbell,) HOWELL, MICH.

H. F. SIGLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office corner of Mill and Unadilla Streets, Pinckney, Mich.

G. W. HAZE, M. D.
Attends promptly all professional calls. Office at residence on Unadilla St., third door west of Congregational church.
PINCKNEY, - MICHIGAN.

W. P. GAMBER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at
CENTRAL DRUG STORE.
RESIDENCE OVER STORE.
In connection with General Practice, special attention is also given to fitting the eyes with proper spectacles or eye-glasses. Crossed eyes straightened.
PINCKNEY, - MICHIGAN.

A. H. ISHAM.
DOES ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK.
BRICK WORK A SPECIALTY.
FIRTS-CLASS WORK DONE.
PINCKNEY, - MICHIGAN.

JAMES MARKEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ATTORNEY
And Insurance Agent. Legal papers made out on short notice and reasonable terms. Also agent for ALLAN LINE of Ocean Steamers. Office on North side Main St., Pinckney, Mich.

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

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

D. D. BENNETT & SON,
Painters and Decorators; all kinds of Painting, Paper hanging, Decorating, Kalsomining, etc., done in first-class style. Inquire at residence on Main Street.
PINCKNEY — MICHIGAN.

PINCKNEY EXCHANGE BANK

G. W. TEEPLE,

BANKER,

Does a General Banking Business

Money Loaned on Approved Notes.

Deposits received.

Certificates issued on time deposits And payable on demand.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

OUR PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY THOMAS READ.

Wheat, No. 1 white	$ .68
No. 2 red	.66
No. 3 red	.64
Oats	24@.25
Corn	.40
Barley	80@.90
Beans	125@1.60
Dried Apples	.03
Potatoes	60@.75
Butter	15
Eggs	11
Dressed Chickens	.06
" Turkeys	.10
Clover Seed	$ @4.75
Dressed Pork	$5.80@6.00
Apples	$1.25@1.50

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dr. A. P. Morris, Dentist, will be at the Monitor House from the 22 to 29th of each month. He will make teeth for $8 per upper set, $16 for full set. Extracting, 25cts.

Ho Eaters!

Reason & Lyman have opened a clean, cool meat market at the old Farnham stand, and keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh and salt meats. Everything in order, and not to be undersold. Call when you are hungry. REASON & LYMAN.

Take Notice.

All who were indebted to Martin Welch at the time of closing his business are hereby notified that all such accounts have been duly assigned to Rosenthal, Kaufman & Co. and by them left with me for collection. A prompt settlement will save costs.

W. A. CARR.

Italian Bees For Sale.

We are now ready to supply full colonies of pure Italian bees, and purchasers will receive full instructions for safe wintering and general management. Our bees made an average of over 100 lbs per colony of cap honey the past season. SYKES & SON.

For Sale.

A farm of 80 acres, under good state of cultivation, with good buildings, orchards, wells, etc.—2½ miles from Pinckney. G. W. TEEPLE.

Photographic.

Cathcart, the well known artist, has placed his car in front of the town hall for a time and will begin work here to-day, July 28.

For Sale.

Farm and Mercantile Business; at a bargain. Inquire of JAS. T EAMAN.
Anderson, July 14, '87.

FOR CAKES

And cookies go to L. W. RICHARDS & Co. We have 14 different kinds.

Aberdeen Angus.

Bull "Victor" for service. Terms $5 as usual. R. C. AULD.

Warning.

All persons are hereby warned against fishing in the waters known as Reeves' mill pond.

Pinckney, July 12, 1887.
L. W. REEVES.

Flour and Feed.

Flour exchanged for wheat and feed ground at any time, at Pinckney mills.
GRIMES & JOHNSON.

LOCAL GLEANINGS

A good time to shingle.

"Reign, thou Fire Month!"

Very slight indications of rain.

New rollers arrived at the mill this week.

State Fair at Jackson September 19—23.

Mr. John Jackson possesses a cane 100 years of age.

Justice W. A. Carr gives timely warning in a local notice.

Wert Crofoot of Howell visited his friends here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wimbles welcome a new daughter this week.

Mrs. I. J. Cook has been among Brighton friends for several days.

Mr. John Jackson and wife of Unadilla visited at D. Jackson's last Tuesday.

Mrs. Chappell and Mrs. Gamber are at McBrides instead of Hubbardston.

Rollo Bryan is giving a series of chalk talks in the State of New York.

Mrs. Joseph Lemeraux of Cohoctah has sued Prof. Wood of Ann Arbor for malpractice.

Mr. and Mrs. William Doyle are blessed with a new daughter at their house.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Bennett and son Edgar visited relatives in Genoa the first of the week.

From 16 acres of ground E. Burden threshed 300 bushels of wheat. 18¾ bushells per acre.

Dr. Coleman of Cadillac is a great sufferer with paralysis from which he has had no relief for many weeks.

The long stretch of fly weather makes horses pound their shoes to such extent that blacksmiths are kept busy.

We retract and offer due apology. It is a son instead of a daughter that graces the family of Robert Culhane.

The Interdenominational Sabbath School Institute of this vicinity which was to meet soon has been postponed until December.

A son of Wm. Hendee figures on a slate that is 80 years old. It descends from his great-grandfather and beats all the slates in the vicinity.

For another week the mercury has been charging and surging among the hundreds with no promise but parched earth and sultry atmosphere. What'll we do?

David Roberts of Chubb's corners threshed 281 bushels of wheat from 50 acres, 265 bushels of barley from 13 acres, and 76 bushels of oats from 3 acres.

The Knights of the Maccabees gained 16 tents and 1,000 new members in Michigan the year just closed. Their insurance, too, makes an excellent showing.

For the benefit of the interested ones F. A. Sigler gets the score of the league games of ball by telephone every evening and posts the results in his drug store.

A company of young people from east of town were encamped on the shore of Base Lake last week: they report a splendid time and a delightful place for camping.

Here is fair warning, from authority, that a repetition of the past disturbances in church on Sunday evenings by young men will be punished to the extent of the law.

Old and young to quite a number held a picnic and jubilee at Base Lake last Saturday. Some of the gray-haired like to tell how they made the sand fly, dancing on the beach.

The new liquor law taking effect next September gives parents both actual and exemplary damages in a sum not less than $50 for selling or giving liquor to minor children.

Sixty-two of Felix Dunlavey's kine swept down on Pinckney and astonished the pound last Monday. No room for them and they were given a ticket of leave toward home.

Carelessness or over-officiousness dumped our paper at Gregory this week and caused us a heap 'o trouble for hot weather. It is not the first time that articles have been hauled off to the annoyance of dealers.

It seems about right to see the ladies taking active part in school meeting. Nineteen of them voted last Tuesday evening. As lobbyists they are a success and they know well how to represent their property.

McGarigle, the Chicago boodler, was seen at Sarnia, but has no difficulty in procuring aid in his escapes, and slips away from sight most mysteriously. Possibly he has boodle as charged; although he denies it. It makes friends.

Dissatisfaction with the proposed new road between sections 27 and 28 in this township caused an appeal to the township board, who refused to act on account of some irregularities in the proceedings toward its construction.

Last spring we published an alleged remedy for the potato bug—planting a bean in each hill of potatoes. Mr. S. E. Barton tried it and pronounces it a failure. The bugs hold carnivals upon the bean and have good times galore.

Marion boys came to Pinckney last Saturday and engaged in a game of ball with some of the smaller players here. The difference in weight was too great and the result stood somewhere in the forties against twenties in favor of Marion.

Last Saturday as Misses Emily and Rosa Smith were driving home, their horse became unmanageable, ran and threw them both from the buggy near Dr. Haze's. Emily's foot was hurt and Rosa sustained a severe cut on top of her head which required several stitches by the Dr.'s needle.

The Livingston Democrat uses several lines of its valuable space claiming that it was right and the DISPATCH was wrong concerning the death of a cow. Between us, brothers, we have certainly succeeded through our widely circulated and influential sheets in informing the public that a cow died.

An aged gentleman whom all respect hands us the following bit of truth: "When boys get so large they think they know it all and are smarter than their fathers, yet allow themselves to abuse older ones, we think they come far short of good manners and should reform if ever they expect to become respectable gentlemen."

From the Santa Barbara, Cal., Independent: Among other important sales that have been consummated by the real estate firm of Heacock & Dimock within the past few days, was a 30-acre tract in the Montecito, a half hour's drive from town. The purchaser, Mr. L. F. Rose, of Bay City, Michigan, intends to improve and beautify the same, and make it his future home.

Rev. O. B. Thurston of Mecosta preached a good sermon to an interested congregation at the Congregational church last Sunday morning and repeated the work at Hamburg and Chubb's corners later in the day. His hearers unanimously decided to call him to the pastorate here and he has accepted, to begin the work as soon as his family and effects can be removed.

Mr. R. C. Auld, the popular and successful breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, returned last week from a trip to Kansas and reports the drought less severe there than here. He stopped at Des Moines, Iowa, where he held a public sale of his favorite cattle, disposing of several head at an average price of $320 each. He still has a herd of these great beef producers at that place.

Correspondents this week mention the tragic death of a young gentleman by drowning. He was a son of William Bird, of Ann Arbor, and was visiting his grandfather, D. D. Bird, and other relatives in Unadilla. The boys were out in a boat, diving, where the water is reported to be about 15 feet deep, and say that Fred dove, and came to the surface twice, then sank again, but in such a way that they did not think him to be drowning until the long time under water told too truly the poor boy's fate. They hastened to give the alarm and the body was recovered as stated elsewhere. We understand that the bereaved parents were once residents of Unadilla.

Concerning the knitting factory which Howell failed to secure the Mason News has this to say: A visit to the Michigan knitting works, now fairly at work in its quarters in the Cook block, Mason, last Tuesday disclosed seventeen young ladies wearing faces of good-natured perplexity as they tried to solve the mysteries of the Lamb knitting machine. The managers have had any quantity of applicants for situations, but all are beginners and for a few days are simply knitting stockings that have to be raveled out again, for no imperfect goods will be allowed to go into market. The new work-women are all under instruction and in a few days will be able to turn out perfect work. A skillful knitter can make two dozen pairs of ladies' hose per day.

There is superstition and deep trouble among the colored population of our state capital. A report from there says: Charles W. Strawthers and wife came here recently from Cassopolis and became acquainted with a colored sister named Mrs. Elizabeth Lee. Soon after, so they claim, Mrs. Lee commenced to exert a terrible influence over them and they became bewitched by her power. Their house was overrun with toads and slimy, winged serpents, which they killed in great numbers. The very sight of Mrs. Lee made them feel as if they had been struck upon the head with a club, and when they tried to carry water from the well to their house the pail grew so heavy that it had to be dropped. Finally the Lord came to their rescue and told that the spell might be broken by drawing blood from their oppressor. They set upon her with darning needles Thursday evening. She had them arrested for assault. In default of $5 fine they went to jail for thirty days.

$6,000 Yes!

A good school house is assured. The voters of District No. 2, Putnam, settled the question with their ballots last Tuesday evening, adopting the resolution published last week by the necessary two-thirds vote. The school board has acted wisely and well in giving so many opportunities for all to freely and publicly express their preferences, and the time has come as a consequence when dissatisfaction as to the appropriation should be silent and submissive. Now give us a harmonious, wise and speedy adoption of plan and a fine building will soon be walking toward completion.

Before voting upon the bonds the following resolution offered by Dr. Haze was adopted:

RESOLVED: That the six thousand ($6,000) dollars to be voted for at this meeting for school building for District No. (2) two, of the township of Putnam county, of Livingston and state of Michigan, shall be the extreme limit of expense, including preliminaries and all fixtures, such as heating, seating, blackboards, bell, and all others necessary to the complete equipment of said building; and that the school board, or building committee, in negotiating with an architect or builder, shall require of him good and sufficient bonus to comply with the terms of this resolution—this amount to include preparing the ground, building out houses, fencing and all other necessary expense.

The vote upon the resolution for bonding the district was close. Ninety-two ballots were cast, 63 in favor and 29 opposed. Architect Allen of Ionia is expected to look the ground over immediately and submit plans and prices as will others soon.

ORDINANCE.

The Village of Pinckney Ordains:

SEC. 1. That all dogs in the Village of Pinckney shall be muzzled during the months of July, August and September in each year.

SEC. 2. All dogs found in the streets of the Village of Pinckney during the months of July, August and September without proper muzzles, shall be impounded by the Village Marshall and kept for a period of twenty-four hours.

SEC. 3. Dogs so impounded may be returned to owner by paying the sum of fifty cents to the Marshall, if called for within twenty-four hours; said Marshall to retain half the amount for his services. After the expiration of twenty-four hours, all dogs uncalled for shall be killed.

SEC. 4. When any dog is impounded, the Marshall shall report such action within one hour thereafter, with a description of said dog, to the clerk who shall make proper record thereof.

This ordinance is to take immediate effect.

Pinckney, July 25, 1887.
F. A. SIGLER, President.
L. W. RICHARDS, Clerk.

Pinckney Dispatch.

T [illegible], Publisher.

PINCKNEY : : MICHIGAN

The American Forestry Congress will hold its annual session at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 14, 15 and 16. The constant and heavy reduction of our forest area has led all thoughtful people to recognize the importance of restoring all areas not suitable to cultivation to woodland again, and in the prairie states of largely increasing the forest area. There are less than 500,000,000 acres of primeval forest in the whole of the United States, and the annual timber consumption is over twenty billion feet. At this rate, we are using more each year than the natural rate of increase. We are wasteful of our forest riches, and we are pursuing a course that will bring on a scarcity of lumber within the period of the lives of men now living. And the destruction of our forest is slowly exerting a bad influence upon the rainfall, and hence upon our water supply and agricultural conditions. The proceedings of the congress should be received with interest by the public.

The death of John Taylor, the leader of the Mormon hierarchy, is an important event in the present condition of affairs among that people. For a long time Taylor has directed the policy of the church from his hiding place, and preserved the unity of the church to a remarkable degree. To choose his successor is a serious business, and will afford opportunity for selfish ambition and intrigue to play an important part, and this may result in bitter feuds, internecine quarrels, and eventually break up the Mormon church. It looks now as if a general falling out among the members of the church is the only thing that will weaken the foundation of that evil and bring the whole superstructure tumbling down.

Sylvanus Cobb, jr., wrote 108 stories for the New York Ledger, all of which were published while he lived. "Mr. Cobb" said Mr. Bonner, "made no pretentions to being a novelist. He was simply a story teller, and in his peculiar field he was the best in the land. He could write for us faster than we could publish his stories, and they were all good. His best works were 'The Gunmaker of Moscow,' 'The Storm Secret' and 'The Privateer.' He was a light-hearted, genial, companionable man."

In Sweden and Norway the liquor traffic is regulated by what is known as the "Gothenberg system," which provides that liquor shall be sold only at places where refreshments are kept for sale, and then all liquors shall be sold at cost. Tea, coffee and eatables may be sold at a fair profit, but not one cent of profit can come from the sale of intoxicating liquors. This may take away the inducement to sell if it doesn't quench the thirst of the would-be drinkers.

A dangerous counterfeit silver dollar now in circulation is made of ground glass combined with tin, lead and other metals. Experienced bank tellers say they cannot easily detect this counterfeit. These glass dollars are brittle. If held in the palm of the hand and rapped vigorously with a knife handle the dollar is easily split. They have the metalic ring of a genuine dollar, are the correct size and of nearly the exact weight.

Nina Van Zandt, the proxy wife of the Chicago anarchist, Spies is still on the flood tide of notoriety. She receives an enormous amount of mail matter every day, consisting of letters, papers and circulars on socialistic matters. They come from all parts of the world. Letters addressed to Miss Van Zandt, United States, reach her, and one addressed to Miss Van Zandt, North America, came to her through the mail.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe writes, "I was 76 on my last birthday and have all my bodily powers perfect: can walk from three to seven miles per day without undue fatigue; have a healthy appetite and quiet sleep every night. In view of all these items, I scarcely think that I am a subject for lamentation. I do not lament over myself. It is true that I do not intend to write any more for the public.

John Sherman's house is books everywhere. The most interesting book in this collection, which includes 40,000 indexed letters is a collection of over 1,000 letters from Tecumseh to John when the former was a 14-year old cadet at West Point, 1837.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Some Household Hints.

A lady writer in "The New York Witness" says she has known several very severe cases of sciatic rheumatism relieved by applying as a poultice an egg mixed with two tablespoonfuls of salt and a little cornmeal to give it consistency.

There is a revival of the fashion of sending cards to the friends of a newly-married couple announcing the birth of the first baby.

People who lead lives, do nothing but eat and sleep, express sorrow at the approach of unwieldy proportions. These fat people, and lazy, are good eaters and drinkers. The only anti-fat remedy, and safe one, is plenty of hard work. If a man has not the work to do, and dislikes much to get out of decency's shape, let him do the next best thing—fast.

In hot weather a piano should not be placed in a damp room or left open in a dratt of air. It causes the strings and tuning pins to rust and the cloth used in the construction of the keys of action to swell. Continued dampness will also injuriously effect the varnish and raise the soft fibres of the sounding-board, thus forming ridges. Extreme heat is scarcely less injurious.

Dr. Vulpian states that our salicylate of lithia is more efficacious than salicylate of soda in case of acute and progressive subacute articular rheumatism. It also has some effect in chronic cases when a certain number of joints are still deformed, swollen and painful. Salicylate of lithia may be given dissolved in water, in powder, or in unleavened bread, during or after meals, in doses of 50 centigrammes. The physiological effects of the drug are headache, giddiness and deafness. —British Medical Record.

Poison Ivy.—The remedies for the poison of this vine are many. Salt water, a solution of sugar of lead, strong copperas water, strong lime water, strong borax water. These external applications will cure. If internal applications are desired, take of the homœopathic tincture of Rhus tox, No. 3, one drop three times a day, or dissolve three drops in six tablespoonfuls of water, and take a teaspoonful every two hours. Or, apply sweet oil to the burning parts, and take a tablespoonful three times a day till a cure is effected.

For diarrhœa the white of an egg, beaten to a light froth; add a few drops of vanilla or orange water (such as are used for flavoring). This is for one dose. Should occasion require, repeat the same after some hours or a night's interval. It has been found extremely helpful in the writer's family. Lately a lady preparing the prescription for a restless child, omitted the flavoring and put in a trifle of sugar and two dessert-spoonfuls of warm milk. It acted like a charm, and but one dose was needed.

All the sleeping rooms should be on the second or third floor, but low, close attics, with poor ventilation, are exceedingly bad for the health of the sleepers. The night air is not unhealthful. It is the chilling influence of it near the ground, when loaded with condensed moisture, upon the skin whose pores are opened by the heat, and the suddenly checked perspiration which is thus thrown back into the blood, which produces ill results, often called malaria, and which is a frequent cause of the prevalent chills and fever of the rural districts. The night air is generally purer than that of the day time, and no one need be afraid of admitting it freely into the sleeping rooms.

The housekeeper's best friend is system, and without it one can accomplish but little of the daily routine that goes into home life. It is system that keeps the house and the children neat, sews on the buttons and mends the rips. It is better than three servants, for it oils the wheels of the kitchen, making everything go like clockwork. It serves the meals promptly on time. It gives the mistress time for reading and company and keeps the master good-natured, and above all makes everybody happy and cheerful.

Miscellaneous Farming Matters.

The official analyist of the Massachusetts board of health reports the result of examinations of forty-seven proprietary tonics and bitters sold in drug stores of that state. Of ten different "tonics" two contained each 2 per cent of alcohol, four from 13 to 20 per cent, and four from 20 to 41 6--the last being especially recommended to inebriates struggling to reform. Of thirty-seven sorts of "bitters" four contained from 6 to 12 per cent, twelve up to 20 per cent, and the rest from 20 to 52.6 per cent. The precentage is given by volume. When we consider that law now fixes 2 per cent as the limit proportion of alcohol in non-intoxicating beverages we can estimate the danger of making use of any of these professed remedies.

Means of saving horses from sunstroke, or, at least, contributing to their comfort during the torrid season, are suggested by "The Western Rural:" "In the hottest weather it is not a bad idea to go into the field very early in the morning, stop working in the heat of the day, and work late at night. It saves both man and beast. The scorching rays of the sun beating down upon the head of the horse is often disastrous. At harness shops will be found shades, but a little ingeneuity can construct them at home. Take wire of a sufficient size to make a stiff frame, bend it so that it may be fastened to the bridle and use enough bows and stays between the bows to make a frame larger at top than at bottom and cover with cloth. There is your shade. A sponge wet with water laid on top of the head will be a good addition."

The cattle-feeding area is rapidly traveling westward. Formerly Iowa and Missouri were the limit; now it extends into Nebraska. In 1879 Nebraska was hardly thought of in the list of corn and producing states. In 1884 she raised 122,000,000 bushels, and in 1885 130,000,000. This showed that there was enough corn west of the Missouri river to fatten cattle from the ranges of Utah, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming. Iowa's corn yield had fallen off and prices there went up in local markets, while in Nebraska they went down. Nebraska now had a number of large concerns where thousands of cattle are fed, and it is said that from 300 to 400 pounds of flesh can be put on a steer in four months.

The owner knows his cows and can breed them intelligently and by selecting and rearing the best in the most careful manner will soon build up a better herd than he can buy. He has a sympathy and affection for the animals nursed from early calfhood, and if he be a kind and gentle master his cows have an affection for him which not only renders them docile and good-natured but more profitable. At times a dairyman or stockman must get new blood into his herd, but this is best done by procuring a bull and a young calf is the best to have, as it is reared with the herd and becomes acquainted with it, so that there is no disturbance or quarrelling when the bull is introduced.

Mr. T. Butterworth of "The Western Agriculturist" condemns the color craze for having "injured every breed of improved stock in America which it has attacked," and calls for witness a devotee of Shorthorns, who says: "I have all colors in my herd, and as many as ten whites; and I have been unable to see any superiority of one over another. Many a breeder, good and honorable, when he wants to procure a bull to head his herd, will pass by a noble roan, red and white with the remark, 'The color is bad,' and select a weedy, weak-constitutioned red, thereby making color the principal merit. The result is, having an inferior bull, he raises an inferior, weak, puny class of Shorthorns, that never please him or anybody else—and he is at a loss to know what is the matter, and condemns the blood."

Scours in young calves is always due to indigestion, and this is mostly caused by feeding sour milk. Milk is always curdled in the stomach by the action of the gastric fluid, but when this is mixed with the milk it acts as a digestive agent and dissolves the curd, which is made porous by the action of the fluid. But when the milk is sour it curdles by the warmth of the stomach into a mass without becoming mingled with the digestive fluid, and it is the indigestible mass which causes the diarrhea. Abstinence from food for a time is the best cure.

A Way With Weeds.

After all said and taught about preparations of soil for a plant, and the seed or strain and the manure, these are really not the main points of culture. What is it that does most to secure profitable yield is perfectly clean weeding. If there be nothing poisonous in the ground, and if it has any share left of its native coating of vegetable mould, plants of some sort will grow in it as long as neither their tops are broken nor their roots cut; and the plant of our choice will grow well in it if we prevent any other plant from growing so near as to occupy any of the bed of soil with its roots. Two neighbors were talking on this topic the other day, over the division fence. I was sweaty from a frantic chopping with his hoe in the damp soil among countless young weeds which he was not exterminating, but rather multiplying by cuttings. "Your ground," he said to B, "doesn't seem to bring any weeds! What can be the reason?" And, in fact, B's ground looked so—no sign of a weed, or of any having grown there. B modestly said that he killed all the annual weeds before they could go to seed, and as for any perennial ones, their leaves were cut just as they showed. It must not be forgotten that a plant's own sister plants may become weeds to it. If a flower in a child's garden—as a petunia or a phlox—requires at least a square foot of space on which to develop, the child should be shown the necessity of taking out all other seedlings that came within that limit, and of keeping all that space perfectly clean and open on the surface.—N. Y Tribune.

Advantages of Farming.

President Chamberlain of the Iowa Agricultural College, in a recent address, worthily magnified his mission by rendering to husbandry its need of praise of advantages not often estimated by farmers at their true value:

"Farming confers health, home comforts and the privilege of attending to the training of children, instead of leaving home early in the morning and returning late at night. It also confers freedom from want. Few farmers ever go to the poor house or ask charity. While 90 per cent. of business men fail, only 10 per cent. of farmers fail. Farming also gives individuality and independence of mind. The man is not confined to one narrow line of work, which eventually dwarfs the intellect, and makes him more of a machine than the machine he tends. There is independence from want and from the dictation of employers. It is the kind of life which fosters intelligence and manliness in the boys and womanliness in the girls."

Under Cultivation.

Mr. A. W. Cheever, an experienced dairyman, advises as follows in "The N. E. Farmer:" A heifer that inclines to dry off too early should be milked so long as the milk is suitable for use, even though there be but one pint per day. There is abundant evidence that prying off heifers too early after having the first calf tends to fix the habit of drying off early, thus injuring the future usefulness of the cow. Most dairymen, however, believe that cows will usually give more milk in a year if they go dry six weeks than if they are milked continuously. We have certainly injured heifers by milking too nearly up to the time of second calving. If a cow is milked "clear round" her udder does not become extended before calving as it otherwise would, and it may not be large enough to give a large mess. We would endeavor to breed cows that would give milk the year round, but we would try to give them a rest about six weeks before calving. When drying off take away all grain and feed second quality hay or straw for a week or more till all danger of inflammation of the udder is past. Care must be taken, however, that no milk be left to curdle in the teats or milk ducts, or it may be impossible to milk her after calving. After the udder is reduced and the milk secretion stops, middlings may be fed again, though in moderate quantity.

Danger in the Refrigerator.

Nothing in which food is placed or with which it comes in contact needs more care than the refrigerator. It should be kept pure and sweet as the churn. Once a week, on a day when the supply of ice is low, if you use the chest refrigerator, remove the ice and wash the interior with soap and water and rinse well; also see that the outlet is unclogged. Replace the ice and wash the removable shelves in the same manner; air and dry them in the sun. Such a weekly cleaning may waste a few pounds of ice during the summer, but it will save much in the flavor of the food and in the health of the family. If at any time even a few drops of milk or food are spilled have them removed at once and not left to sour and contaminate the entire contents. Keep out of the refrigerator all such articles of food as will affect the flavor of others, as fish, boiled cabbage and other strong flavored vegetables, for milk, butter, bread, in fact everything, will be tainted by them. The air in a refrigerator, if not changed by frequent opening and occasional airing, becomes stagnant and charged with the exhalations of food and the moisture from the melting ice. It can be readily understood that such a receptacle is not the proper place for milk, especially that which is to be used by an infant. This foul air is particularly noticeable upon opening a refrigerator from which the ice has entirely melted. It is yet to be decided whether we are not depending too much on ice for food preservation. If we find that meat which has been kept by means of cool storage must be used at once lest it spoil, milk preserved long upon ice must be used with greater care, for it is so powerful absorbent that its possibilities of danger are even greater.—The New England Farmer.

Care of the Eyes.

The New York Mail and Express suggests the following for the care of the eyes:

Keep a shade on your lamp or gas burner.

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never begin to read, write or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to light.

Never read by twilight, moonlight or on cloudy days.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, window or door.

It is best to let the light fall from above obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that on first awakening the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

The moment you are instinctively promoted to rub your eyes that moment stop using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger; it is the speediest dilutant in the world, then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

Queens of the Ranch.

From the New York Mail and Express.

Theodore Roosevelt, to whom his Dakota ranch is an objebt of interest quite as engrossing as the luckless mugwump, and regarded with rather more friendly feelings, says that the ranch woman—the cattle queen, as the west is falling into the way of styling her—is no newspaper myth. She exists, her numbers are increasing, and she is one of the most characteristic types that the conditions of American life have evolved. She is the modern independent woman, but with a difference. She does not stand on her own feet like the New York woman, because she feels her influence in society, nor like the New England woman because she has been taught to think for herself, but because, like all frontiersmen, she has been forced to act for herself, and with true western grit she does it well. She knows how to take care of herself. She knows how to take care of her cattle. She knows how to make her children a homestead and a heritage. Occasionally she knows what few self supporting women have yet learned, how to make money, not only to live on, but to grow rich on, as men, and rich men count wealth nowadays.

"There are women all over the west," Mr. Rosevelt said the other day, "who have come to be as thoroughly capable of managing their affairs for themselves as if they were the shrewdest of men. Fortitude and patience we always look for in a woman, but cool brave and business talent are the qualities that sometimes come out strongest when she finds hersel facing a rude civilization and left to shift for herself as best she can. Life on the ranch is certainly rough for a woman. There is no call to pity a pioneer of the other sex, for if he has the right stuff in him it won't hurt him to buckle right down to the bone, and then he can't but succeed. But for a woman, to an easterner at least, it seems different. And yet, so far as one can see, they like it, a good many of them, and it brings out the best that is in them. They are not all angels by any means, and a woman desperado is sometimes quite as much to be feared as the worst of the men. There was one down in Arizona whom the ranchmen tell tales of yet, and with something like pride in her exploits, too, who killed, so they say, twenty-five men with her own hands. She was a hard rider and a crack shot, so that it was decidedly risky to be covered by her rifle. But that same pluck and courage that she showed turned into more peaceful channels, make splendid success of some of the ranchwomen. The women who are managing cattle ranges for themselves, not helping their husbands gain a footing, which is sometimes about as hard, come from all social ranks and have drifted into the business—I don't know what proportion of them have deliberately chosen it—in all sorts of ways. Some of them are Texans who were almost cradled with cattle, and to whom running a mower, feeding stock, breaking wild horses, or doing any sort of work about the ranch is so much a matter of education and habit that it seems as much their natural occupation as taking in sewing to a notable housewife left a widow in an eastern village. They take hold cleverly with their husbands, if they marry; they strike out for themselves on a small scale, which sometimes grows to a larger one, if they don't. Other ranchwomen, especially in Dakota, come from New England, New York or the states north of Ohio. There are school teachers among them, who have concluded to train something that may possibly shoot more profitably than the unfruitful young idea. Most of them went west, in the first place, with their husbands, to see what could be done in a new country, and when the man of the family died or broke down, the wife, rather than sacrifice the foothold already gained, staid on, learned by experience, bought her knowledge pretty dearly sometimes, failed utterly, perhaps, if the winters were bad or a fire swept her buildings; succeeded, more probably, kept her stock in good shape, added to their numbers and came out ahead a little every year. It is no joke to succeed in Dakota in cattle raising or tree planting or wheat farming, but women can and do make money in all three. Success is graded, of course, as elsewhere. The women ranchers whom I know personally—and that is no very large number—are not in the business on a large scale. Some of them are not ranching as eastern people, with their ideas of the bigness of western operations, interpret the word at all. They have no more than six or ten cattle, perhaps, and from that the number will run up to twenty-five or fifty head, but they are an energetic and business-like set of women, who are working industriously in the day of small things, and, of course, with some, though perhaps with no large number of others, the day of larger things has already come."

Representative Beriah Wilkins tells of an Indiana granger who recently called on the president, shook hands with him vigorously and long, looked him over from head to foot, and then remarked: "Wa-al, wa-al! Here I hev ben votin' for presidents nigh onto 50 year, an' I'll be goblasted ef you ain't the fust one I ever see! Jes' shake agin, will yer?"

BITTER CREEK'S BAD MAN.

The Original Citizen Who Made Life Miserable for Many Persons.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

"I admit that I am from Bitter Creek," said W. F. Robbins at the Russ house recently. "I can't help it. I was from there, and now can't very well get away for keeps. Besides, why should I? I am doing very well there and like the place.

"But I get a little weary. Everywhere I go when I put down my name the fool clerk says:

"'Oh, aha! You're the Bad Man from Bitter Creek, are you?'

"These things make me weary! New to the idiotic clerks and others perhaps, who make the remark, but awfully old to me.

"You say you half supposed this Bitter Creek, or at least the Bad Man part of it, to be hypothetical? Not a bit of it. Consult your map. You'll find one Bitter Creek in Wyoming, two in Arizona, one and possibly two in Utah, one in Montana and one in California. Almost all are small streams or they would be called rivers as you may suppose.

"Well, the genuine and historic stream is in southwestern Montana, and that's where I hail from. The creek is 110 miles long and empties into the Clark's Fork of the Columbia.

"The bad man was a fellow named Jim Yount, an exceedingly rocky individual, who came there in very early times from Tennessee. Nobody knew the exact date, for he was ahead of most everybody else. He was none of your 'mild mannered' sort of men, as Slade was represented to be. Originally in Tennessee, I suppose he was a Knob-hiller, and as he grew older he rapidly grew worse.

"Upon my word, he was the most vicious, vidictive man that I ever heard of. He fairly earned the title. We heard he was a murderer in Tennessee of three boys, playmates in school whom he didn't like. He sloped to Missouri and knifed an old gentleman in whose employ he was because the old man insisted on his getting up at seven o'clock in the morning.

"He blazed his way in this manner pretty effectually to the west. One of his first deeds, which the pioneers of Montana recollect, was the shooting off of both ears of a bullwhacker by Jim.

"Jim saw him driving along, and remarked to a friend that he thought he could make a center shot on the teamster's big ear. The friend doubted it, and he let her go. He struck the auditing apparatus plum in the middle. Before the teamster could clap his hand on the shot ear, whack went a ball through the other one.

"The bad man then asked the bullwhacker if he didn't want him to present him with a couple of earbobs, since he had such nice round holes to put them in.

"His next deed was to burn a school house, some twenty miles away. He claimed the children made faces at him as he was going along one day, and he'd be hanged if he'd have such kids to grow up to know any more than he did.

"In a dispute with two confederates about some stolen horses in '60, a year after his school house affair, he killed both of them, took all the stock and gobbled their money. He didn't even bury the fellows, but left their bodies lying only fifty yards or so from the corral.

"But his best hold was in the saloons. He'd drink a barrel of whisky every few days—no soft drinks for him—whisky every time. He had a bleared, blotched face that looked like a chromo, and his oaths and language in general was something frightful to hear."

"I don't recollect a crime in those early days that he didn't commit. He held up stages, stole bullion and robbed mails with impunity. Nobody molested him. Everybody feigned not to know who did it, and everybody went around cringingly asking Jim, as they patted him on the back, to take a drink. Quite often he'd get mad at this even, and tell them to have a care how they came slobbering around him or he'd shoot the tops of their heads off.

"Jim played many brilliant engagements of this sort around Virginia city, in Montana, Boulder City and other places. His Bitter Creek ranch was only a rendzvous for him, a sort of central point, where he and fellow theives rounded up their stolen horses and cattle." "Jim ran along for several years in this way, cutting, shooting and killing until he boasted himself that two graveyards wouldn't hold the people that he had laid away.

"In 1867, however, Jim made one trip too often to Helena. He had made his record over there. But the rich placers had drawn a host of bad men there, and one night when Jim drew his artillery on Tom Best's gambling-dive and began to lay on right and left he got a ball in his heart that forever fixed him.

"Of the crowd, though, he killed four first and maimed for life three or four more. He was buried out in the foothills near Helena, and for a long time and until it rotted away, a plain pine board marked his grave and bore the inscription:

THE BAD MAN FROM BITTER CREEK.

"I think Jim was about forty years old when he was rounded in. It was a glad day for Bitter Creek and a joyful one for Helena, which for a long time boasted that it had tucked our bad man away under the naisies.

"Now, you might think that our region is full of such citizens as Jim, but it is not so. We are now, at least, a quiet, peaceable community, devoted to ranching and agriculture. It would do you good to visit Bitter Creek."

The Queen's Drawing-Room.

The throne room is a fine apartment. It is entirely hung with deep red brocade, and to each window there is a great gilded cornice. At the top of the room there is a dais, very slightly raised from the general floor. At the back of this stands the throne under a canopy of red silk, on which the royal arms of England are blazoned. The royal party enter the throne room and take their places a few moments before the first presentation. The queen stands in the center of the dais, some distance off from the throne. A silken cord is drawn across separating the royal group from the rest of the room, and slightly back from this the queen takes her position, while the other members of the royal family are grouped as court etiquette demands.

Below the dais, at the left side, the Lord Chamberlain stands with the white wand in one hand. At his feet there is a gilded basket into which he throws the cards as he reads the name of each person to be received by the queen. This he does in a clear voice as each lady makes her appearance at a door opposite below the dais, and at the right side of it. If the prime minister attends he stands below the dais, on the right, near the door at which the people to be "received" enter.

At the time that the royal party are assembling in the throne room the crush in the anteroom is getting denser as each carriage in its turn drives up and "sets down" its load of eager courtgoers. Here there is no precedence observable. The first comers are the first into the loyal presence. The string of carriages begins to draw up as early as 12 o'clock. Their occupants submit to wait in the cold, sitting in an uncomfortable position for more than two hours in order to be amongst the first to pass the barriers. Some of the ladies bring novels to read, and a party in a carriage, attired in court dress has been known to sit playing cards during what the actors call a "long wait."

Once inside the palace a high old sensation begins. A barrier is placed at the end of a corridor leading to the throne room. Through this each lady must pass singly. This is done as quickly as possible, so many presentations going to each hour. As soon as one lady has passed the queen and started on her exit, another approaches. Her Majesty usually remains about an hour and a half in the throne room, leaving the Princess of Wales to receive the later presentations. There is an intense desire to be received by the queen herself amongst the ladies. The consequence is a crush for the barrier such as on one would believe unless they were to witness the fashionable fight. It resembles nothing as much as the struggle for the turnstile of the pit entrance of a popular theatre when a great star is announced. Each lady, as she enters, gathers her three yards of train up and disposes it as carefully as may be over her arm. Then she pulls her tulle lappets or veil round and puts the ends over the same arm. Thus equipped she enters the fray, where, as in an ordinary crowd, if she is strong, she wins. It needs strength, mentally as well as physically, for her efforts are stared at and duly criticised by others who have themselves done exactly the same thing, but with indifferent success. The more a lady has been to Court the more she pushes for the barrier. Her directions and precautions having been previously made plain to her charges, they gird their trains and lappets closely to them and bravely follow in her wake, observing, as far as their thews and sinews will allow, her repeated injunctions to follow her closely.

The barrier once gained and passed, the battle is over and nerves take possession of the successful one, especially if of tender years. In the corridor one of the gentlemen of the household kindly unfolds the tram and pulls back the tulle veil, and if he is a polite man, says a reassuring word about a debutante appearance. The chaperone usually passes the queen first. She enters by the door previously mentioned, to the right of the dais, her name being read as she appears. She goes straight up before her majesty and makes a courtesy to the ground directly in front of her. She half rises and extends her right hand, over which the queen places her left hand. The lady presented then courtesies again, bending low over the royal hand. The queen then withdraws her hand, which some of the ladies touch with the lips, and the lady begins her exit from the presence. The door at which she must go out is the whole length of the room from her, being opposite to the dais and at the lady's left as she backs towards it. She must courtesy as she goes, endeavoring to measure her distance so that it may allow of a separate courtesy for each royal person present.—London Letter New York Mail and Express.

Col. McLean, assistant commissioner of pensions, says Gen. Black has been absent from his post of duty in Washington 110 days in the past year. This is very nearly one third of the time, and the query arises, what has the general been doing with so much absence?

The Agent of the German Baptist Publication Society, Cleveland, O., Mr. H. Schulte writes: "We keep St. Jacobs Oil on hand and consider it most valuable in case of burns, scalds, &c." Use according to directions.

An 18 year old hen recently died at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

A parrot at Indianapolis recenly died of diphtheria.

Mrs. Henry Wood, the English novelist, left $1,000.

Russia imports annually raw cotton to the value of $4,000,000.

Penny biographies of Queen Victoria are on sale in London.

A Sturgeon Bay, Wis., man caught 6,000 pounds of fish in one day.

A Brooklyn factory is said to make 204,000,000 fishhooks annually.

A five-legged pig attracts attention on a farm near Jacksonville, Fla.

California reports a production of nearly $25,000 worth of candy last year.

The naval acad my at Annapolis was formally opened October 10, 1845.

Nearly 50,000 farms have been opened up in Kansas during the past year.

Mr. J. W. Mevis, 28 Rock Street, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken with a crick in my neck and suffered agony. St. Jacobs Oil cured me." For Sale by Druggists and Dealers.

Corn in Florida is reported to be twelve feet high, with three ears to the stalk.

The salmon run in the Columbia river is reported to be almost equal to that of last year.

Murder and Lightning, What Next?

It is said the jockeys are giving the horses Moxie Nerve Food, and they make from ten to twelve seconds better time. Smith says his wife does the same thing on the article, and threw his hired girl through the window and knocked over the picket fence, just because he was innocently kissing her behind the door. Says if he could find the man that made that, he would hire Jim Dallas to lick him. His old woman says the Moxie is equal to any four hired girls and two husbands she ever saw.

Eighty-four Yale university students have taken the course on sociology this year.

Saving the Lawyers.

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." This is rather a blood-thirsty proposition, which we modify by offering to cure this worthy class of people. Most of them suffer (in common with nearly all others of secentary habits), from the injurious effects of dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite, and other ailments caused by a torpid tipated habit of the body. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" eradicate all these disorders in prompt y removing the cause thereof, and induce a rare degree of comfort and health.

A Greenwood, South Carolina, farmer claims to have struck a gold mine on his plantation.

Victory at Last.

Consumption, the greatest curse of the age, the destroyer of thousands of our brightest and best is conquered. It is no longer incurable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remedy for this disease if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases consumption is a scrofulous affection of the lungs—can be cured by it. Its effects in diseases of the throat and lungs are little less than miraculous. All druggists have it.

The first telescope used in this country for astronomical purposes was set up at Yale college in 1836.

Too well known to need lengthy advertisements—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Lower Danube, which has heretofore been without that fish, has been stocked with 500,000 eels.

Mr. Robt. B. Baird of Muscatine, Iowa, who was quarter master for the 35th Iowa Infantry during the war, says: "During the past summer while in Des Moines, I was taken suddenly with a severe attack of bowel complaint. For two days I suffered intensely, trying several drug stores and paying them for relief, but in vain. I finally bought a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and two doses of that brought me out all right. It cost less than the prescriptions and I have the balance for future use. I consider it a grand remedy."

The Best Patent Medicine We Ever Used.

Two of our children had diarrhœa about six weeks, and we tried four other patent medicines for diarrhœa, but without effect. I got one bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy which completely cured them. It is the best patent medicine we ever used.

J. A. BURNISON,
Coburg, Montgomery Co., Iowa.

R. W. Tansill & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
I have retailed one hundred and three thousand (103,000) of your "Tansill's Punch" 5 cent cigar during the past four months, and over 1,400,000 during the past five years.
WM. M. DALE, Druggist, Chicago.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

John Barden has been a regular subscriber of the Rut and (Vermont) Herald, that paper says, for 50 years.

WM. HANSCOM, Oshkosh, Wis., who was for seven years so afflicted with piles that he was unable to attend to business, is entirely cured by the use **Cole's Carbolisalve.** Price 25 and 50 cents, at Druggists.

The citizens of Oswego, Kansas, raised $7,000 in half a day for the purpose of sinking a shaft in search of gas and coal.

Harsh purgative reminies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Steam pipes, by a local ordinance, must be kept at a distance of three inches from any woodwork in San Francisco.

Nervousness and Dyspepsia Cured
By Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Twenty-five cents.

Virginia, it is stated, is steadily reducing her tobacco area, but is as steadily improving the quality of the production.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on sea shore, by Hazard, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, PIMPLES and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap made by Hazard, Hazard & Co., New York.

Laundrymen are the most humble and forgiving people on earth. The more cuffs you give them the more they will do for you.

Page's Arnica Oil.

The best salve in the world for Burns, Wounds and sores of all kinds. Boils, Felons, Chilblains, Frozen Feet, Piles, Barber's Itch, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands, Sore Throat, Scald Head, Pimples on the Face, and all skin diseases.

For Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Constipation use Page's Mandrake Pills. Above remedies sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25 cents by C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Jack rabbits that are sent from Oregon and Idaho to Chicago are said to return in the form of "canned chicken."

PATENTS obtained by Louis Bagger & Co., Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Est'd 1864. Advice free.

RRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures and Prevents
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains,
quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only Pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs.
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will afford instant ease.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quick as Radway's Ready Relief.
Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.
Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Ladies, ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. Name paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2812 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

PATENTS 15 years' experience; 4 years' examiner in U.S. Patent Office. Send model or sketch for free opinion whether patent can be secured. New book on patents free. References: Commissioner of Patents or any other official of the U.S. Patent Office.
E. B. STOCKING, Attorney, 611 F St., Washington, D. C.

This represents a healthy life, Throughout its various scenes.
Just such a life as they enjoy Who use the Smith's Bile Beans.

Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no equal in medical science. They cure Constipation, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle mailed to any address, postpaid. DOSE ONE BEAN. Sold by druggists.
J. F. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The original Photograph, panel size, of this picture sent on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Address,
BILE BEANS,
St. Louis, Mo.

"Woman's Work is Never Done,"
But it can be made much easier if Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap is used in the Kitchen and Laundry.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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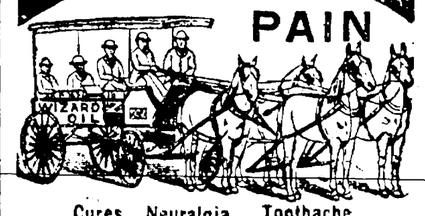
PAIN



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RHEUMATISM,
Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and
All Aches and Pains.
The many testimonials received by us more than prove all we claim for this valuable remedy. It not only relieves the most severe pains, but
It Cures You. That's the Idea!
Sold by Druggists. 50 cts. SONG BOOK mailed free.
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Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under our instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Send stamp for particulars. GRANNAN DETECTIVE BUREAU, 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

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of the Day. The Daisy Whistle plays any tune; imitates bird calls, etc. Every boy and girl will have one. Send 10 cents for sample one. It will please you. Six for 50 cts. Agents wanted. Merrill & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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PINCKNEY DISPATCH.

J. T. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Pinckney, Michigan, Thursday, ...August 4, 1887

THE Brahmin worships his cow as sacred and the American has reason to at least as a philanthropist. This country requires the milk from 15,000,000 of them. They require 60,000,000 acres for food and 700,000 men are needed for their care.

EVERYTHING points to a healthy condition of trade throughout the country as a coming result of present circumstances, notwithstanding the financial depressions that seem to visit different sections augmented by low prices, poor crops etc. Dunn & Co. report business progressing well, general crop prospects excellent, iron production larger than at any previous period, money in abundant supply, and wall street disturbed because the dream it has been chasing for months suddenly fades away.

OUR great scarcity of rain makes it peculiarly refreshing to read about a modern "Noah" and the freshets up in Maine. There is a strange old man living on Bear lake in New Brunswick, three days' journey through the woods from Vanceborough, Maine, who has been told by a spirit that there is shortly to be a second great flood in which he is to play the part of Noah. He has prepared himself with an ark, which is moored to his little log cabin, and is ready to start on a sixty days' sail at a moments notice. The name of the prospective Noah is John Hobson, and in his early days he lived in Amity, Me. The Indians about Bear Lake call him Sagonita, which literally translated means "cracked on the big canoe." As eight inches of rain fell during 48 hours, his neighbors are treating the old man well.

ONE of the evils of the lack of education and mental training, and hence the absence of logical methods of thought, among a large class of people, is seen in the very common ascription of dishonesty to all men who by industry, push and intelligence amass wealth, even in a very moderate degree. The only thing the poor man of limited mental range cannot forgive in another man of brighter intellect, especially if the two started on the same plane, is worldly success. It is singular how widespread this feeling is among the class referred to. A man of narrow abilities is very apt to assume that he is poor because he is honest, and that wealthier men are therefore dishonest. They fail to see that, while all men are equal before the law, nature has endowed some men in a far higher degree than others with those talents which, directed in the proper channels, bring wealth, or position, or fame; to admit such a thing would be practically to admit their own inferiority. Hence they assume that all successful men are dishonest, and that only themselves and those like them are the only honest ones.—Blade.

THE report of the Castle Garden commission shows that during the first six months of the current year 238,414 immigrants have landed at Castle Garden against 148,707 during the same time last year. According to a record of destination kept by the commission nearly one-half of them remain in the state of New York and a majority in the city. They also report a falling off of over seventy per cent. of farmers, mechanics and trained workers. This latter statement ought to be sufficient explanation why the subject of restricting immigration is attracting so much attention, particularly in the East and in the larger cities. In the West, although the statistics show that more immigrants have arrived than in any other year since 1882, less evidence of the fact has appeared in crowded trains and foreigners wearing their strange garbs, than in some previous years. Mr. H. H. Boyeson, himself a representative Scandinavian, in the current number of the Forum discusses the problem, and reaches the conclusion that the current of the foreign infusion has become too strong to be absorbed and taken up by the native element of our population, and that the time is at hand when immigration must in some way be limited.

THE Canadian minister of Marine and Fisheries is happy, as no doubt his constituents are, over his report on the condition of the fisheries as favorable to the English and hard luck to Americans. He spent a month on board the cruiser Acadia, engaged in the fisheries protection service and says: The American fishermen this season have carefully observed the regulations prohibiting them from entering the three-mile limit, but their catches have been very light. At this rate they can't profitably continue operations much longer. The failure of fisheries on their own coast this season has not improved matters and they are now dependent on us.

The American fleet in Canadian waters just now exceeds 120 sail vessels. A noticeable thing is the largely increased number of mackerel seiners fitted out this season by Canadians, who in all cases are enjoying prosperity. The fishing around Prince Edward Island being largely in-shore they have great advantage over the Americans.

The lobster fishing on the north shores of New Brunswick and in parts of Prince Edward Island has proved a failure and many fishermen have pulled up their traps and gone into the mackerel business. The lobster catching has been overdone and stringent measures will have to be adopted to prevent the entire destruction of this crustacean.

BEFORE the American parts with his live stock he weighs them; but until recently the plan of the Englishman has been to estimate the weight by measurement. The following from best English authority is given as the way to estimate by measurement:

"For cattle of a girth of from 5 to 7 feet allow 23 pounds to the superficial foot.

"For cattle of girth of from 7 to 9 feet allow 31 pounds to the superficial foot.

"For small cattle and calves of a girth of from 3 to 5 feet, allow 16 pounds to the superficial foot.

"For pigs, sheep and cattle measuring less than 3 feet girth, allow 11 pounds to the superficial foot.

"Measure in inches the girth around the chest, just behind the shoulder blade, and the length of the back from the tale to the fore part of the shoulders. Multiply the girth by the length, and divide by 144 for the superficial feet. Then multiply the superficial by the number of pounds of beef, veal or pork in the four quarters of the animal.

"Example: What is the estimated weight of beef in a steer whose girth is 6 feet 4 inches and length 5 feet 3 inches?

"Solution: 76 inches girth, multiplied by 63 inches length, equals 4.748, which divided by 144 equals 33¼ square feet, multiplied by 23 equals 764¾.

"When the animal is but half fattened, a deduction of one pound in every 20 must be made; and if very fat, one pound for every 20 must be added."

Wages in 1800.

The condition of the wage class of that day may be well examined; it is full of instructions for social agitators. In the great cities unskilled workmen were hired by the day, brought their own food, and found their own lodgings. But on the contrary, on the farms, or wherever a hand was employed on some public work, they were fed and lodged by the employer and given a few dollars a month. On the Pennsylvania canals the diggers ate the coarsest diet, were housed in the rudest sheds, and paid $6 a month from May to November, and $5 a month from November to May. Hod carriers and morter mixers, diggers and choppers, who, from 1793 to 1800, labored on the public buildings and cut the streets and avenues of Washington City, received $70 a year, or if they wished, $60 for all the work they could perform from March 1 to December 20. The hours of work were from sunrise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were 3 shillings, or, as money then went, 40 cents a day; at Lancaster, $8 to $10 a month: else where in Pennsylvania workmen were content with $6 in summer and $5 in winter. At Baltimore men were glad to be hired at eighteen pence a day. None, by the month, asked more than $6. At Fredricksburg the price of labor was $5 to $7. In Virginia white men employed by the year were given £16 currency; slaves, when hired, were clothed and their masters paid £1 a month. A pound of Virginia money was, in Federal money $3.33. The average rate of wages the land over was, therefore, $65 a year, with food and, perhaps, lodging. Out of this small sum the workman must, with his wife's help, maintain his family.—McMaster's History.

That hacking cough can be cured by using Hill's Peerless Cough Syrup, or no pay. Gamber & Chappell.

If the children have fever and chill's, use Cobb's Little Podophy Pills.
Gamber & Chappell.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. A. Sigler.

Give Them A Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, croup, pneumonia, catarrah, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructings, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to git rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain relief.

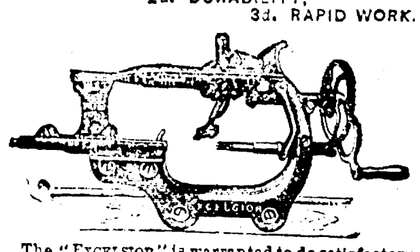
Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. A. Sigler.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once.
H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

The "Excelsior" Combined Parer and Corer.

The "Excelsior" Parer and Corer as an easy rapid working machine is not excelled,
Its special features are:
1st. SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION,
2d. DURABILITY,
3d. RAPID WORK.



The "EXCELSIOR" is warranted to do satisfactory work on all kinds of apples and especially on soft ripe fruit, where other machines fail.

Used in combination with a Blancher allowing the apples to drop from the Parer and Corer directly into the Blancher and sliced with one of Tripp's Hand Slicers, which is warranted not to break slices, will command the highest market price.

PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1887.

Gentlemen:—I have pared several thousand bushels of apples during the fall of '86 with your Combined Parer and Corer, averaging about 50 bushels per day of 10 hours, which is the capacity of my evaporator when drying all the waste. A. F. De May pared in my evaporator 10 bushels of apples in 55 minutes, 20 bushels without stopping in two hours and eight minutes. The apples were of good quality and so perfectly pared that two trimmers kept up with the Parer. For Simplicity of Construction, good work and rapidity, I consider it the best machine in use. Yours, ROYAL WILSON.

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For particulars enquire at this office.

DODD, MEAD & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Excelling all in Comprehensiveness, Conciseness, Latest Information, Cheapness and Convenience.

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

MICHIGAN AIR LINE DIVISION.

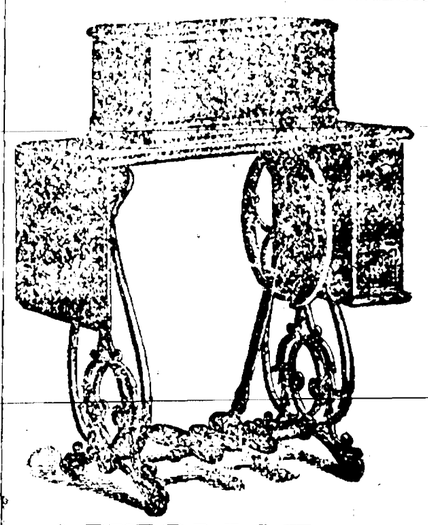
GOING EAST.			STATIONS.		GOING WEST.	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4:35	8:00		LENOX		9:35	5:55
4:05	7:45		Armada		10:00	6:15
3:35	7:30		Romeo		10:30	6:30
2:35	7:00		Rochester		11:30	7:05
2:00	6:35	d.	Pontiac	a.	12:10	7:30
8:05		a.		d.	2:25	
7:20		8:55	Wixom	6:32	:10	
6:40		8:30	S. Lyon	7:30	3:35	
5:40		8:07	Hamburg	8:15	3:55	
5:15		7:49	PINCKNEY	8:45	4:14	
4:32		7:30	Gregory	9:15	4:33	
3:55		7:17	Stockbridge	9:30	4:50	
3:30		6:58	Henrietta	10:12		
2:40		6:30	JACKSON	11:00	5:40	

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

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.
"THE SOO-MACKINAW SHORT LINE,"
Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections in Union Depots at all Points
The territory traversed is famous for its UNEXCELLED HUNTING AND FISHING
Tickets for sale at all points via this route.
For Maps, Folders, Rates and information, address,
E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich

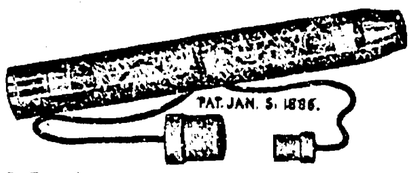
TO MACKINAC.
Summer Tours.
Palace Steamers. Low Rates.
Four Trips per Week Between
DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND
St. Ignace, Cheboygan, Alpena, Harrisville, Oscoda, Sand Beach, Port Huron, St. Clair, Oakland House, Marine City.
Every Week Day Between
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Special Sunday Trips during July and August.
OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS
Rates and Excursion Tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address
E. B. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine



AUTOMATIC
Single Thread Sewing Machines
will absolutely take the place of Shuttle Machines. No woman ever wants a Shuttle Machine after trying an Automatic.
Address,
72 W. 23d St., New York City.

CUSHMAN'S



MENTHOL INHALER!
CURES
ASTHMA,
NEURALGIA,
BRONCHITS, COLDS
CATARRH,
SORE THROAT, WEARINESS.
HAY FEVER,
HEADACHE.
Menthol is the greatest remedy for the above diseases; and Cushman's Menthol Inhaler is the best device for applying it. Cheap, durable, clean. Retails at 50 cents.
H. D. CUSHMAN,
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Wholesale by F. A. ALLEN.
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Everything.
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CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Fancy Goods, Lamps, Candies, Lubricating Oils for Machinery, Family

GROCERIES

When you want Soaps for toilet use ask for Glycerine soap or Cocoa Castile. They are in fine large cakes and only 5 cents each. For cleansing machinery, also for household purposes, use

SAPOLIO SOAP.

And save your valuable time and labor.

RUPTURE! EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. This new Truss has a *spiral spring* and GRADUATED PRESSURE; yields to every motion, retaining the hernia always. It cures. Worn *day* and *night* with comfort. Enclose stamp for Circular. Used in both University Hospitals. Ask your druggist. EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS CO., Box 2286, Ann Arbor, Mich.

We keep the E. I. T.

And guarantee a perfect fit.

Use our compound cordial of blackberry and Jamaica ginger for summer complaints etc. There is none better.

SODA WATER, GINGER ALE

Are our pleasant drinks. And if you smoke

The DIAMOND CRESCENT, the VENETA and the EARTH are the leading 5cent Cigars.

Don't forget that we keep the very best flavoring extracts; Give our Machine Oils a trial; Plenty of Kerosene Oil. Come in and see our 5 and 10 cent counter of Bazaar Goods,

GAMBER & CHAPPELL.

Central Drug Store, Pinckney, Mich.

CORNER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

HEADQUARTERS

For Drugs and Medicines; and don't delay; for delays are dangerous, but provide yourself with a remedy against complaints usually caused by the excessively warm weather. Never leave home without a supply of every necessity especially Our Own

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL

It beats them all. We can supply you with anything and everything in the drug line, including the latest and most popular remedies, Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, etc. Toilet Articles of every kind. French tissue paper, cheaper than the cheapest. We still have a few of those elegant and very popular

25-CENT BOOKS ON HAND.

A new supply in a short time. Ladies don't forget to try those Bluing Paddles. They are the finest bluing out. We have the largest stock of soaps in town. At the first opportunity try

OLD COUNTRY SOAP.

Five one-pound bars for 25 cents. Our Grocery department is complete, and all staple articles at prices to meet the times. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco of all kinds and at all prices. Don't forget the world renowned

NIGHT HAWK CIGAR.

Respectfully,

Corner Drug Store. F. A. SIGLER.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Hamburg wants more houses for rent.

A stock company is hot after natural gas at South Lyon.

Wheat throughout the county is some better than was predicted.

The Sanitarium at Battle Creek reaped a profit of $50,000 last year.

The big corn of William Livermore of Unadilla has got into the papers.

Frank Hicks is now the official stenographer of Oakland and Lapeer counties.

Mrs. Clara Hawley of Green Oak has been adjudged insane and sent to the Pontiac asylum.

Mason has a lively scandal. The dentist and another man's wife are the prominent parties.

Mr. Fred Coe of the Ypsilanti Commercial was recently married to Miss Lizzie Granger of Hamburg.

The dress stay factory at Ypsilanti is busy. It runs a force of 150 hands and is then behind on orders.

Two students of the Agricultural college have been suspended for talking disrespectfully to Prof. Johnson.

The mail route from Fredonia to Chelsea has been increased three miles, so as to include the new site at Fredonia.

Burglars relieved S. A. Carpenter of South Lyon of checks, notes and money to the amount of about $700 last week Wednesday.

Upwards of 100 vessels have sailed the lakes for from 30 to 40 years, and 50 of the same kind that confine their operations to Lake Michigan.

A series of twelve Sunday evening lectures has been commenced at the St. James church, Dexter. Subject: The Position of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Stephen Carpenter, of Mayville, Lapeer county, had 20 sheep killed by dogs, and the township paid him $100 for the satisfaction of maintaining a lot of worthless curs.

Frank S. Van Dyne, of Jackson, while traveling with a peddling outfit between Dansville and Williamston reports that he was attacked, Tuesday night, by highwaymen, and robbed of $75.

Charles Dowling, of Fenton, was arrested last March under a charge preferred by Miss Ellen Wilcox. He skipped, but was subsequently caught at Skaneateles, N. Y., and returned to Oakland county for trial. Recently he was called to the bar of justice, but the complaining witness testified that Charles and she were married July 6, and the case was dropped.

The Bohemian oat test case of M. McNamara of Summer vs. Wm. Gargett of the same township, tried at Ithaca last week, resulted in a judgment for McNamara, while a judment was taken on all the other cases with the understanding that they should be stayed until the close of the December term, the one case tried to be taken to the supreme court in the meantime for final decision. As that case goes, so will all the others be finally decided. —St. Louis Leader.

A Mr. P. M. Blake, from Hastings, is doing an extensive and profitable business in this county catching and shipping bull-frogs. He visits the various lakes in the county, catches three or four or more crates of the frogs and ships them to Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other cities, realizing on an average a net profit of 75 cents per dozen frogs. He recently caught from Pleasant lake, in Marion township, 140 dozens of the green-backed jumpers, occupying about a week or ten days time.—Republican.

A feat that has not been accomplished for some years was performed at Base Lake last Sunday. It was that of swimming clear across the lake, a distance of fully a mile. Those who accomplished the feat were three in number, viz: Wrennie George, Alexander Hardy and Wm. Putnam, of Ypsilanti. There were four starters, but when about one-third of the way across one of the boys gave out and had to be taken into a boat, two of which followed them across the lake. The distance was made in about forty-three minutes.—Leader.

A meeting of the board of Directors of the Livingston County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held last Saturday, when it was voted to purchase the Henderson site, on the Byron road, for new grounds, at $95 per acre. The grounds are about one mile from Howell, on the T. & A. road, which company will run trains to and from it during the Fair. The grounds will be immediately surveyed out and fenced, and the sheep and cattle sheds removed from the old site and placed there. A good track will be made and fine floral hall building constructed. If possible, a fair will be held in the fall. It certainly can be.—Democrat.

C. S. Howard, a young man claiming to be a traveling man for a Toledo firm, came here on Saturday last and presented a check for $25 from his firm, at the bank, but the cashier would not cash it without his being identified. He ran across Frank Cole of Ann Arbor, who is here taking orders for pictures, with whom he claimed an acquaintance and the two went to the bank but Cole had to get Thad Bailey to identify him, then the check was cashed and Cole and Howard went to Ann Arbor when Cole found that Howard registered in another name. He had Howard arrested and upon telegraphing the firm no such man was known to them. He, Howard, offered to pay over the balance of money if he was released, but the officers refused and he will probably go over the road.—Clinton Local.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, Lung and Chest effections. Trial bottles free at F. A. Sigler's Drug Store.

FIRE, FIRE!

WOOL,
WOOL, WOOL.

MONEY!!

M Y
O E
N
O E
M Y

Money, Money Money!!

Fire we have had. Wool we do not want. Money we must have. And we must say to every man, woman and child who owes us a cent that is due that during the next

30 DAYS

They must call and pay us. Do not wait for us to call on you. The old

"BEE HIVE"

Is swarming with bargains, Shelf and heavy Hardware, and our store rooms out doors around town filled with corn and fallow

CULTIVATORS,
HAY-RAKES,
HARROWS,

And everything in our line, going at prices that knock them all out doors.

Sash doors, blinds, lime, plaster, hair and salt constantly in store.

Consult your own interests and buy Hardware of

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

Teeple & Cadwell.

THE GERMAN ARMY IN SOCIETY

The Aristocratic Privilege Enjoyed by the Commanders of the Prussian Soldiers.

An American who has just come back from Germany treated several of us the other evening to a very interesting monologue on the German army in German society. When late in the sixteenth century Europe began to awake from feudalism she did so very slowly, and almost regretfully. Some of the worst features of the feudal regime remained, and remain even to this day. They may present themselves under a new aspect, assume a guise less shocking to the modern eye, but they are essentially the same as they were four or five hundred years ago. In Prussia the common soldier gets for three years' service his board, which is, to express it mildly, very plain and frugal. Besides, he gets a remuneration of 20 pfennig —5 cents per day. A young lieutenant after graduateing at five or six classic, polytechnic, and military schools, is entitled to a salary of 150 marks, or $37, a month. He is expected to provide for his uniform, and, if he is a cavalry officer, for his horse and servant. He has little expense in procuring a servant, for any common soldier thinks himself happy to get a position as an officer's servant, with $3 or $4 a month. A lieutenant from about 25 to 29 years old can not expect to be raised to the next highest rank, which is that of captain, before attaining at least his thirty-sixth year. Besides, it is always morally certain that every young officer has to spend four or five years in an out-of-the-way garrison in some provincial town. Nevertheless, it is a fact, proved by statistics (the favorite science of Bismarck), that the number of young men desirous to become officers in the army increases steadily year after year.

Now, how is this to be accounted for? Only one reason can be given for it, but that is ample. Every young man who enters the army as candidate for the officership, in so doing joins himself to the aristocracy of the land. His uniform opens to him the way to the highest circles of society. At all court festivals he is introduced into the presence of the king or kaiser, as the case may be. He is invited to all the great banquets, for which, however, he is obliged to pay his share. Thus it often happens that our lieutenant dines on several courses of airy but very expensive dishes, and after feasting on truffles and champagne goes to a cheap restaurant to quiet the cravings of his stomach with leberwurst and saurkrout. Every German officer, from the beardless lieutenant still in the habit of chewing candy to the gruff-voiced major, hopes to make his fortune by marrying the daughter of a rich parvenu. And it is a fact that nine out of every ten do succeed. There is no shorter, surer, and, as far as the young marriageable maiden is concerned, no more agreeable way of becoming part of the elite than the marriage with an officer, a young one if possible, but even an old one rather than none at all. The art of flirtation is an accomplishment deemed absolutely indispensable in every officer. Flirting is the young lieutenant's second nature. He flirts in the salon, in the theater, on the promenade. Only dueling is his great passion. By the rules of of the corps he is obliged to accept any challenge coming from persons not below him in social standing. The favorite duel of officers is the combat of swords, so called after the long and broad swords used. In this duel the fighting parties are half-naked—i. e., the upper half of their bodies is exposed. If an officer is caught dueling he is arrested and nominally sentenced. But he never thinks of taking this seriously. If he refuses to accept a challenge his fellow-officers compel him to leave the army.

It is a treat to watch a young lieutenant while he is drilling his men. He has four or five corporals to assist him. His chief occupation is to stand motionless but in threatening attitudes in the midst of the new soldiers. He very seldom says anything—that would be directly sacrificing his dignity. Whenever some unlucky recruit or other tries to rouse himself to a due appreciation of the glories of the soldier's life, and the corporal uses livelier language than usual, our lieutenant frowns. It is seldom, very seldom, that more is needed to set all things right in a second. But even if after the frown the refractory soldier continues "thick-headed," the lieutenant takes a step toward him. That is enough. Thus far no case is known where this extreme measure of discipline had not an immediate effect. The recruits are for the most part country people, good and honest, but stupid. They look upon the officer as a superior being. It never comes to their minds that he is made of the same clay as they themselves. The laws against insubordination are truly Draconian. The other day a young, intelligent man was sentenced to three years imprisonment because he had struck a low-minded corporal who had done his best to gall and insult the young man in every way he could.—
—[illegible]

THE STATE.

Murder and Suicide.

About a year ago Charles J. Wernan, a man 54 years old, went to Grand Rapids from Patterson, N. J., as a local agent for the Metropolitan life insurance company and took up quarters at Mrs. Susan Bonfoey's boarding house, No. 21 West Park place. A few weeks ago for some unknown reason Wernan was discharged.

Mr. Bonfoey was a kind-hearted, good natured woman and had nursed him through several weeks' illness with rheumatism, he had shown her some attention, and now that he was out of a job, they talked the situation over together and determined upon a business venture between Wernan and Mrs. Bonfoey's son, Jarred F. Chute, which came to fruition in the establishment of a carriage, paint and finishing shop on East Bridge street.

For the past few days Wernan has been sullen and appeared dissatisfied with the world and seemed to be feeding some private aggravation. He expressed himself as dissatisfied with the business relations, and told the landlady that he proposed to return to his wife and five children in New Jersey.

The statement recalled the fact that he owed her a fifteen weeks board bill, and Mrs. Bonfoey presented it to him. A sharp discussion followed, and soon two pistol shots were heard in quick succession. Mrs. Bonfoey's daughter rushed into the room and found her mother dead, and near by on the floor the dead body of her murderer with a smoking revolver in his hand. An empty flask, which had contained poor whisky, letters, photographs, and an unsigned check for $100 were found upon Wernan's person. No reason for the horrible deed is known except anger over the board bill. The murderer was not addicted to liquor.

Mrs. Bonfoey was three times married and leaves three children, Jared T. Chute, Miss Lida Chute of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. George Strynbrough of Rockford.

A Cold Blooded Murder.

Peter W. Burcha of Detroit, an engineer on the Bay City division of the Michigan Central road, was shot and instantly killed on the evening of July 27 by R. W. Landon, a young man about 20 years old, whom Burcha had charged with criminal intimacy with Mrs. Burcha. The murderer immediately gave himself up. He takes the matter coolly and claims that he was perfectly justified in the shooting. Young Landon has always borne a good name, and was the most gentlemanly of men. His language was wholly free from profanity, and his manner child-like and simple. It is thought startling developments will be brought out in the trial.

She Hoodooed 'Em.

Charles W. Stoughton and wife of Lansing, both colored, assaulted Henrietta Lee, an aged Negress, tearing long gashes in her arms with needles.

Both swore in court that Mrs. Lee had "hoodooed" them, causing innumerable toads to fill their cellar and yard. Slimy flying lizards haunted them, and both became deathly sick whenever Mrs. Lee was about. God told them, they said to draw blood on her and the witchcraft would cease.

Both were fined and sentenced to 30 days in jail. Stoughton was formerly an attorney at Cassopolis, coming to Lansing in May.

STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Commercial bank of Port Huron was burglarized the other noon while the clerks were at dinner. The burglars gained entrance into the bank by climbing in at a back window. It is the general theory of the officers that they came up Black river in a boat and, fastening it to the dock in the rear of Bondy & Johnston's store, crawled under the back part of the store into an enclosure back of the bank, where they could work for hours without being seen. A ladder was found against the building and the window was raised. After securing their plunder the thieves no doubt returned in the same manner in which they came.

Special elections have been ordered in Menominee and Marinette, Wis., to bond each city for $50,000 to aid in the construction of an inter-state draw-bridge across the Menominee river at its mouth. The election in Menominee will be on August 8, and at Marinette August 9. A street railway company to connect the two cities is to be incorporated soon.

Sergt. Conger, chief of the state weather service, reports that corn, potatoes and oats in the southern tiers of counties were unfavorably affected by last week's hot weather and in good shape in the north central counties. Pastures are "burned up" in the southern counties. Hay crop about the average, wheat a little below, oat crop up to the average.

The celebration of Court Pride ancient order of foresters of Ishpeming, at Marquette, Saturday, July 23d, drew thousands from all the up-road towns, and was the largest celebration ever held there. Calumet cornet band took the first prize of $300, and the Ishpeming band second prize of $100. Marquette won in the base ball tournament.

A company has been organized at Flint, with a capital of $100,000, for the manufacture of the Skinner automatic car coupler. The main office will be located at Flint, while the work will be done at Detroit. The officers are: Oren Stone, president; John Skinner, vice-president; A. D. McCall, treasurer; J. N. Blake, secretary.

At the competitive drill between the two companies of the agricultural college cadets the colors were won by Company A, Capt. Bates. The judges were Col. Black of Fort Wayne, and Adjt. Appleyard of the state troops. In the individual competition in the manual of arms, Corporal J. W. O'Bannon won the medal.

Miss Maggie McDonald of Lake Linden, whose legs were taken off in a railroad accident near Calumet last April, at the time when two lady companions were killed, will visit Detroit for the purpose of securing artificial limbs. The recovery of the young lady is one of the most remarkable cases on record in the state.

Andrew A. Anderson of Ishpeming died the other morning from the effect of injuries received in a runaway accident a few days before. Mr. Anderson was 40 years old, a native of Sweden, and one of the most prominent public and business men in northern Michigan. He leaves his family a comfortable fortune.

One drive-well has been put down at the Soldier's Home at Grand Rapids to the depth of twenty-nine feet, and there is five feet of water in the bottom of it. Others will be sunk, and if a sufficient supply of water can be secured it will be used for the home instead of going to the brook.

Capt. William A. Owen, a well known citizen of Detroit, was driving rapidly up Woodward avenue the other day, when his carriage collided with a passing vehicle and the captain was hurled to the ground, his brains being scattered around for several feet. Death was almost instantaneous.

The Michigan Association have called a reunion of cavalrymen, to be called the Custer's Brigade Reunion, inviting the surviving members of all cavalry regiments recruited in Michigan to be present at Vicksburg, Kalamazoo county, Sep. 20, 21 and 22, Gen. R. A. Alger commanding.

Wm. Weir courted Sarah Lemon near Grand Rapids for fourteen years and then married some one else. Mrs. Lemon has commenced suit for $500 damages, for, as she puts it, she means to make him pay his board bill.

At Benton Harbor three men standing on the front platform of a street car were having a friendly scuffle when one of them, named J. H. Richmond, fell off and the car passing over his head killed him instantly.

At Annapolis Royal, the oldest town in British America, a large amount of money in German and Russian coins and $2,000 in continental scrip was found in a cellar underneath the residence of Sheriff Bennett.

Eli Parker, an old and highly respected citizen of Charlotte, was killed by his bull at an early hour the other morning. He was found by his boy literally torn to pieces. The bull has been shot.

Rev. Hiram Smith, one of the first graduates of Amherst college, and the last representative of his class, died in Hillsdale recently, aged 87. He was a Presbyterian preacher for 55 years.

The board of state auditors has allowed the northwestern manufacturing company (oleomargarine) $7,335.60 for injury to its plant and business under the unconstitutional oleomargarine law.

Julian F. Mills, arrested for drunkenness, proposes to use Saranac for $20,000, because by the arrest the alienation of his girl's affections was occasioned, and she had lots of ducats.

Ed. Wrigglesworth, a young man 19 years old, living near Bancroft, was run over by a water wagon drawn by a threshing engine the other day, crushing his breast and bowels.

A cataract has been removed from the eye of Mrs. Eli Erway of Ionland. She had not been able to see for two years, but after the operation sight was almost instantly restored.

C. E. Behle, special pension examiner at Cincinnati, who denounced the president on account of the rebel flag episode, has been dismissed from the service.

The Colby mine safe company at Bessemer was robbed of about $5,000 the other day. The day before was pay day, when there was about $30,000 in the safe.

The jury disagreed in the trial of Ida M. Peterson for the murder of her husband at Escanaba, and a new trial is ordered for Menominee.

A Saginaw justice of the peace refused to marry a couple aged 75 and 70 years respectively, because they only had with them 75 cents ready cash.

William Law of Caro refused $400 for his horse. The next day the animal ran away, struck his head against a tree and was killed.

Several hundred Michigan labors have been hired by the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic, and 500 more are wanted.

Coldwater district camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church opens at Coldwater Aug. 1 with thirty divines present.

It is said that 150 employes in the Grand Trunk shops at Port Huron will leave for the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Since June 25 William Cowles of Burlington, Calhoun county, has buried six children, all dying of diphtheria.

Merrano, the Italian who slashed his cousin at Thompson, Schooleraft county, goes to Jackson for ten years.

Maj. Lowell Hall, one of the oldest settlers of the Grand River Valley, died in Grand Rapids a few days ago.

The citizens of Flushing have voted to bond the village for $5,000 to assist in building a railroad.

Henry Holliston of Crystal Falls, accidentally shot his wife killing her instantly, a few days ago.

Mrs. Polly Sawyer, mother of Hon. A. J. Sawyer of Ann Arbor, died in Chelsea a few days ago.

Wm. Stebbins, inmate of the Midland poor house, suicided by cutting his throat. He was 82.

The members of the Tenth Michigan infantry will have a reunion at Bancroft in August.

James Moore of Hancock has been appointed to West Point from the eleventh district.

The Battle Creek building and loan association will reorganize with $1,000,000 capital.

Wm. Taylor, who fell and broke his back at Oakland, has since died of his injuries.

Rochester people talk of locating and working a gold mine in the upper peninsula.

Chris Johnson, a Menominee farmer, was instantly killed by lightning the other day.

It is said that a Wyandotte third warder sold his wife to a Dearborn farmer for $35.

Marquette will put in $100,000 worth of electric light plant of the Edison make.

William Anderson, age 83, found dead in his bed at Grand Rapids. Old age.

Commissioner Raymond says there is lots of wildcat insurance in Michigan.

Senator Palmer will address the pioneers of Dewitt, Clinton county, Aug. 25.

Subscriptions for the Masonic home in Grand Rapids continue to come in.

A reunion of Gen. Custer's brigade will be held at Vicksburg Sept. 20-22.

Anti-hat-tipping societies are being organized throughout the state.

Bancroft will hold a union market fair October 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Kalamazoo celery crop this year will be worth about $375,000.

Jacob Yawger, a resident of Hillsdale since 1855, is dead.

Considerable counterfeit coin is in circulation in the state.

Elihu Davis, for 45 years a resident of Hillsdale, is dead.

Minneapolis had a $260,000 fire on the 27th ult.

The Alpena gas well has struck salt rock.

Grass Lake is to have a $15,000 flouring mill.

Richmond is boring for gas.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White	$	74 @	75
" Red		72 @	73½
CORN, per bu		41 @	42
OATS, "		32 @	33
BARLEY,	1	10 @	1 15
TIMOTHY SEED	2	05 @	2 10
CLOVER SEED, per bag		@	4
FEED, per cwt	11	50 @	12 00
FLOUR—Michigan patent		75 @	5 00
Michigan roller	4	00 @	4 25
Minnesota patent	5	00 @	5 25
Minnesota bakers'	4	00 @	4 25
Michigan rye	3	75 @	3 40
APPLES, new, per bbl		75 @	5 00
PEACHES, per bu	1	00 @	1 25
CHERRIES, per bu	2	50 @	3 00
PLUMS, (wild) per bu	2	75 @	3 00
RASPBERRIES, Lawton per bu	3	50 @	4 00
PEARS per bu		@	1 25
HUCKLEBERRIES "	2	50 @	3 00
BEANS, picked	1	75 @	1 75
" unpicked	1	10 @	1 20
BEESWAX		25 @	28
BUTTER		14 @	16
CHEESE, per lb		@	9
DRIED APPLES, per lb		4½ @	5½
EGGS, per doz		12 @	13
HONEY, per lb		@	7
HOPS		32 @	30
HAY, per ton, clover	6	50 @	7 00
" " timothy	11	00 @	11 50
MALT, per bu		85 @	90
ONIONS, per bbl	2	75 @	3 00
POTATOES, per bu		95 @	1 00
TOMATOES, per box	1	25 @	1 50
POULTRY—Chickens, per lb		14 @	15
Geese		9 @	
Turkeys		9 @	10
Ducks per pair		@	
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	1	@	1
Family	1	00 @	1 5
Extra Mess beef	7	50 @	8 50
Lard		7 @	0 7½
Dr'sd Hogs, cwt	6	50 @	6 75
Hams		12 @	12½
Veal, dressed		6 @	7
Sheep, dressed		7 @	8
Lambs "		9 @	10
Shoulders		8 @	8¼
Bacon		10 @	10
Tallow, per lb		3 @	3
HIDES—Green City per lb		6 @	
Country		@	6½
Cured		7½ @	8
Salted		@	9
Sheep skins, wool		50 @	1 50

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market ; shipping steers, $3.00@$4.00; stockers and feeders $1.75@; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.25@2.75; Texas cattle, $ @ .

HOGS—Market rough and mixed $5. @ ; packing and shipping, $5 50@5.; light, $5. @5 ; skips, $3 2 @ .

SHEEP—Market ; natives, $ @4 ; western, $2 50@3 5 Texans, $2.75@3 0; lambs, $1.50 5. per head.

The Country's Convict Labor.

From the second annual report of the Commissioner of Labor which regulates entirely to the subject of convict labor and represents but a part of the work of the labor bureau during the fiscal year, it is seen that the total number of prisoners of all grades employed in the institutions comprehended in the report is 64,349, the males numbering 58,454 and the females 5,895. Of this total number 45,277 are engaged in producting labor of some kind, 15,100 are engaged in prison duties, and 3,072 are sick or idle. Of the total number 14,827 are employed under the public account system, 15,670 under the contract system, 567 under the piece-price system, and 9,194 under the lease system. The state having the largest number of convicts in the institutions considered is New York, its total being 9,703.

Included in these computations are 1,240 prisoners of the United States, sentenced to different penal institutions of the several states and territories. The prison population of the classes of institutions treated of is, as stated, 64,349, a proportion of the population of the United States, as at present estimated, of one in 930; but the proportion to those engaged in merchanical, agricultural and mining pursuits in the whole country is about one convict to every 300 persons so employed.

The total value of goods made and work done by productive labor in the penal institutions of the whole country is $28,753,999. It took 45,277 convicts one year to produce this total value. It would have taken 35,534 free laborers to have produced the same quantity of goods in the same time; or in other words, a free laborer is equal to 1.27 convict, or, to reverse the statement, one convict is equal to .78 of a free laborer. The number of free laborers necessary to perform the same labor has been figured from the estimates of prison officials and others familiar with the work.

The state producing the largest amount of convict-made goods is New York, the value there being $6,286,320. The next state in rank is Illinois, producing $3,284,267 worth of convict-made goods. Dakota comes at the bottom of the list with a product of $11,577.

The industry employing the greatest number of convicts is that of the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which 7,476 males and 133 females, or a total of 7,609 prisoners are engaged. As showing the amount of competition in some of the leading industries between convict and free labor, the statement is made regarding the boot and shoe trade that the per capita product of free labor for the year is $1,492 in all the states in which boots and shoes are manufactured in prison, while the per capita for convict labor is $1,327 per annum. The product for all states, whether employing convicts on boots or shoes or not, is $1,496. These values show that so far as boots and shoes are concerned the convict produces as much per annum as the free laborer, lacking $169 per capita.

THE NATION.

An organization known as the "anti-coercion" society has been formed in Chicago and the objects of the same are declared to be "to aid the people of Ireland in their efforts to win self-government; to render moral and financial support to the Irish National League in Ireland, and to unite and organize the Irish citizens of Chicago and vicinity so as to make their efforts in behalf of Ireland more effective and conducive to the welfare of the national cause."

It will be a matter of important interest to United States exporters of horses, cattle and swine into Manitoba, the northwest territories and British Columbia to know that the dominion government has imposed quarantine regulations which preclude absolutely the importation in those sections of the country of any cattle except for breeding purposes, and they are only to be imported subject to the most stringent quarantine regulations.

A special to the Denver Republican from Leadville says: Two laborers, Joseph Gaback and Harry Doyle, were instantly killed the other morning by the premature explosion of a blast on the Colorado Midland railroad. The men were blown high in the air and came down lifeless. Their eyes protruded from their sockets and the bodies horribly mutilated.

Filemon Zelewski, who was arrested on board the steamer Champagne in New York harbor the other night, charged with absconding with 151,725 gulden or florins (85,000) from the Austrian government, was arranged before United States Commissioner Lyman and remanded. Zelewski was a clerk in the postoffice at Vienna and stole the amount stated therefrom.

L. O. Wilson, a postoffice clerk in Kansas city, Mo., has been arrested charged with opening letters. He is 23 years old and has been in the postal service for about nine months. He punctured letters with a bodkin, and by a microscope ascertained their contents. If no money or postal notes were seen, the punctured places were obliterated by a rubber.

Virginia Hudson, aged 7 years, a Negro child is in jail in Granville, S. C., for murder. She killed a child 1 year old in Butler township, and threw the body in a well. She struck the victim over the head with a board till it was dead. This is the youngest murderess ever known. Her imprisonment is merely a matter of form.

The people of Arizona are greatly excited over suits of ejectment brought by the attorney general and the commissioner of immigration, who bought questionable land titles and then instituted proceedings against the settlers. The accused are threatened with hanging, and unless Gov. Zulich removes the officers steps will be taken to have them removed.

As a west bound freight was approaching Franconia station, Mexico, on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad near Needles, the engine plunged at full speed into an arroya, the bridge over which had been burned. The fireman, named Sparks, was instantly killed. J. T. Riley, engineer, and George Gibson brakeman, were fatally injured.

The revenue cutter Rush, cruising on Behring sea, has made several captures recently of boats violating the law in reaching seal. The Challenge of Seattle was taken, and 151 skins recovered. The British schooner Anna Beck yielded 324 skins. The officers and crews will be tried by the United States court at Sitka.

Great damage has been done by freshets in Massachusetts. In a distance of six miles 20 washouts occurred. Many bridges have been washed away and railroad traffic suspended. Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut also suffered heavily.

A construction train on the Chicago & Alton road, on which were 100 laborers, was run into by a freight train near Hopedale, Ill., the other morning. Eighteen laborers and train men were killed, and several severely injured.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio road near Albion, Ind., a few days ago, and five persons were killed. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, which it is reported, was done for the purpose of wrecking the train.

John Harp of Bryan Maur, Pa., had a shepard dog to which his son Allan, aged 16 years, became greatly attached. The dog died the other day and the next night the lad blew out his brains over the grave of the beloved animal.

The town of Deposit, N. Y., was flooded the other day by the rapid rise of the waters in the creek. The water was two feet deep all around the depot and railroad buildings. Great damage was done to property.

President Cleveland says a written invitation to visit any city will receive as much consideration as though a delegation were to come to Washington to present it, and urges that no more delegations be sent.

Joseph Neave, a farmer near Falmouth, Ky., was deliberately murdered by his son John the other morning. The murderer then took refuge in his house and defied arrest. A mob to lynch him is organizing.

Everything is reported quiet in the coke region, and the Pinkerton men will be withdrawn in a few days. It is feared that the scarcity of cars will necessitate the shuting down of some of the ovens.

One thousand feet of the track of the Erie road have been washed into the Susquehanna river four miles west of Susquehanna, Pa. Land slides have caused the abandonment of the Jefferson branch.

Springfield, O., has a financial sensation. The receiver of the insolvent firm of Whitely, Fassler and Kelly has brought suit against Jerome Fassler, a former member of the firm, for $84,225 24.

A corporation, consisting of nine-tenths of the envelope manufacturers in the United States, has been formed to control the trade in that line of stationery. Prices will be raised in the near future.

For want of jurisdiction the inter-state commission has dismissed the complaint of the traders' and travelers' union against the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Crawford, in charge of naval hospital in East Washington, has been arrested, charged with violating the anti-polygamy law.

Disastrous floods have occurred recently in the New England states, at Great Barrington, Mass., a number of lives are said to have been lost.

Assistant Cashier Meline of the treasury has gone to Cincinnati with a force of clerks to examine the condition of the subtreasury in that city.

The cashier of the citizens' savings bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, is sojourning in Canada. His expenses are paid by the funds of the bank.

G. W. Phinny, M. B. Sinclair and Cain Sanford of Bertram, Texas, were killed by lightning. The flash came from a perfectly clear sky.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn says the Anti-Poverty society will have a presidential candidate in the field in the next presidential campaign.

Mrs. Logan who was seriously injured by being thrown from a carriage in Carbondale, Ill., some time ago, is slowly improving.

Three miners met a horrible death in the Susquehana coal mine the other day, as a result of the explosion of fire-damp.

Lieut. J. T. Lane, a prominent lawyer of Lebanon, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed the other day by N. B. Lester.

It is believed that Oscar J. Harvey's frauds on the government have extended further than was at first supposed.

A boiler explosion in Houston, Texas, resulted in the instant death of three men and the fatal injury of one other.

The strike of the coke operators in Pennsylvania just ended, resulted in a loss to the operators of over $1,000,000.

One of the large beef packing houses in Chicago, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss $200,000.

It is said President and Mrs. Cleveland will postively make the western trip this fall.

President Cleveland accepts the second invitation to visit St. Louis in September.

Chicago capitalists are agitating the question of an underground railway.

Ex-Congressman Ash H. Glover died in Georgetown, Ky., on the 21st inst.

Mrs. Cleveland was 23 years old on the 21st inst.

About Mileage Tickets.

Louis Garrison brought suit against the Grand Trunk railroad company because that company would not sell him a 1,000 mile ticket at the price paid by commercial travelers, and the Michigan Central company complains that the Grand Trunk company was selling to commercial travelers at lower rates than to the public generally. The defendant admits the fact as charged, but avers that nothing alleged is in connict with the law. The opinion reviews and discusses at length the various points set up by the defendant and concludes as follows:

"Common carriers may continue the issuance of mileage passenger tickets, the charges for which must be reasonable and just and free from unjust discrimination or unreasonable preference. Persons belonging to the class known as commercial travelers are not privileged to ride over railroads at lower rates than paid by other persons. Whatever reasonable rates commercial travelers are made to pay other travelers may be made to pay. To charge one more than the other is unjust discrimination, and this is true whether tickets issued are mileage tickets or in some other form.

"The refusal of the defendant, the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway company, to sell the complainant, Larrison, a 1,000 mile ticket for $ 0, the price at which said company was selling such tickets to commercial travelers, and the neglect to publish rates at which defendant was offering to sell mileage tickets, were alike in conflict with the 'act to regulate commerce.'"

A Year's Collections.

Hon. Jos. S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, has submitted to Secretary Fairchild a preliminary report of the operations of that service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were $118,835,757. This is $1,932,885 more than the collections for the previous fiscal year. The cost of collection was about $4,075,000. During the year the offices of the several collectors of internal revenue have been examined as frequently as possible, and the reports received indicate a very generally satisfactory condition of the internal revenue service. The receipts from the different objects of taxation, as compared with the receipts for the previous year were as follows: Spirits, $59,829,322, a decrease of $3,262,944; tobacco, $30,108,057, an increase of $2,200,700; fermented liquors, $21,922,187, an increase of $1,215,456; oleomargarine, $723,948, all increase; banks and bankers, $4,288, all increase; miscellaneous, $247,945, an increase of $21,435. The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, on which tax was paid during the year, were as follows: Spirits distilled from grapes, apples and peaches, 1,211,532 gallons, a decrease of 344,462; spirits distilled from other materials, 86,186,859 gallons, a decrease of 5,126,503; number of cigars, 3,788,305,443, an increase of 277,405,955; number of cigarettes, 1,584,505,200, an increase of 275,543,850; snuff 6,561,873 pounds, an increase of 395,825; tobacco 199,937,648 pounds, an increase of 14,511,455; fermented liquors, 23,121,526 barrels, an increase of 2,410,203 barrels. The above figures indicate a decrease in the consumption of spirituous liquors and a corresponding increase in the consumption of malt liquors.

Of the amount of internal revenue receipts Michigan has contributed the handsome sum of $1,601,907.

Color Line in Georgia.

The educational committee of the house and senate of the Georgia legislature have reported in favor of the Glenn bill, which makes it a penalty for any teacher to teach a white child in a colored school or a colored child in a white school, the schools being kept separate by a constitutional law of the state. The passage of this bill is accepted in Atlanta as the fixed policy of the state. There was little discussion in the committee. Every white man voted for the bill, the two colored members of the committee voting adversely.

ALAS.

Alas for all high hopes and all desires!
Like leaves in yellow autumn-time they fall.
Alas for prayers and psalms and love's pure fires!
One silence and one darkness ends them all.

Alas for all mankind—sad, fleeting race!
Alas, my love, for you and me alas!
Some day death holds us in a close embrace;
We, too, like all the rest, from earth must pass.

Alas to think we shall forget some hours
Whereof the memory like love's planet glows—
Forget them, as the year her withered flowers—
Forget them, as the sun forgets the rose.

Our keenest rapture, our most deep despair,
Our hopes, our deeds, our laughter and our tears,
Shall be no more at all upon the air—
No more at all through all the endless years.

We shall be mute beneath the grass and dew.
We shall be very mute there in death's state—
And you will be as I, and I as you—
One sameness shed upon us and one fate.

—Philip Bourke Marston.

SET IN DIAMONDS.

By Charlotte M. Braeme

CHAPTER XXX.

"WHAT SHALL I DO?"

No words could tell Jennie's horror, fright, and dismay, she had placed the point lace carelessly on the table, one corner of the piece hung down and touched the ground. Jennie quite forgot that mischievous little kitten called Snowball was basking in the window, lazily enjoying the warm sunshine; raising its pretty head when Jennie closed the door, and finding itself left quite alone, began to speculate as to what piece of mischief it would enjoy next; a tempting tassel hung from the sofa pillow, but that was straightforward fun, nothing at all particular in it; a reel of blue silk had fallen to the ground, but no sensible kitten could occupy itself long with that.

Ah, delightful, a corner of the delicate lace, just enough to make Snowball long for more: it was delightful to pull and pull until the lovely soft lace had covered him and he could not extricate himself. Down it all fell, and Snowball lay underneath. It was enough to make the duchesses of Neath rise from their graves. Little recked Snowball; never had he enjoyed a romp better, the only pity was there was no other kitten near to enjoy it. Imagine Jennie's horror when she saw what had happened—Snowball curled up in the soft folds of the precious lace; she gave one little cry of despair, then raised the treasure cautiously.

Alas there was one great hole—a great rent in the corner, the rest was uninjured—a rent in the lace that had been cherished as a family heirloom, the precious lace that the duchess was to wear to-morrow and which was a small fortune in itself. What should she do! Jennie's pretty face grew white with horror and dismay.

"Oh, Snowball, you have ruined me," she cried; "the duchess will never forgive me this—she never can. What shall I do!"

Jennie forgot her pretty cap and pink ribbons; she forgot the handsome gamekeeper and the sunshiny morning; she could only wring her hands in dismay.

"What shall I do?" she cried. Then folding the priceless lace most carefully, she carried it to the housekeeper's room, where with many tears she told her story.

"Can you not mend it?" asked Mrs. Hilton, the housekeeper, a kindly woman, who liked Jennie Dane.

"Mend it!" cried Jennie: "no, not if I were to try forever. Those who make such lace as this know how to mend it—no others."

"If the makers can mend," said Mrs. Hilton, "you are all right, Jennie; for I am told there is a person living at Lime Terrace, just outside Clavering, who makes the finest lace in England."

"Point lace?" asked Jennie in wonder.

"Yes, point lace. I have heard how many guineas she can make a yard by it, but I forget. Take it to her Jennie; she will do it."

"I will go at once," said Jennie, and in a few minutes she was hurrying down the high-road. A thousand gamekeepers would not have interested her now, she could think only of what the duchess would say if the lace were spoiled.

That same morning Mrs. Grey sat at work in the upper room of No. 9 Lime Terrace. She had seen the duke ride by on horseback followed by his groom. She had seen the duchess drive past in her carriage; on her beautiful face there was a look of peace, as though her eyes had rested on something so bright and beautiful that they had caught brightness and hope. She will not leave her place by the window for one moment, lest the pony carriage should pass again, and she might miss it.

Down the high-road comes the tall, slender figure of a girl walking hastily, evidently holding something that she prizes very much—hastening evidently to the terrace; and when she comes nearer, Mrs. Grey recognizes the pretty face, pale now with fear. She has seen the girl amongst the servants that came from the Castle to the church. She is not surprised when she hears a rap at the door, and the little maid comes to tell her that she is wanted; but she will not quit her place—she will not miss her one gleam of happiness—her one look at the beautiful face as the carriage drives back.

"Let the person who wishes to see me come up stairs," she said, and a few moments afterward Jennie with her pretty, pale, frightened face rushed into the room.

"Do forgive me!" cried Jennie; "I am in such trouble, I forgot to rap."

Then she paused abruptly, and in wonder. She knew something of life, and she saw at one glance that she was speaking to a lady Jennie dropped a pretty courtesy, and stood still.

"I am sorry you are in trouble," said a refined, musical voice, at which Jennie was more astonished than ever.

"I am indeed in trouble," she replied, both voice and manner completely changed. "I had some very valuable lace belonging to the duchess in my charge, and I have been careless over it."

Jennie told just what had happened, and showed the damage done. But before Mrs. Grey looked at the lace, she asked, suddenly:

"Are you the Duchess of Neath's maid?"

"Yes," replied Jennie; "and a very careless maid I am."

"The duchess's own maid?" repeated Mrs. Grey.

Her face flushed, her eyes grew bright. A mad impulse was on her to kiss the hands that served her daughter—to kiss that pretty face so often near her daughter's, but she checked herself. She sat perfectly still, and the bright flush faded into deadly pallor.

"Yes," repeated Jennie, "I am the duchess's own maid. She gave me the lace this morning, and see what has happened."

Mrs Grey had to wait until the trembling of her hands ceased. The maid looked at her in wonder. Why should she tremble so? Wisely enough she made no remark. Mrs Grey looked at the lace.

"I can mend it," she said, "but it will take me the whole day and half the night."

"The duchess will not want it until to-morrow evening," cried Jennie. "I might run across the park and fetch it early to-morrow morning. Oh, madame!" she added with a burst of passionate tears, "I shall be so grateful to you. The duchess is so kind; she is as kind as an angel! I can not bear to displease her."

A thousand questions rose from the longing heart to the longing lips, but she repressed them. It was not from her daughter's servants that she must seek to hear news of her daughter, and yet, how could she let her go without one word that she thirsted to hear.

"You must be very happy," she said.

"That I am," interrupted Jennie, "no one could be happier. I only wish," continued the pretty coquette, "that I was steadier; I forget very often. The duchess is a lady worth serving well; the duke is a good master, but he is firmer, and, perhaps, more just—she is all kindness."

Ah, little Sunbeam, how well she remembered the loving smile on the baby face, the loving light in the baby eyes. No wonder that she had grown up as kind as an angel, the promise of kindly grace was always with her. She would have given the whole world to ask a few questions quite immaterial, but she would not.

"I must be content," she said; "I have had my heart's desire."

Then it was arranged that she should work at the lace until it was finished, and that quite early in the morning Jennie should hasten over for it.

"You will be very careful over it," said Jennie suddenly remembering the value of the lace, and that the lady before her—although she was a lady, and had once been a very beautiful one—was a perfect stranger. "You will be very careful, Mrs. Grey; of course, you know the value of the lace as well as I do."

A sudden fear as to whether she had done a wise thing in bringing it here seized her.

"It is not the mere worth of it in money," she continued, "though her grace says it is priceless, but all that magnificent lace is considered quite a sacred heir-loom in the Neath family."

"Come early to-morrow morning," said Mrs. Grey with quiet dignity; "you will find it ready for you."

But Jennie did not sleep well that night. With the usual consistent justice of her charming sex, she declared to herself that she should hate Michael Hands forever after this.

"If he had not been passing there just at that time it would never have happened," she said to herself. "I will never speak to him again."

Jennie rose early in the morning; she had not slept all night. With the dawn of the sun she hastened to Lime Terrace. There was the lace so beautifully mended that no one could ever have told any damage had been done to it. Mrs. Grey had sat up all night to finish it.

"How am I to thank you?" cried Jennie, rapturously. "What should I have done without you?"

"I want no thanks," said Mrs. Grey, and then Jennie blushed.

"I feel ashamed to ask what I shall pay you?" she said.

"I want no payment," she replied. "I am pleased to have done you good service."

Her heart clung to the girl. She could not bear to see her go. She seemed in some measure to bring her nearer her to her heart's desire.

"I should be pleased," she said, "at any time to mend any lace for the duchess."

"You are very kind," said Jennie, gratefully; "I do not know how to thank you. I must hurry away. I must have both lace and dress ready before the duchess rings for me."

Still the desolate heart clung to her.

"Will you come in to see sometimes?" she said. "I—I should be very pleased. I am very lonely."

Jennie flushed with pleasure.

"That I will," she said. "I shall be very pleased to call."

Jennie hastened home, the lace was draped to admiration. The duchess was delighted, but Jennie's conscience was ill at rest. She did not like anything concealed from her.

No one could have told that any injury had been done to the lace: it was so skillfully, cleverly repaired, that it was impossible to detect the mischief, still Jennie was not happy. She had always been frank enough over her misdeeds, and she did not like concealing this one. She waited until the dinner-party was over, and then, while she was brushing the beautiful dark masses of hair, she told the duchess the whole story of her misfortune, and its remedy.

"Show me the lace," said the duchess kindly.

When she saw it, she praised the skill with which it had been repaired.

"Who did it?" was the next question.

Jennie told her, adding eagerly that, although she lived in a small house—in one of those pretty cottages in Lime Terrace—she was most certainly a lady.

"The thing I regretted so much, your grace," added Jennie, "was that, after working all day and sitting up all night, she would not "take any payment at all."

"Would not take payment?" repeated her grace. What a strange thing. Yet you say she is poor?"

"She must be poor, your grace, to live in Lime Terrace—all the people in Lime Terrace are poor."

"I must call and thank her," said the duchess, with a kindly impulse: "it was very kind of her."

The duchess was very tired that evening—the next few days were busy ones; and it so happened that the July sun was shining high in the heavens before the Duchess of Neath called to thank Mrs. Grey for her kindness over the lace.

"I well take her a basket of fruit," she said, "and some flowers."

So that when the pony-carriage stopped at Lime Terrace it was well laden.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Secretary Endicott's Perplexity.

Secretary Endicott has an elephant on his hands, and one that is causing the rich blue blood in his veins to course through his system faster than is healthy for him in this hot weather. This elephant is, "How shall the clerks be accommodated in the new war department building when it is finished, and where will the esthetic furniture come from, now that only $10,000 has been appropriated for furnishing all these luxuries?" The building is to be ready for occupancy by January next, and, as the law requires that all the bureaus except the signal service and a portion of the surgeon general's office, which are now in rented buildings, are to be brought in the new one, this will bring an army of clerks, and to fix them in place will be quite a job. The secretary, by law, will be required to use all the old furniture now in service, and he dreads the idea of having to come in contact with the old-time three-legged stools, ant-eaten desks and old fashioned clerks. He is crawing on the Democratic reform policy with many grimaces.

The Princess' Hals Crown.

A crowd thronged King's Cross Station, London, the other day to witness the departure of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his family for Sandringham, and were gratified by a little unrehearsed effect, as well as a proof that royality is not altogether exempt from that frequent failing of the masses—a penchant for "goodies." The mysterious automatic box which yields up sticks of chocolate in return for the insertion of a penny was the object of special attention from H. R. H. Princess Maud of Wales, whose approving confirmation a few days after may have accounted for the abstraction which led the young lady to pop a half crown into the fatal slit in place of the humble copper.

The mistake was discovered as the coin slipped from her fingers, and so genuine and unaffected was the horror expressed in the exclamation, "Oh, my half crown!" that the appreciative bystanders were sympathetically silent till the Prince of Wales, with a twinkle in his eye, gravely advised his youngest daughter to square matters by the insertion of the now unpassable French pennies on future occasions. A burst of hearty laughter and cheering ensued, during which young Princess blushing furiously, retreated to the railway carriage.

The Man Who Saved Victoria's Life.

Incorrect statements have been published respecting the naval officer who saved the queen's life in 1834. Here are the real facts: His name was Joseph Saunders and he was master of the cutter Emerald. The mishap took place as that craft was entering Plymouth harbor with the late Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria on board. The princess was asked Saunders to look after a favorite dog, when a steamer collided with the cutter, carrying away her rigging and taking the mast. Exclaiming "For God's sake come forward, or you will both be killed!" Saunders promptly hurried the distinguished party out of danger, and would not allow them to be transferred to a boat until the mast was made safe. The duchess and princess were duly grateful, and on Saunders taking the dog of his future queen to the hotel at which she stayed at Plymouth, she inquired the cause of the accident. His reply was that when admirals and other superior officers were on board they took the charge of the vessel out of his hands; to which the princess retorted, with characteristic common sense, that if there were not so many commanding officers disasters would not occur. She also added that when she was on board he was never to give up the charge of his vessel. The Duchess of Kent presented Saunders with a prayer book and Bible. He got on special pension as pay for saving the life of her present majesty, and has long been dead. Two daughters are at present living at South sea, and two grandsons are in the navy.

The queen of the Sandwich Islands is visiting this country. Gracious How surprised she will be and how insignificant she will feel the first time she claps her eyes on a pretty American girl with a big bustle.

Amy.

From the Youth's Companion.

Amy, at nine years of age, was a healthy, happy little girl, whose world was bounded by the farm on which she lived, her dolls and her school. Before she was ten years old her father had inherited a small property and she was taken into a large city to live.

Her mother had large social ambitions, much beyond her husband's means, which were not great. She was resolved to push her way into what she called good society, but which was really only the set of those who live for amusement and fashion, and care for little beside the cheaply bought admiration of others.

Amy was sent to a school where she met only the children of families who were or who pretended to be rich. She was extravagantly dressed in order to keep her place among them. Instead of talking about their play or studies they chatted incessantly of balls, Germans and the chances of their elder sisters, who were "out" of marrying rich men. She and her companions gave receptions and balls and acted in private theatricals in exact imitation of their elders.

At home Amy saw her mother's desperate struggles to vie with wealthy women in dress, equipages and entertainments. Everything was sacrificed to the one ambition, to be in fashion.

There was no comfort at home, no worship of God; indeed, her mother's set, and her mother also in order to be in the fashion, laughed at religion as out of date. Her father toiled day and night to provide means for the large outlay, and thus ruined his health. Her mother became faded and miserable. These, however, were regarded as minor matters provided the great end of living in a fashionable set was gained.

Naturally Amy grew up with the belief that this was the one object of life; happiness, affection, religion were of small importance compared to it. She became familiar with immodest exhibitions on the stage and with immodest books; the freshness, the purity which should set a young girl apart from the world, belonged to her no more than to the weed which flaunts in the muddy highway.

She was accustomed to see the names, the dresses, the weddings of her friends—all that a delicate, refined woman holds sacred and dear—blazoned in the newspapers; and her highest ambition was so to be mentioned and to live in the eye of the gaping public.

When she reached womanhood, she was loved by a man who had youth, integrity and honor, and who would have given his life to make her happy. She loved him as much as she was capable of loving anything outside of fashion, but he was poor. If she married him, she must give up dress, amusement and luxury.

A man older than her father, whom she knew to be both vulgar and vicious attracted by her beauty, offered her marriage. She had but one recommendation—his money She was sure, with that of a carriage, of beautiful gowns, of a splendid establishment.

She hesitated and shed many bitter tears. She had feeling enough to know that she was for sale, body and heart and soul; but the habits of her life were too strong and the price was high. She married the man she did not love. In less than two years he tired of his plaything; there were quarrels, scandals, a suit for divorce.

Amy, with a tarnished reputation and scanty means, is living now in Paris, one of the American women who disgrace us abroad.

Yet she had qualities which might have made a noble, pure woman, a faithful wife and a helpful mother.

Who is to blame for this wrecked life?

Gen. Sheridan as a Farmer.

Gen. Phil Sheridan is, although it is not generally known, an Ohio farmer. Many years ago an uncle of his, John Miner, purchased the "Pigeon Roost" farm in Ohio and settled there. Having made a small payment on the land he set to work clearing and raising crops, but the land was poor. Sickness and the death of his wife after a long illness left John in bad financial shape. The mortgage became due, and the distressed old man, with his home full of children, was about to be sold out by the sheriff. Phil was then a lieutenant, I think, stationed in Oregon. Hearing from his brother at home how it was going with his uncle, he sent his small earnings (and it took it all) to the rescue, bought the land, telling his uncle to remain there as long as he lived, which he did for 17 years, without a cent of rent. The land was very cheap in that rough locality then, but since the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has tapped it on the southeast corner, making it one of the most important mining tracts in that township, worth not less than $150 per acre, the smypathetic, kind-hearted lieutenant of 30 years ago has lost nothing by his investment, besides the pleasant and gratifying thought of saving a home for his old uncle during his lifetime. The present tenant of "Pigeon Roost" farm is Billy Sharkey, the son of one of the veterans that followed the general up and down the Shenandoah valley, and when a storm damaged his crops the general sent word to his agent not to charge him any cash rent if he had bad luck. Little Phil is as generous as he is brave.
—Boston Budget.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Ex-Senator Mahone never talks about the war if he can help it. He differs widely from Jeff Davis, who never talks of anything else if he can help it.

Frederick Douglass will return from Europe in September, and the colored people of Washington are making arrangements to give him a rousing reception.

Mr. Morris Friedsan of New York city, enjoys a peculiar distinction. He is the only republican in the United States who now holds the office of internal revenue collector.

The Rev. George W. Woodward, who died in Chicago recently, was a direct descendant of Capt. Miles Standish and a grandson of the first professor of Dartmouth college.

Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, brother of the King of Siam, who is coming over to this country in a few days, should send a pronounced diagram of his name in advance of his coming.

The Rev. John Jaspar, who says "de sun do move," celebrated his 75th anniversary July 4. He has been married three times, and has been preaching regularly for more than 47 years.

John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is taking life easy in a Long Branch cottage. Each night he directs his paper's course over a special wire, an unlaborious way of conducting a big newspaper.

Mr. Gladstone is reported to have reconsidered his determination not to visit America and may come to this country next fall. If he does, he will get such an ovation as was never accorded him by his own countrymen.

Alex. R. Shepherd, known as the Washington Boss, who has been mining in Mexico for several years, has reached Chihuahua, on his way home. He met with an accident in one of his mines recently, and his health is poor.

Judge Endicott recently said to a prominent Bostonian, a leading member of the Massachusetts bar, that he would never have taken the position of secretary of war had he the least conception of its vexations and annoyances.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who has been seriously ill as the result of overwork, is reported a little better, and her physicians hold out hopes of her recovery. The public will be glad to see her well enough to resume the lecture platform once more.

Rev. Edmund Darrow of Waterford, Ct., was born in the seventh year of this century, on the seventh day of the month, on the seventh day of the week, and in the seventh hour of the day. He recognized the finger of fate and became a Seveth-Day Baptist.

Profit-Sharing.

The great soap manufacturing firm of Proctor & Gamble of Cincinnati, have entered into an agreement with their employes by which the latter are to share in the profits of the business in addition to their wages. This action was voluntary on the part of the firm and without solicitation on the part of the employes. The Evening Post of that city refers to the new departure as follows:

The firm of Proctor & Gamble, their employes, the city of Cincinnati, and the toilers of the whole world are to be congratulated upon the inauguration by the firm above mentioned of a practicable and mutually beneficial scheme of profit-sharing, which includes all the mail army of employes of this great soap-making firm.

Procter & Gamble are to be congratulated because they have bound their employes to their interest; because they have sweetened their own residue of profit by the consciousness that they receive it into unenvied possession because they have the consciousness that they are not only helping to clean up the world of mankind, but also contributing to the cheerful and hopeful solution of the great problem of profit distribution; and because every lover of his race, as he uses a cake of ivory soap, will give an approving thought to the firm which has joined hands with its employes in the profit of its production.

The employs are to be congratulated, because, with no responsibility for the losses of the enterprise and no capital at stake, they will first surely get their wages, and will thereafter get a suitable share in the profits of the undertaking.

The city of Cincinnati is to be congratulated, because it is to have an opportunity to witness the practical operation and result of profit-sharing on a very large scale; because the example, right at home, is likely to be followed by many, if not most, other industrial establishments of the city, and because it augurs the introduction of a happier feeling on the part of the manual laborers of the city, whose protection and comfort should be the city's first care.

The toilers of the whole world are to be congratulated because this example shows that the old heathen doctrine of "let alone" is being demolished, and that an era of mutuality and fair dealing is at hand.

It is long since the papers of Cincinnati have been able to chronicle so pleasant an item of local news. It is better to share profits as we go along than to hoard them till we die, and then bequeath them to the public; and infinitely better than to transmit them unearned to our family decendants.

Peace Promoters.

The Friends or Quakers have had another annual convention to promote the peace of nations. It was held at Pleasant Plain, Iowa, recently, and was addressed among others by Hon. James F. Wilson, U. S. Senator from that state. His address has been published, and makes a powerful presentation of the main argument for the maintenance of peace. The more important resolutions passed by the convention are as follows:

1st. We re-affirm at this time the principles of peace, of individual, national and international arbitration, which have ever been held and advocated by our church.

2d. We believe it is a duty we owe ourselves, our fellow men, and our God to do all we reasonably can to promulgate those principles and to encourage those who, by virtue of their public positions, are able to wield an influence in the legislation of our own and other countries, to do all in their power to establish international arbitration as the means by which all international questions and difficulties shall be settled.

3d. That we earnestly invite our sister churches diligently and prayerfully to consider the duty and importance of the church on this question, and co-operate with us in promulgating this prominent feature of Christ's kingdom, and in encouraging the law makers who by word and vote are doing all in their power to incorporate peace principles in the laws of our land

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GREGORY DOINGS.

From our Correspondent.

Our town was justly stirred to a stage of excitement Monday afternoon by the report that a person had been drowned in Williamsville lake near this place. It seems that while Bird Gregory and his two cousins, Fred and James Bird of Ann Arbor, were bathing in the lake, for some unaccountable reason the elder of the Bird boys (Fred) sank to the bottom and did not rise again except by human aid which was speedily secured, and after several attempts Dave Chalker succeeded in finding the body.

PETTYSVILLE NEWS.

From our Correspondent.

Everything is drying up.

The social at A. Mercer's last Saturday evening was well attended. Receipts, $12.

Misses Carrie and Jessie Ranger returned home Monday.

Miss Lydia Beauchet of Howell arrived last Friday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. H. S. Kent.

Misses Agness and Nellie Larkin returned home from Detroit Sunday where they have been for a week, and bring with them their cousins Frank and Mate Sharpy.

Miss Minnie Fletcher has been very sick.

UNADILLA REMARKS.

From Our Correspondent.

Monday Martin Messenger's team ran away with a load of oats. Consequence, a badly smashed up rack.

Monday Will Moor's colt left him in the lurch. She ran about a mile before she was stopped. No damage done, however.

Monday John Webb came to town from his home in Lindon, with a very sick horse, to have it treated by G. S. May. Cannot say whether it recovered or not.

Monday Mr. Burden of Marion came through here looking for a pair of black horses which had strayed from his pasture on Sunday. He bought them the Friday before, at Chelsea.

Monday we were very much shocked by the sad news of the drowning of Fred Bird, of Ann Arbor, in the Williamsville lake. He was in bathing and it is thought stayed in too long, which caused cramps. He was visiting relatives around here and would have been nineteen years old Tuesday. "In the midst of life, we are in death."

PLAINFIELD.

From Our Correspondent.

Old Mrs. Clauson is very sick.

Clara Ingles is on the sick list this week.

Mr. S. G. Topping and family visited at Detroit recently.

Miss Martha Myler of Detroit visited relatives here last week.

The following officers were elected by the Good Templars last Tuesday evening.

Social at the Odd Fellows' hall next Friday night, the proceeds go to the Pres. church.

Mrs. John Dickerson, of White Oak, is visiting her daughter in this place for a few days.

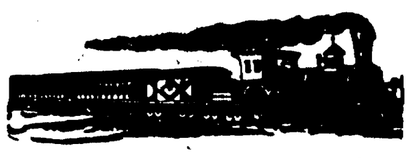
Mr. Hiram Collard is going to move to New Lathrop where he will work at his old trade.

Mr. Charley Shipley's youngest child, aged 6 months, was buried last Thursday, its sickness lasting but a few hours.

C. T. Elmer Braley.
V. T. Mary Voegts.
Sec. Lottie Braley.
Sen. Luther Durkee.
G. Johnnie Bush.
C. Frank Wright.
R. H. S. Emma Wright.
L. H. S. Jennie Isham,

Hill's Peerless Worm Specific is pleasant to take and no child will refuse it. No cure, no pay.
Gamber & Chappell.

Hill's Sarsaparilla is a powder and pleasant remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood.
Gamber & Chappell.



NEW CONSIGNMENT
OF
LUMBER.

Having received several cars of lumber in addition to the stock formerly kept on the yard, I am now prepared to offer for

CASH

all grades usually kept on a First-class yard, including

STOCK BOARDS
BILL STUFF
FENCING
FLOORING
MOULDINGS
CEILING
COPE SIDING
BEVEL SIDING
PLANK
LATH
SHINGLE
POSTS
ETC.

At prices to suit the times.

Resp.,
THOS. READ.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Bancroft fair Oct. 11—14.

State encampment opens to-day.

Anson Bennett is keeping books for the creamery.

Chas. H. Reed, who defended Guiteau, is pronounced insane.

To-day Texas votes on constitutional prohibition. The result will not be known for several days, owing to scattered population.

H. W. Newkirk of Birkett regales Pinckney with loads of luscious peaches. For a basket of elegant ones he has the thanks of the DISPATCH.

Cook, the barber, has fled to Island Lake to shave the military and their fanciers. In his absence Ed. Mercer of Petteysville wields the razor here.

As a probable result of earthquake about 250 acres of Kentucky land sank five or six feet night before last and is now nearly covered with water. The destruction is great.

J. Lehman of Chelsea was elected county school examiner for Washtenaw county last Tuesday. All do not interpret the new law the same and different counties seem to have taken different action.

Spiritualists from all over the country are holding a camp meeting at Pine Lake, this side of Lansing, which lasts from August 3 to September 5. Day-light platform tests, slate writing mediumship, materializing mediums and all in that line will be active.

The past week has its quota of murders and suicides, the worst among them being the one at Homer, Mich. George Burton and wife lived in a quarrelsome way until last Saturday when Mrs. B. could endure his brutality no longer and went home to her mother. Yesterday in company with her mother she returned to Homer to see a lawyer, and as she was passing her home stopped to get something, hoping to not see her husband; but he soon appeared, caught her, put two bullets in her brain, laid open the scalp of her mother with another and to end the tragedy shot himself dead. The old lady will recover. A 9-year old son saw the whole affair and tells it faithfully.

O

YES,

ANYTHING

IN THE

ORDINARY

JOB PRINTING

LINE,

Such as
NOTE HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
BILLS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
INVITATIONS,
AND ALL ELSE,

Can be furnished on short notice and in the best possible manner, neatly and cheaply, at the

DISPATCH

OFFICE.

SPECIAL!

PRICE-LIST

OF

GROCERIES!

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS!

2 cans choice yellow peaches 25c.
10 lb. granulated sugar, 65c.
10 " confectioner's A 60c.
Old Gov't., Java & Mocha mixed coffee only 30c.
Arbuckle's coffee 26c.
Honey bee " 26c.
Good clean Rio 23c.
Pure ground coffee 18c.
Lennox soap, 6 bars for 25c.
Acorn " " " " "
True Blue " 5 " " " and a chance on the silverware.
Mono soap 7 bars for 25c.
Town Talk " " " "
Gould's Wheat germ 2 lb pkg 12c.
3 pounds choice raisins 25c.
Royal baking powder 45c.
Muzzy's Sun gloss starch 7c.
" Corn " 7c.
Geo. Fox's Gloss starch 4c.
Chew Oyster Plug, only 20c per lb.
Cucumber pickles 6c a doz.
Magic, Twin Bro.'s and Warner's yeast, 6c.
Choice mixed bird seed 7c.
Windsor cocoa nut 28c per lb.
5 lb choice rice 25c.
5 lb prunes 25c.
7 lb rolled oats 25c.
7 lb oat meal 25c.
Spices of all kinds per lb 30c.
3 cans sardines 25c.
Our Leader smoking tobacco 18c. lb.
Our Pet fine cut 30c. lb.
Quality and Quantity plug 30c.
Good cooking molasses 25c per gal.
4½ lb Jaxon Crackers 25c.
50c tea for 35c or 3 lb for $1.
Chew our Uncle Tom 50c tobacco only 44c.
Seal of Detroit only 70c.
Home Comfort, smoking, 28c.
Globe Baking powder in 1 lb cans 25c.
3 lb mixed candy 25c.
3 lb Pea-nuts 25c.

OUR LEADER

Will be a pound of choice uncolored Japan Tea in a fine canister, and a pound of A, No. 1, Rio Coffee, for 50 cents. 10 per cent off on Ladies' and Gents.' fine shoes. Above prices are strictly cash or ready pay. Highest market price paid for butter and eggs.

Yours Respectfully,

L. W. RICHARDS & CO.

Pinckney, July 21, '87.

MURDER.

At the Store of Geo. W. Sykes & Co.

The prices on Lawns, Prints, White Goods, Ginghams, Sateens, Gloves, Mitts, Trimming Laces, etc. etc. were the victims. The murderer has been captured and can be seen at the West End Dry Goods Store.

Best prints 5 cents; Dress bnntings 5 cents; ☞ Lawns that were 5c. now 3c.....Lawns that were 7c. now 5c. ....Lawns that were 12½c. now 8c... Sateens that were 15c. now 11c.....A Bargain in Colored Gloves! Only 40c., worth 70c.!!....Genuine Silk Mitts only 25c., formerly sold at 50c,

Ladies. Don't go any longer looking as though someone had struck you with a board, but buy one of those Wire Bustles—only 15 cents.

Gentlemen. Throw away that hay rope and buy a pair of those suspenders—only 14c. Every pair worth from 25 to 40 cents.

Look for bargains the next six weeks in all lines of summer goods, at the West End Dry Goods store.

GEO. W. SYKES & CO