

Pinckney Dispatch



VOL. XVIII. PINCKNEY, LIVINGSTON CO., MICH., THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1900. No. 42

LOCAL NEWS.

General election November 6.
 Morris Topping of Plainfield was in town Monday.
 Mrs. Caroline Goodrich is visiting her son in Ann Arbor.
 C. D. Bennett and wife were guests of E. H. Teeple and wife Sunday.
 Harry Wolfer and wife of Stillwater are guests of J. A. Cadwell and family.
 Mrs. Clarissa Kirk of Howell spent the last of last week with her sister, Mrs. H. G. Briggs.
 Homer A. Day, democratic candidate for state senator from this district was in town the past week.
 Frank Wolfer of Stillwater who has been visiting in Chelsea is again in town the guest of J. A. Cadwell.
 A fire escape was placed on the Mann block this week, reaching to the Masonic lodge room. A good idea.
 F. L. Andrews and wife were in Detroit the last of last week attending the meeting of the Eastern Michigan Press Club.
 Mrs. Geo. Tremaine of Detroit was buried at that place on Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Tremaine was a former resident of this place. Her husband died some time ago.
 After all the work of grading the school yard still there are those who cannot see the beauty of the thing and deliberately drive across the corner. Would it not be a good idea to impress them with the idea that it is not a public driving ground?
 Mabelle Cooper:—"The Ride of Jennie McNeil" was a stirring piece, full of rapid motion and dangerous situations, but Miss Cooper has a splendid voice and acted it well.—St. Thomas, Oct., Eve. Journal. At Pinckney opera house, Tuesday evening, Oct. 23. For benefit of school.

Earnest Carr of Detroit spent a couple of days here last week.
 Roy Hoff of Stockbridge was the guest of his parents here Sunday.
 Many from here took in the Stockbridge and Brighton fairs last week.
 Geo. Clinton of Gregory visited his brother, Thos. at this place Sunday last.
 Fayette Sellman has been carrying his hand in a sling the past week as a result of a sprain.
 Word was received here Tuesday that a sister of Abel Smith died at her home in Commerce.
 Ed. Wilson and daughter of White Oak called on friends and relatives here the last of last week.
 Chas. B. Andrews of Detroit was the guest of his cousin, F. L. Andrews a couple of days last week.
 Mike Fitzsimons of Stockbridge was home over Sunday. Mike says business is good there in his line—the barber trade.
 Miss Dana is a pupil of Carl Andusch, the celebrated pianiste of Vienna, Austria. At opera house, Tuesday evening, Oct. 23.
 Lee Hoff who has been working in Dexter for some time has returned and will assist H. H. Swarthout in packing the few apples he was able to buy.
 Apples seem to be a scarce article this season at least but few can be purchased. H. H. Swarthout after driving several days was only able to buy about 100 barrels.
 Do you read the advertisements in this paper? If you do not you are cheating yourself out of honest dollars. It is safe to say that anyone who watches the ads. can save himself from five to ten times the price of the paper. Try it. The men who advertise in the Dispatch are reliable and mean what they say.

Wonder when the dre escapes are to be placed on the school building?
 Mrs. H. W. Ellis is visiting at the home of her father, Mr. Carl-on, near Parshallville.
 Rev. C. W. Rice was in Chelsea this week attending the Jackson association of Cong'l churches.
 Notice a sign in some of the stores to close at 8 p. m. This is a good move and should be done by every store.
 Rev. N. W. Pierce will preach at the Hick's school house next Sabbath at 3 p. m. Subject "What is faith in God?" Mark 11:22.
 A letter from W. C. Deyereaux changes the address of his paper from Atlanta to Havana, Cuba, where he is still in the weather bureau.
 Mrs. Mimi Paterson of North Howell and grandson, June Dickerson of Concord, were guests of E. R. Brown and family the first of the week.
 An ocean-wave struck town the past week and while it was not destructive in its nature it depleted many a purse by a nickel. The "kids" enjoyed "life on the ocean-wave" at least.
 The Ladies' of the Cong'l church and society will serve a New England supper at the Cong'l parsonage, Friday, Oct. 26. A free-will offering will be taken to apply on parsonage debt. Everyone is cordially invited.
 Everet L. Bray, democratic nominee for congress, 6th district, and Richard D. Roche, of Howell will speak on the issues of the day at the opera house at this place on Monday evening of next week Oct. 22. Everyone invited.
 L. M. Woodin of Owosso, deputy of the Loyal Guards, is in town this week working in the interests of the order. A special meeting will be held here on Friday evening of this week to which all members are requested to be present as matters of importance are to be discussed.
 Miss Grace Baldwin is the possessor of a soprano voice, beautiful in quality and of much flexibility. Her solo selected, was sung with laudable taste and in response to the plaudits of the auditors sang an encore.—Grand Rapids Democrat. At opera house, Pinckney, Tuesday evening, Oct. 23

JEWELRY A STAPLE.

Look at the next ten people you meet and see how much is worn of the so-called jewelry. From a \$500.00 watch to a five cent stick pin. Jewelry has come to be a staple article of dress.
 You will buy more or less of it; see that you get what you pay for when you buy. You can be sure of this if you will buy of

H. W. ELLIS, Pinckney,

who has a full assortment of the W. F. Main Co. goods. Every article of the goods is fully warranted to be exactly as represented. A printed guarantee to this effect is given with each article of these goods purchased at their store.

W. F. MAIN CO.

We will deliver Flour direct to the people at

50 cents for a 25-pound sack
 90 cents for a 50-pound sack
 \$3.60 for a barrel.
 10 pounds Graham 15 cents.
 10 lbs. granulated meal 10cts

Terms, Cash.

R. H. ERWIN.

New Dress Goods,

If you wish to buy Dress Goods it will pay you to look over our line of black Serges, Soliels, Prunellas, Venetians, Chevists, Cassimeres and French Flannel.

Ladies' and Mens' Wool Underwear.

Our stock of Ladies' and Men's, Misses' and Childrens' cotton, and wool underwear is exceedingly large, and we are selling them at way down prices.

We are Showing

A large line of Cotton Bed Blankets at 55c, 75c, 98c, \$1.25
 New styles in Tennis Flannels at 5c, 8c, 10c and 12c
 Ladies' Vici and Box Calf Shoes. Manish last, at \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50

Our Grocery Stock

is complete and chuck full of decided bargains.
 Best 15c Coffee, Best 18c Coffee, Best 25c Coffee, Best 50c Tea.

F. G. JACKSON.

TEEPLE & CADWELL

General Hardware,

Have as complete an assortment of heavy and shelf hardware as can be found in the county, and 1900 finds us more thoroughly equipped than ever before.

Builders Hardware a Specialty.

Doors and Common Sash always in stock.

Complete line of Buggies, Wagons and

IMPLEMENTS.

Heating Stoves, Ranges, Wood Stoves
 Wood and Coal.

WINTER
 Millinery
 Opening.
 Saturday, Oct. 20.

Ladies of Pinckney and vicinity are invited.

GEORGIA MARTIN.

The Political Ball Opened.

On Tuesday evening the political ball was opened here by both parties and judging from the crowd present there seems to be much interest although everything has seemed so quiet.

The first opening was by a short speech by Wm. S. Maybury, democratic nominee for governor, who passed through the village on the evening train which was held for several minutes allowing him to speak from the platform to three or four hundred people.

The next was a republican meeting at the opera house where Hon. Samuel Smith Congressman from the sixth District and Jas. A. Greene of this place, nominee for Prosecuting attorney, spoke on the issues of the day. Fully 400 people were present.

Hamburg and Putnam Farmers Club
 The Hamburg and Putnam Farmers club will meet at the home of Mr. Chas. Rolason's the last Saturday in Oct. The following is the Program:—

Singing,	By all
Recitation,	Florence Kice
Solo,	Fannie Rolason
Reading,	Mrs. Ralph Bennett
Instrumental music,	May Van Fleet
Paper,	Mrs. Jas. Nash
Solo,	Iva Placeway
Recitation,	Mim Van Fleet
Duet,	Grace Nash & Ada King
Reading,	Flo Hall
Instrumental music,	Grace Lake
Recitation,	Udi Bennett
Amusement Questions:	Club extension.
Hot hot promoted?	

It's Surprising

How cheaply we sell our proprietary medicines. Any of the standard remedies that you may want you will find can be bought cheaper than of any other druggist.

Our Patent Medicines

are always fresh. We never allow stock to stand around for years. We sell the best, and for the least money.

F. A. SIGLER,
 Druggist.

Dinckley Dispatch.

FRANK L. ANDREWS, Publisher.

PINGREE, MICHIGAN.

A man never knows how much he really loves a girl until she rejects him.

A scolding wife would doubtless be successful as a railway engineer—she is always on the rail.

Eight years ago Slavation Army officers were forbidden by the authorities to say "Hallelujah" in the streets of Berlin; today the army meets nightly in twenty halls in the city.

The school children of Jersey City were the principal contributors to the Galveston relief fund there. They gave about \$1,100 in money, which is \$300 more than the mayor got from all other sources; and they also came to school laden with wearing apparel, canned fruits and vegetables, which when arranged for transportation filled eight trucks.

"Music has won more battles than gunpowder," said a great general. Certainly more flags have been taken by Sousa's band the past summer than by all our armies in the field. Nearly every city in Europe has presented Sousa with a civic banner, and his so-called "American" music has marched triumphant through camps usually half-hostile to the "States." May such peaceful victories attend "The Stars and Stripes Forever!"

A. R. Julian was a preacher at Chadron, Neb., three years ago. In the estimation of his flock he was doing good work, but was unable to reach his own ideal of what a pastor should be. Therefore he bought a newspaper, which he ran in vigorous, clean style for over two years. And now, feeling confident that his editorial experience has left him better fitted for pulpitiery, he has sold his paper and will re-enter the ministry.

Nothing has been heard of Princess Chimay for a long time, but probably this is due to the fact that her domestic troubles are now at an end, and that her husband has forgiven her for her indiscreet adventures with the Hungarian gipsy Rigo. The prince and princess are now in Paris, and the last that was heard of the violinist Rigo was to the effect that he was somewhere in Africa. Photographs of the princess are no longer on sale either in Paris or Vienna, and big sums are consequently offered for the picture of her as she appeared on the Parisian variety stage.

There may be much scientific and literary sympathy between nations which are politically uncongenial. There is a current medical proverb in Europe that when a thing is verified on the banks of the Spree, as well as on the banks of the Seine, that is, when Berlin and Paris agree, there must be something in it. So much has been added to our knowledge of the physical history of the race by study and experiments in France and Germany, that the proverb is worthy to be remembered when the political relations of the two countries are in question. Moreover, it is not best for the world to emphasize the fraternizings rather than the estrangements of the nations?

A Swiss factory inspector reports that two years ago a company of workmen objected to an improved ventilating apparatus because it would breed rheumatism. This summer the same laborers refused to go to another building because it lacked that ventilating apparatus. Since these men seem to have learned a useful lesson, why not import them to America and distribute them about the country as church janitors? An Ohio minister recently had to stop his sermon while two fainting women were carried out. An investigating stranger afterward discovered that the janitor had nailed the new memorial windows so that they could not be opened, because his occasional substitute had a bad habit of trying to air the church!

A terrible drama has just been enacted at Algalba, in Murcia, a mad prophetic as its central figure. She is a young peasant woman of 24, named Teresa Guillen, who took to prophecy and preaching several months ago, and after stirring up many disorderly pilgrimages was locked up as a religious maniac. A fortnight ago she was allowed to return home, and once more crowds began to assemble, spell-bound by the impassioned ecstasy of her rhapsodies. She was preaching before a large concourse of people, when five gendarmes arrived to arrest her. The ignorant peasants, worked upon by the wild appeals of the sibyl, attacked the police with fury, and in the fight which ensued, four gendarmes were mortally wounded, while sixteen persons in the crowd were seriously hurt. The woman's father and brother were killed.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE TEMPTATIONS OF COLLEGE LIFE THE SUBJECT.

Suggestions for Those Who Are Required to Leave Their Homes—Helpfulness of Early Christian Teaching and Influence.

(Copyright, 1900, by Louis Kloppsch.)
Dr. Talmage staid in London to occupy the famous Wesley pulpit in the City Road chapel, where he has preached several times before, always receiving a hearty welcome. Thence he went to Ireland, preaching in Belfast and Dublin. The discourse he has sent this week describes the behavior of a young man away from home and suggests practical lessons for people of every age and class. The text is Daniel 1, 5: "And the king appointed them a daily provision of the king's meat and of the wine which he drank; so nourishing them three years, that at the end thereof they might stand before the king."

My text opens the door of a college in Babylon and introduces you to a young student seventeen years of age, Daniel by name. Be not surprised if in the college you find many hilarities. Put a hundred young men together and they are sure to have a good time. There is no harm in that. God does not write out the trees and the grass and the blossoms in dull prose. The old robin does not sit moping in the nest because of the chirpings and the lively adventures of the fledglings that have just begun to fly. Do not come into an orchard looking for winter apples on a May morning.

But Daniel of the text is far from being gay. What oppressive thoughts must have come over him as he remembered that he was a captive in a strange land! The music that came into his study window was not the song of Zion, but the sound of flute, sackbut and dulcimer in the worship of the heathen god. Moreover, he had no hope of ever getting back home again and meeting those who had missed him bitterly, wondering if he were still alive and finding many a luxury tasteless because they did not know but Daniel might be lacking bread.

School and College Days.
When you and I were in school or college, and the vacation approached, we were full of bright anticipation, and we could not study the last day, and we could not study the last night. The lexicon and the philosophical apparatus were transparent, so we could see right through them into the meadows. Not so with poor Daniel. He did not know that he should ever escape from captivity, or escaping, he did not know but when he got home the loved ones would be dead, and he would go wandering and weeping among the sepulchers of his fathers. Besides that the king tried to make him forget his home and forget his country; for that purpose actually changed his name. The king wanted him to be a prodigy in personal appearance, so he ordered meat and wine sent from his own table to Daniel, but Daniel refuses all this and puts himself upon the humblest diet the poorest of all herbs, called pulse, and plain water. His attendants cry out against this and tell him he will perish under such a diet. "No," he says, "you try us for ten days, and if at the end of that time we are not full checked and robust as any, it will be surprising." Ten days pass along and the students come up for examination, and all declare that none are so ruddy and robust as Daniel and his fellow captives. The days of industrious pupilage and the years pass by, and the day of graduation has come, and Daniel gets his diploma, signed by the king and reading as follows: "In all matters of wisdom and understanding that the king inquired of them he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm." And so Daniel took the first honor, and here the story ends, for Daniel the student hereafter will be Daniel the prime minister.

Perils of Young Men.
The young are more in peril because they are unsuspecting. The sins are asleep in their soul, and their power is not suspected. The time when a ship's company makes mutiny is when the watchman is off his guard. When a spider meets a fly, it does not say, "Go down with me to the place where I murder insects." No; it says, "Come and take a bright morning walk with me on this suspension bridge of glittering gossamer." Oh, there is a difference between the sparkle of a serpent's eye and the crush of its slimy folds. There is a difference between the bear's paw toying with a kid and the cracking of the bones in the terrific hug. Pike's peak looks beautiful in the distance, but ask the starved travelers by the roadside what they think of Pike's peak. Are there those around whom suspicious companions are gathered? Do their jests and their entertainments make the hours go blithely by when you are with them?

Have you taken a sip from their cup of sin or gone with them in one path of unrighteousness? Turn back. From Babylon they came and to Babylon they would carry you. If so many plague stricken men would like to enter your companionship, before any one is allowed to pass into the intimacy of your heart put on them severest quarantine.

Encouragement for Parents.
Let me say to those Christian parents who are doing their best in the education of their children: Take good heart; your sons this morning may be far away from you and in a distant city, but God to whom you dedicated them, will look after them. The God of Daniel will take care of them far away in Babylon. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." He may wander away for a while and fall into sin and break your heart, but before he is done with this life, you have commended him to God, he will come back again, for I put the emphasis in the right place and on the word "old" when I repeat that passage and say, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." May you all have the glorious satisfaction of seeing your children walk in paths of righteousness and peace! One with them on earth, may you be one with them in heaven!

But I learn also from this subject the beauty of Christian sobriety. The meat and the wine that were to come to Daniel's table were to come from the king's table. Well, Daniel had no right to take that food. The king was a heathen, and like all the heathen was accustomed to ask a blessing before he partook of food, and in that blessing they always dedicated the food to the gods. So that if Daniel had taken this food he would have broken the law which forbade the taking of food dedicated to idols. He chose pulse. It was a miracle that he did not dwindle away. There is nothing in pulse, such a poor herb, to make a man ruddy and healthful. Some people talk as though that were a kind of diet which would make a man swarthy and competent to do the duties of this life. That is not the lesson at all. But for a positive miracle Daniel would have dwindled away, and when God for his self denial puts upon him this benediction he puts a benediction upon all Christian sobriety.

Temptation to Dissipation.
But, oh, how many temptations to dissipation! With so many things to tempt the appetite, how many temptations to gluttony! With so many sparkling beverages, how much temptation to drunkenness! Could I bring before you this morning the mothers and the wives and the sisters who have wept at the graves of the inebriate, your soul would be overpowered with the spectacle. Could I show you the many forms robbed of their beauty, the eye-flashings quenched in the wine cup, the ruddy cheek from which rum has wormed the rose, your souls would recoil with horror, and you would rise up and cry, "Begone, thou dream of hell!"

Charles Lamb, who made all the world laugh at his humor, and then afterward made all the world weep at his fate, who outwitted everybody and was at last outwitted of his own appetites, wrote thus: "The waters have gone over me; but out of the depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of the first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of his life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise—could he look into my desolation and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will; to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, yet feel it all the way emanating from himself; to see all godliness empty out of him, and yet not able to forget the time when it was otherwise; to hear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin—could he see my feverish eye, feverish with last night's drinking and feverishly looking for tonight's repetition of that folly—could he feel the body of the death out of which I cry hourly with feeble outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation."

A Touching Reproof.
I was told at Des Moines of a train of cars going through a very stormy night over one of the western prairies. The young man who was present told us the story. In the night there was a little child in the sleeping car, fretful and worrying and crying hour after hour. A man on the opposite side of the car lost his patience and said, "Either make that child shut up or take it to its mother!" Then another man on the opposite side of the sleeping car—a man with a broken heart—pushed back the curtain and looked out and said, "Young man, that child's mother is dead in the baggage car, and the little thing is waiting for her." Then the man who had committed the affront rose and offered his services for the right and good care of the child

until the morning, and all the passengers in the car were broken down with emotion. Oh, if the cry of one child could arouse so many sympathies, what ought to be the effect of the ten thousand voiced shriek of orphanage and widowhood from the inebriate's grave? God save this country from the perils of strong drink.

Leaving Home.
I think the most thrilling passage of a young man's life is when he leaves home to make his fortune. He is set down amid excitements and amid associates who are not overcareful about their words and thoughts and actions. Morning comes. No rural quiet. The sanctuary comes, but all the faces are strange, and no one cares whether he comes to church or does not come. On his way home from the store he sees a placard announcing a rare and vivacious amusement. He has no greeting at the door of the boarding house. He has no appetite for the food. No one cares whether he eats or does not eat—rather he would not eat—it is cheaper! After the tea he goes into the parlor, takes up a book, finds it dull, no sister to look over it with him. Goes up stairs to his room in the third story, finds it cold and uninviting, and in despair he rushes out, caring for nothing but to get something to make him stop thinking. He is caught in the first whirl of sin. He has started out on the dark sea where the gleam of the joy is the flashing of the pit and the laughter is the creaking of the gate of the lost. Oh, how many graves there are in the country churchyard which, if they could speak, would tell of young men who went off with high hopes and came back blasted and crushed to disgrace the sepulcher of their fathers!

Keep Them Faithful.
And yet this exodus must go on. As from distant hills the rivers are poured down through tunnels to slake the thirst of our great cities, so from distant country places the streams of incorrupt population must pour down to purify our great cities. Tomorrow morning on all the thoroughfares, in every steamboat and in every rail car will be young men going forth to seek their fortunes in our great towns. O Lord God of Daniel, help them to be as faithful in Babylon as they were in Jerusalem! Forget not, O my young friend, in the great seaports the moral and religious principles inculcated by parental solicitude, and if today seated in the house of God you feel the advantage of early Christian culture forget not those to whom you are most indebted and pray God that as old age comes upon them and the shadow of death the hope of heaven may beam through the darkness. God forbid that any of us through our misconduct should bring disgrace upon a father's name or prove recreant to the love of a mother. The dramatist made no exaggeration when he exclaimed, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" Oh, that God would help you as parents and as young people to take to heart the lessons of this important subject, and if we shall learn that there is danger of being carried into captivity, and that early impressions are almost ineffaceable, and that there is something beautiful in Christian sobriety, and that there is great attractiveness in piety away from home—then it will be to you and to me a matter of everlasting congratulation that we considered how Daniel behaved when he became a college student at Babylon.

MUMMY IN CEILING.

Body of an Inquisitive Cat Found After Many Years.
Egyptian mummies are not so much of a rarity nowadays as they once were, in fact they may even at present be looked upon as an article of commerce, but the body of a mummified cat found at Germantown has claims to be regarded as a curiosity. The mummy is now to be seen in the window of 14 Chelton avenue, Germantown. The preservation of the body is perfect, the ears and even the tail being in good condition. The house indicated is occupied by the family of J. S. Pryor. Mrs. Pryor says that when the ceiling of the Methodist Episcopal church, on Haines street, was being torn down for repair Oct. 24, 1877, the workmen came across a hard substance embedded in the ceiling. On being dug out the substance was cast aside. Mr. Pryor, who was watching the repairs, brushed the accumulated dust and dirt from the cast-off object, and the mummified body of a cat appeared. How the quadruped got into the interior structure of the ceiling, there to die, is a mystery. The church was built in 1858. The only plausible theory so far presented is that the cat, by some means, got into the ceiling while the original plastering was in progress and tarried until sealed in. The plaster on hardening became air-tight and the cat by exhaling the air in its adopted prison cell unconsciously preserved its body intact. The Pryors intend to give the curiosity some day to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.—Philadelphia Times.

Love is one part instinct and nine parts imagination.

ABOUT ICEBERGS.

WHERE THEY ARE FOUND, THEIR SIZE AND SHAPE.

A Sight of Huge Masses of Ice Is an Interesting Feature of Ocean Travel at This Time of the Year—Frozen Centuries Ago.

The advent of the iceberg season of 1900 was recently marked by the sighting of a huge mass of ice floating southward by the steamship Columbian, while off the coast of Newfoundland.

At this time of the year one of the interesting features of ocean travel is the frequent view afforded of icebergs crossing the lanes taken by the ocean liners plying between America and Europe.

The icebergs seen in the North Atlantic ocean have a definite limit of travel. They are formed in the arctic regions of heavy inland glacial ice, which, moving to the sea, is broken off in enormous masses by its own weight and the action of the water. These masses float away and are caught in arctic currents and carried into Melville Sound, where the current describes a circle and carries them to the south along the coasts of Labrador and Greenland. Such bergs as are not stranded on the rocky shores drift past Belle Isle and Newfoundland, across the paths of the transatlantic steamers, until they reach the higher temperature of the Gulf Stream, in which they gradually melt and disappear. Their most southerly limit is Cape Hatteras, and their eastern limit passes close to the Azores. Their field is then bounded by a line that runs north to Southern Greenland, with a sweep again to the east along the shores of Iceland, thence north into the Arctic ocean and east to Nova Zembla.

It is a matter of surprise to persons who become acquainted with icebergs for the first time to learn that they are frozen fresh water, and are not salt. They are formed of fresh water, frozen many centuries ago, during which they have been slowly traveling to the sea.

The danger of navigation by icebergs is very great, and many a good ship lost mysteriously at sea has foundered from collision with one of them drifting across its path in the night or in a dense fog. In 1891 the steamship Miranda, carrying a party of scientists to Greenland, came into collision with an iceberg in the straits of Belle Isle, almost foundered, and was compelled to run to St. John's, Newfoundland, for repairs.

In crossing Davis Strait the Miranda again encountered numberless icebergs of all sizes and of the greatest variety of fantastic shapes. Sailing toward one of these, a spirited discussion arose on board as to its size, the estimates made putting it all the way from 200 to 1,000 feet in height. It was measured by the sextant and was found to be 800 feet high, and to cover an area of five acres. Thus it was three and one half times as high as the steeple of Trinity church, in New York, or nearly twice as high as the Washington monument.

The specific gravity of ice is such that the proportion of it when floating is one part above the water line to eight parts below. This would make the entire height of the iceberg measured by the Miranda 7,200 feet, or more than one and a quarter miles. The berg had an area of five acres, which, put into a square, gives a quadrangle measuring 515 feet on each side. The number of cubic feet in the mass may be arrived at by multiplying 515 feet length, by 515 feet depth, by 7,200 feet height. This results in the enormous sum of 1,909,620,000 cubic feet. A cubic foot of ice weighs about sixty pounds, hence this iceberg, weighed approximately 114,577,200,000 pounds, or 57,288,600 tons.

The great depth to which icebergs sink in the sea prevents closer approach to shore than five to ten miles. The temperature of northern waters above latitude 58 degrees is below 48 degrees Fahrenheit, and the air is only from one to six degrees higher. Therefore the icebergs melt very slowly until they drift to the edge of the Gulf Stream.

Seen at sea, the distance and dimensions of icebergs are very deceptive. One seen off the coast of Labrador by the party on the Miranda looked from a distance like a low tableland only a few feet above the surface of the water. The scientists rowed eight miles to make a closer inspection of it, and then discovered that its walls were 25 feet high and that the berg was two and a half miles long.—New York Herald.

Lawyer Must Always Study.
B-President Harrison is a believer in the theory that the lawyer must study law his whole life long. Not a day passes but he devotes a portion of it to some text-book.

The tick of a watch is inside, and the tick of a boy is outside.

The Dispatch

F. L. ANDREWS EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1900.

Here They Are. Take Your Choice.

Below we give the candidates of all tickets, both national and state.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL.

President—William McKinley, Ohio.
Vice-Pres.—Theodore Roosevelt, New York.

Congress, Sixth District—Samuel W. Smith, Oakland.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw.
Lieut. Governor—O. W. Robinson, Houghton.

Sec.—Fred W. Warner, Oakland.
Treas.—Daniel McCoy, Kent.

Auditor General—Perry F. Powers, Wexford.

Commissioner of State Land Office—E. A. Wilder, VanBuren.

Attorney General—Horace M. Oren, Chippewa.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos Fall, Calhoun.

Member of State Board of Education—James H. Thompson, Osceola.

COUNTY TICKET.

Representative,—J. B. Taziman.

Sheriff,—Miller Beruman.

Clerk,—Willis Lyon.

Reg. Deeds,—A. D. Thompson.

Treasurer,—Fred Dean.

Prosecuting Atty.—James A. Greene.

Judge of Probate,—Horace Norton.

Surveyor,—Miles W. Bullock.

Circuit Court Com.—D. D. Harger, Glenn Mack, Howell.

Corners,—Chas W. Barber, Howell, Albert Pettys, Hamburg.

DEMOCRAT NATIONAL.

President—William J. Bryan, Nebraska.

Vice-Pres.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—Wm. C. Maybury, Wayne.

Lieut. Governor—Jonathan G. Ramsdell, Grand Traverse.

Sec.—John W. Ewing, Eaton.

Treas.—Chas. Sundstrom, Marquette.

Auditor-General—Hiram B. Hudson, Antrim.

Attorney-General—James O'Hara, St. Joseph.

Land Com.—Geo. G. Winans, Livingston.

Supt. of Public Instruction—Stephen P. Langdon, Monroe.

Member State Board of Education, James McEntree, Isabella.

Congress, 6 District,—Everet L. Bray, Genesee.

State Senator, 13 District,—Homer A. Day, Genesee.

COUNTY TICKET.

Representative,—L. C. Kanouch, Cohoctah.

Sheriff,—H. D. Finley, Hartland.

Clerk,—Edward J. Sheridan, Hamburg.

Reg. Deeds,—Daniel E. Sabin, Conway.

Treas.—Robert Wright, Marion.

Pros. Atty.—Edmund C. Shields, Howell.

Surveyor,—James Cameron, Deerfield.

Corners,—J. W. Placeway, Hamburg and G. B. Parder, Genoa.

Circuit court commissioners left for the county committee to appoint.

PROHIBITION.

NATIONAL TICKET.

President—John G. Woolly, Ill.

Vice Pres.—Henry B. Metcalf, Rhode I.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—Frederick L. Goodrich, Albion.

Lieut. Governor—Trowbridge Johns, Marquette.

Secretary—Reuben C. Reed, Howell.

Treas.—John F. Easley, Plainwell.

Auditor General—William D. Farley, Battle Creek.

Com. of State Land Office—Gideon Vivier, Detroit.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—David S. Warner, Spring Arbor.

Member of Board of Education—Samuel W. Bird, Denton, Wayne Co.

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A Mother's Thoughts.

Soon with you my dear young daughter, I would like a word or two, And, let there be no veil, between Thy Mother's heart and you. I would have you tell me truly If you're one the King holds dear, Or if thou wert Weighed in the Balance, "Found wanting" would appear.

And what if sometime at midnight, The Master would call for thee? Then what would be your answer? Then what would be your plea? Would you tell him that you wanted The moments that were thine, And, "sold for a mess of Pottage Your inheritance Divine."

Or would he say to thee, dear, "In this Book at my right Hand" I find thy name is written Forever more to stand. And in one of my "Many Mansions," There's a home prepared for thee. Inherit the "Crown of Eternal Life," A blood-bought gift from Me.

There'll be so much of sorrow In the coming weary years, There'll be so little gladness, There'll be so many tears, There'll be so many pitfalls, Lying in wait for you, That my heart stands still, and I pray to God To keep my darling true.

God, make her a noble woman, One, who can understand That hearts may ache, yes hearts may break, Sometimes close at hand. And, the One who over rules all things, Will ask you some day, somewhere, Did you do what you could to lighten The load, given another to bear.

—Jessie Burnett Day.

AMERICAN NERVE

TWO AMERICANS BLUFF THEIR WAY INTO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Dr. Frederick L. Foraker and Ralph D. Smith Witness the Workings of the Most Dignified and August Body in the World.

It is believed that the first Americans who ever succeeded in bluffing their way into the House of Lords are Dr. Frederick L. Foraker and Ralph D. Smith of Binghamton, who has just returned from a European trip. The tourists visited the vacant chambers in Parliament Building when they first went to Europe two months ago, but at that time neither House was in session. When they returned to London week before last and learned that both Houses were in session they determined to try to witness the working of the most dignified and august body in the world, the House of Lords.

Inquiring at their hotel they learned that no tickets are issued for admittance to that House, in fact that there are no admittances, except to friends, who are taken in by members. They learned that the American Embassy has two tickets each day for admission to the House of Commons, and that it is also much easier to get admitted to that body through some member.

They visited the Embassy, but learned that all tickets were spoken for weeks in advance. The attaches of the Embassy could suggest no way in which they could secure admittance unless they knew some member. After a day's unsuccessful effort to place a Member of Parliament on their acquaintance list, they visited the Cunard agent who had shown them courtesies when they first landed. He could suggest nothing, until he remembered that he knew a member of the lower house. He promised to see what he could do for the tourists.

That night he came to their hotel bringing them two tickets from his Member acquaintance which would admit them to the House of Commons. When they suggested their desire to visit the House of Lords to several Englishmen, the Britishers simply gaped in wonder at the men whose nerve would prompt them to think of such a thing.

On July 19 the tourists were admitted to the gallery of the House of Commons, where they listened for some time to the weighty discussion on the advisability of permitting the Irish language to be taught in the schools of Ireland. This debate soon became too tame for the Americans, and they left the House in quest of larger game.

They started down the long hall leading to the assembly chamber of the upper house. Soon they were stopped by the uplifted hand of a guard. "S-s-t. You mustn't come here. The House of Lords is in session."

The Americans were not to be stopped by such trifles. They engaged the guard in conversation, and soon they had secured his graces. Then they explained the situation and asked him to help them get into the House.

"Don't you know some Lord?" in-

quired the good-natured fellow.

The Americans admitted that they had no lords on their calling list. The guard scratched his head in perplexity. Finally he suggested:

"Well, I'll tell you. Just bide a bit, han' per'aps some lord will come out." The tourists "bided several bl's," but none came. More scratching of his head brought another idea to the guard, who suggested:

"Now, don't tell no one that I told you, but go down to the door there and inquire for Lord Aberdeen, and see if you can make it."

The Americans believed that this was good advice, as it put them one guard nearer the goal. They presented themselves to the stiff officials, who stood at the outer door of the House, and Mr. Smith said:

"We would like to see Lord Aberdeen."

"The guards were inclined to argue the question, but the Americans stood their ground, emphasized their demands, and convinced the guards that they were important dignitaries. Their cards were carried in to the former Governor-General of Canada.

"Does His Lordship expect you?" inquired one of the guards.

"I don't know as he expects us today," replied Mr. Smith.

But the waiting time, my brothers, was the hardest time of all," explains Dr. Foraker, in describing the incident. While we stood debating what we should do next, the guard loudly announced: "Lord Aberdeen. Tuning, we saw behind us a pleasant looking, but very dignified, well-dressed man of middle age, and then we knew we had got to see the game to the end.

Putting on his best brand of bluff Mr. Smith stepped up to his Lordship and began:

"Mr. Aberdeen, we owe you an apology, but we wish to get into the House of Lords, and we were referred to you to take us in."

"Mr. Aberdeen was too much surprised to speak at first, so the young attorney explained:

"We have just come from the House of Commons."

"How did you get into the House of Commons?" inquired Lord Aberdeen.

"On tickets from a member."

"What member?"

"Why it was—ah—it was—what member was it, Doc?"

"I never thought to look at the ticket," said the physician.

"Well really, Mr. Aberdeen, we've forgotten the member's name," explained Mr. Smith.

A very wise adventure, gentlemen," suggested his Lordship with a trace of sarcasm. But his twinkling eyes showed that he appreciated the humor of the situation. "Come with me," and he led the way through the ante-rooms, opening into the assembly chamber.

BRITONS EYESIGHT

An Optician Says the Strong Sunlight Here Hurts the Eyes.

"There are more people with defective eyesight in the cities of this country than you will find in Great Britain or Ireland," said the naturalized New Yorker who served in the British army when he was a very young man and who is now an optician. "I do not judge by the number of people who wear glasses here, as in American cities glasses are worn if there is the slightest trace of near-sightedness, while few persons wear glasses for this cause in the old country unless they are so nearsighted that the wearing of glasses is a positive necessity. But, taking it on the whole, there are more people here whose eyesight begins to fail at a comparatively early age than in England, Ireland or Scotland, and fewer people who have exceptionally keen eyesight.

"In the British army you will find a dozen men with exceptionally good eyesight for one you will find in the American army, and I know a good many soldiers in this country. I once knew a private of the First Leicester regiment who has since been killed in the fighting near Ladysmith. This man had such keen sight that he could tell the time by a church clock at a distance of several miles, yet, strange to relate, he could not read very small print in a book. I also knew a man in one of the Lancer patrols who had wonderful eyesight. In the Transvaal long ago what appeared to his watchful chums one day as a mass of veiled heather, dim and blurred in the distance, was seen by him as an ambuscade cunningly concealed and bristling with Boer riflemen. His splendid sight on that occasion saved him and his comrades an unpleasant surprise.

"I have heard of American soldiers who are sharp sighted, but, as I said before, their number is much smaller in proportion than in the British army. One of these Americans is a man named Cullen, who can see objects clearly at a distance of twelve miles. During the Spanish-American war, Cullen, who is an artilleryman, aided his battery very materially in sighting the guns for long ranges and always by his unaided vision.

"I account for the standard of eyesight being better in the old country than here principally because of the gray skies there. There are so few sunny days in Great Britain and Ireland that the eyes are not subjected to the same strain as in this country where there is a far greater proportion of sunny days, and the sun's rays are more vertical than in more northern

countries. The glare has undoubtedly much to do with bringing about the decay of the eyesight at an early age. Another reason is the nervous temperament of Americans. The optic nerve is very delicate and responds quickly to any strain on the nervous system." —New York Sun.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that anyone should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

THE DRAFT HORSE

Some Points to Be Considered in Regard to the General Utility of a Horse.

The general utility of a horse is not the only standard by which it should be judged, says a writer in Stockbreeders' Magazine. Authorities have marked out its various external features, and these points are considered.

Forehead—It is essential that this feature should be highly developed and that it should gradually narrow downward from a broad and well-formed base.

Face—Much depends on the formation of this part; an arched or Roman cut, with a tendency to slope toward the muzzle, is a desirable characteristic.

Nostrils—As these organs play a most important part in the innuete economy of the horses, they should be well formed. Largeness is a material desideratum, while the skin should be of fine texture, pliant and free from cuticular blemishes.

Muzzle—The animal's sense of touch is mostly concentrated at this point. The feature, too, is indicative of the breeding.

Eye—Brightness, prominence and good size are points necessary in this organ, the eyelid being thin.

Neck—Length, depth and a nice tapering toward the head should be evident. Form is obtained materially from graceful arching of the neck.

Shoulders—Without well-formed shoulders, the draft horse is not of much worth. These important points, the seat of the posterior muscles, should slope toward the chine, and possess both width and depth.

Breast—Muscularity and width should mark the formation of the bosom.

Arm—Fine muscular power should be present at the juncture of this member with the shoulder-blade. It should stand prominently from the trunk, indicate power, and be broad and well formed.

Elbow—This feature should not point inward; if anything, it should incline in the opposite direction.

Knee—Flatness, good size and a clean appearance are the necessary elements of this joint.

Cannon-bone—Sheathed in strong muscles, this bone, from knee to pastern, should be straight and clean. Fine, silky hair on the tendons, from the knee to the fetlock, should be present. Coarse hair is a sign of weakness.

Pasterns—These are the source of the elastic spring of the animal when in motion. They should be long and sloping. Undue labor manifests itself here, knocking over, ring-bone and abnormal ossification.

Foot—This member should be proportionately large, with good width at heels. It should also be nicely dish-ed, rising toward the front. Elasticity and toughness are necessary points in the horn. As ring-bone manifests itself by a bony protuberance on the coronet of the crust, care should always be exercised to see that this malformation is not present when an animal is bred.

Withers—From a broad top these should slope to the back, arching to the crest.

Back—Shortness is a necessary feature here, together with muscular indications.

Loin—This part of the animal must be fleshy, and of much strength and breadth.

Flank—The underline should be straight all along. Depth is, too, a necessary feature.

Ribs—Well-rounded ribs, springing clean from the backbone, to impart a cylindrical appearance, together with depth, should be the form of this part of the animal.

What you like. Keep strong by taking Knill's Dyspepsia Tablets. They digest any and all kinds of food. Make sure, sweet stomachs and breathe. Try them. Only 25c a box.

Pleasant, Safe and Sure are Knill's Black Diarrhoea Pills. (Black berry Compound) cure Summer complaints Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and all pains of the stomach and bowels; 25c a box.

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PERE MARQUETTE

Railroad, May 13, 1900.

GOING EAST

Lv Grand Rapids 7:10 12:05 5:30

Lv Ionia 7:40 12:35 6:00

Lv Lansing 8:04 1:05 6:27

Lv Howell 10:03 2:08 8:29

Lv South Lyon 10:38 2:34 8:55

Lv Salem 10:46 2:42 9:03

Lv Plymouth 11:00 2:56 9:17

Lv Detroit 11:40 4:06 10:05

GOING WEST

Lv Detroit 8:40 1:10 6:15

Lv Plymouth 9:25 1:45 6:53

Lv Salem 9:38 1:58 7:06

Lv South Lyon 9:45 2:05 7:13

Lv Howell 10:28 2:36 7:56

Lv Lansing 11:20 3:30 8:48

Lv Ionia 11:50 4:45 9:18

Lv Grand Rapids 1:30 5:10 10:00

FRANK BAY, H. F. MOELLER, Agent, South Lyon. Acting G. P. A., Grand Rapids.

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A book that should be in the vest pocket of every person, because it tells you the right word to use. No Two Words in the English Language Have Exactly the Same Significance. To express the precise meaning that one intends to convey a dictionary of Synonyms is not sufficient. The strongest figure of speech is antithesis. In this dictionary the appended Antonyms will, therefore, be found extremely valuable. Contains many other features such as Mythology, Familiar Allusions and Foreign Phrases, Prof. Loigette's Memory System, The Art of Never Forgetting, etc., etc. This wonderful little book is in a neat cloth binding and sent postpaid for \$0.25. Full leather gilt edge, \$0.40, postpaid. Order at once. Send for our large book catalogue, free. Address all orders to THE WERNER COMPANY, Publishers and Manufacturers, Akron, Ohio.

W. C. T. U.

Edited by the W. C. T. U. Pharmacy
"A Legitimate Trade"

"Why is it that so many people are against liquor? They preach against it; the Lord only knows what else. * * * The manufacture or selling of whiskies is just as legitimate as any other line of business. Why not? The banker is no better, neither is the merchant, for all trades are alike—they exist for one end—the almighty dollar."—The National Advocate (Liquor Journal).

Let us discuss this last proposition a little. It is pre-empted by the assumption that the liquor traffic rests upon the same basis as any other. That it is as legitimate, as respectable, and that the opposition to it is baseless and unreasonable.

To clear the question, it is evident the discussion must be confined to its sale for beverage purposes. There is no dispute regarding its manufacture, sale and use for mechanical, medical or sacramental purposes.

We may also dismiss from the discussion as irrelevant and misleading the claim that "all trades are alike—they exist for one end—the almighty dollar." It would be more correct to say that all trades exist for the supplying of some human want for which service the dollar is given in return.

But here comes in the difference between trades in the eyes of the constitution and laws of Ohio, and in the eyes of "so many people."

Some trades supply a necessary and imperative need of human nature, among which are banking and merchandising. They administer to indispensable necessities of human nature. They pertain to inalienable rights of human nature. Others, among which is the traffic in intoxicating beverages, minister to a created, artificial, depraved appetite. They are connected with no inherent rights. As a result of this difference, constitutions and laws discriminate between the two sorts of trades. The laws of Ohio differentiate them broadly. They look favorably upon banking and merchandising. They look unfavorably upon selling liquor as a beverage.

How the constitution and laws of Ohio regard the traffic in intoxicating liquors may best be known by the constitutional provision on the subject which is as follows:—"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state; but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom."

The implication to this is plain. Because the traffic is evil, no license shall be granted to exercise it. Because it is evil, the General Assembly may endeavor to regulate it, so that its evil may be diminished as much as possible. How do the Supreme Court decisions of the U. S.—the supreme law of the land, into conformity with which all state constitutions and laws must come,—regard it?

Is the traffic in intoxicating liquors like the traffic in money or banking, or the traffic in merchandise, a natural right for any one to pursue without let or hindrance if he choose? It is not. The Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S., 86, said in 1891, "The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained in these retail liquor saloons than to any other source," and in the same case further an declared, "There is no inherent right in any citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail. It is not the privilege of a citizen of the State or the U. S."

That is, it does not rest upon the same basis that any legitimate business of the country does. It is a business that is completely subject to the police power, as likely to be criminal, and needing continually to be watched as no lawful business does.

It was contended in the same case that the liquor traffic, as supplying drink rested upon the same basis as the traffic in breadstuffs—the very contention of the National Advocate—the contention being, according to the statement of the Supreme Court, "that what a man shall drink, equally with what he shall eat is not properly matter for legislation." Regarding this the Court said:—"There is in this position an assumption of a fact which does not exist,—that when the liquors are taken in excess, the injuries are confined to the party offending. The injury, it is true, first falls upon him in health, which the habit undermines, in his morals which it weakens, and in the self-abasement which it creates. But as it also leads to neglect of business, waste of property, and general demoralization, it effects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him."

The Constitution of the U. S. and of Ohio therefore proceed upon the following well defined and established principles regarding the traffic in intoxicating liquors: (1) The liquor traffic in intoxicating beverages has no inherent right to exist. It is not on the basis of bread making or banking. It does not come under the head of those things protected by the Constitution of the U. S. as necessary to "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

(2) It exists simply as a tolerated evil. It can be said to be lawful, not in the sense that bread-making or banking is lawful, viz as being inherently right, but in the far different sense that there may be no prohibitor law against it. It is, in the Scripture phrase "winked at because of the hardness of men's hearts." But even this modernized degree of legality is

denied it in local option territory. (3) The putting of a tax upon it does not bring it into the same category of occupations as bread-making or banking. The tax is imposed upon it mainly for the purpose of raising revenue to defray the expense the traffic causes to the state, and also upon the theory that it is a dangerous or pernicious business which needs regulation by the police power. The idea of the law is that because it produces so much idiosyncrasy, pauperism and crime, it ought to be made pay expenses and also that a tax will have a tendency to repress it. We are not concerned now with the correctness or incorrectness of the theory of the law in this last respect. The sole point we are making is that the law goes upon the assumption that the traffic is a tolerated evil.

When therefore a saloonist talks about his traffic being lawful, legitimate, respectable, and the like, he can only mean—speaking exactly—that it is not now prohibited in the sense that theft, robbery and murder are prohibited. It is tolerated as belonging to an imperfect and faulty condition of society, to be corrected as far as possible by moral education and regulatory laws. It is not lawful in the sense that banking (which is substantially the process of exchanging human commodities) or merchandising (which is the supplying of human wants) is lawful as being part of the inherent rights of human nature. It is lawful only in the sense that society has not yet in its own opinion got up to the point of abolishing it. It is under the ban, needing regulation, and supposed to be in process of extinction.

It Happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by F. A. Sigler Pinckney.

The man who fears that the country will soon be filled up may find solace from the statement that the entire population of the globe is 1,400,000,000, and if divided into families of five persons each, they could all be located in Texas with half acre lots for each family, and yet there would be 50,000,000 vacant lots.—Ex.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely." This remedy is for sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

Difficult Color Scheme.

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A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at F. A. Sigler's drug store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price, 25 cents per box. Samples free.

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"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by F. A. Sigler Pinckney.

The man who fears that the country will soon be filled up may find solace from the statement that the entire population of the globe is 1,400,000,000, and if divided into families of five persons each, they could all be located in Texas with half acre lots for each family, and yet there would be 50,000,000 vacant lots.—Ex.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely." This remedy is for sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

Difficult Color Scheme.

"The baby has his father's nose. 'Don't you think?' 'Nonsense! Nature could no more reproduce that nose than she could reproduce a Turner sunset'—Detroit Journal.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at F. A. Sigler's drug store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price, 25 cents per box. Samples free.

NOTICE.
We the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Down's Balm if it does not cure any cough, cold, whooping cough, or throat trouble. We also guarantee Down's Balm to cure consumption, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough.

F. A. Sigler,
W. B. Darrow,

The Pinckney Dispatch.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
FRANK L. ANDREWS
Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription Price \$1 in Advance.
Entered at the Postoffice at Pinckney, Michigan, as second-class matter.
Advertising rates made known on application.
Business Cards, \$4.00 per year.
Teach and marriage notices published free.
Announcements of entertainments may be paid for, if desired, by presenting the office with tickets of admission. In case tickets are not brought to the office, regular rates will be charged.
All matter in local notice column will be charged at one cent per line or fraction thereof, for each insertion. Where no time is specified, all notices will be inserted until ordered discontinued, and will be charged for accordingly. All changes of advertisements MUST reach this office as early as Tuesday morning to insure an insertion the same week.

JOB PRINTING!
In all its branches, a specialty. We have all kinds and the latest styles of Type, etc., which enables us to execute all kinds of work, such as Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Cards, Auction Bills, etc., in superior style, upon the shortest notice. Prices as low as good work can be done.
—ALL BILLS PAYABLE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT..... Alex. McIntyre
TREASURER..... E. L. Thompson, Alfred Moran, Daniel Richards, Geo. Bowman, Samuel Sykes, F. D. Johnson.
CLERK..... R. H. Teeple
ASSESSOR..... W. B. Murray
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STREET COMMISSIONER..... J. Monks
MARSHAL..... A. E. Brown
HEALTH OFFICER..... Dr. F. A. Sigler
APPOINTY..... W. A. CARP

CHURCHES:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Rev. Chas. Simpson, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30, and every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Sunday school at close of morning service.
LEAL SIGLER, Supt.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. C. W. Rice, pastor. Service every Sunday morning at 10:30 and every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Sunday school at close of morning service. R. H. Teeple, Supt., Mabel Swart-hout Sec.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. M. J. Connerford, Pastor. Services every Sunday. Low mass at 7:30 o'clock high mass with sermon at 9:30 a. m. Catechism at 3:00 p. m., vespers and benediction at 7:30 p. m.

SOCIETIES:

The A. O. H. Society of this place, meets every third Sunday in the Fr. Matthew Hall, John Tuomey and M. T. Kelly, County Delegates

EPWORTH LEAGUE. Meets every Sunday evening at 6:00 o'clock in the M. E. Church. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone, especially young people. Mrs. Stella Graham, Pres.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.—Meets every Sunday evening at 6:30. President, Miss L. M. Coe; Secretary, Miss Elsie Carpenter

THE W. C. T. U. meets the first Friday of each month at 8:30 p. m. at the home of Dr. F. A. Sigler. Everyone interested in temperance is cordially invited. Mrs. Leal Sigler, Pres; Mrs. Etta Durfee, Secretary.

The G. T. A. and B. society of this place, meet every third Saturday evening in the Fr. Matthew Hall. John Donohue, President.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES.
Meet every Friday evening on or before full of the moon at their hall in the Swarthout bldg. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
CHAS. CAMPBELL, Sir Knight Commandeur

Livingston Lodge, No. 75, F & A. M. Regular Communication Tuesday evening, on or before full of the moon.
H. F. Sigler, W. M.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR meets each month the Friday evening following the regular F. & A. M. meeting. Mrs. MARY READ, W. M.

ORDER OF MODERN WOODMEN meet the first Tuesday evening of each month in the Maccabee hall. C. L. Grimes V. G.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES. Meet every 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at 8:30 p. m. at the Fr. M. Hall. Visiting sisters are cordially invited.
LILA CONWAY Lady Com.

KNIGHTS OF THE LOYAL GUARD meet every second Wednesday evening of every month in the K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 o'clock. All Visiting Guards welcome.
C. L. Grimes, Capt. Gen.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRS. SIGLER & SIGLER.
Physicians and Surgeons. All calls promptly attended to day or night. Office on Main street Pinckney, Mich.

DR. A. B. GREEN.
DENTIST—Every Friday; and on Thursday when having appointments. Office over Sigler's Drug Store.

J. F. MILNE.
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, also of the Veterinary Dentistry College, Toronto, Canada.
Will promptly attend to all diseases of the domestic animal at a reasonable price. Success with expensed fees.
OFFICE at MILL, PINCKNEY

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,500,000.00

We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 4,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 50,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTEGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

STATE CROP BULLETIN

ESTIMATED YIELD OF WHEAT PLANTED AT 10,000,000 BU.

Secretary of State Stearns issued the following crop report on the 10th: The temperature during September varied from two to four degrees above the normal. The precipitation also varied considerably in different parts of the state. The total number of acres of wheat on the ground last April, as returned by the supervisors, was 1,806,184. Of this whole amount 1,265,524 acres were in the southern counties, 253,185 in the central counties and 87,435 in the northern counties.

According to the reports received from crop correspondents, 76 per cent of the number of acres of wheat on the ground were harvested. The per cent harvested was, in the southern counties 74, in the central 77, and in the northern 85. This would indicate that the total number of acres of wheat that was harvested was, in the southern counties 937,615, in the central counties 205,553, in the northern counties 74,337, and in the state 1,217,505 acres.

The final estimated yield per acre for the number of acres harvested is in the southern counties 7 bushels, in the central counties 9 bushels, in the northern counties 9 bushels, and in the state 8 bushels.

From this we would estimate that the total yield for 1900 is 10,000,000 bushels.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in September at the flouring mills is 383,526, and at the elevators 176,316, or a total of 559,842 bushels. Of this whole amount 405,769 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 130,342 bushels in the central counties and 23,731 bushels in the northern counties. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the two months, August and September, is 1,021,142, which is 511,892 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year. At 29 mills and elevators from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed in September. The total amount of wheat shipped by railroads from the various stations, as reported for August, is 300,243 bushels.

The aggregate sown this fall as compared with an average, is, in the southern counties 73, in the central 73, in the northern 81, and in the state 74. The average date of sowing wheat in the southern counties is Sept. 24, in the central counties Sept. 20, in the northern counties Sept. 20, and in the state Sept. 22.

50,000 Acres of Swamp Land.

The action of the state board of control authorizing discontinuance in the matter of improving the Shiawassee river under the provisions of act No. 709, public acts of 1897, at a meeting held at Lansing, Sept. 26, will render valueless 50,000 acres of swamp land in Saginaw county. The land thus affected is situated in the southern part of Saginaw county, and large property owners in the townships of St. Charles, Albee, Spaulding, James, Swan Creek and Chesaning are interested in the work of clearing out the channel of the river. Land owners representing 10,000 acres had just made arrangements to contract for the work of relieving this territory, when word was received that no state aid could be expected. A monster petition has been forwarded to Lansing, signed by the people of the several townships interested, urging that the board of control rescind its action and that the work of improving this stream be again taken up.

Diseases in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health show that diarrhea, rheumatism, neuralgia, typhoid fever and bronchitis in the order named caused the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending October 6. Smallpox was reported at one place, cerebro-spinal meningitis at five, measles at nine, whooping cough at 12, diphtheria at 42, scarlet fever at 65, typhoid fever at 178 and consumption at 182. No report relative to smallpox having been received from the health officers of the villages of Houghton and Hancock during the week, it is believed the outbreaks at these places are not yet ended.

Exploded in the Same Old Way.

A Montcalm woman found a number of small packages in an old cubby hole and saw on opening one of them that it contained some seeds. As all the others were similar in appearance to the one she opened, she took it for granted that their contents were the same, and threw them into the stove to get rid of them. A terrific explosion followed, and she was badly burned about the face and one arm. One of the packages evidently contained gunpowder.

The South Haven & Eastern railroad will construct a brick round house at Paw Paw and remove its shops from Lawton to that place.

SPECIAL SESSION GOING.

After both the house and senate had spent an entire day on the 11th, wrestling with the resolution proposing to amend the constitution, without reaching a settlement, it was thought the matter would not be straightened out in a hurry. The senate from the start maintaining a strenuous opposition to the clause "permitting the classification of corporations for the purpose of taxation," and substituting the "average rate." The senate's "average rate" proposition was referred back to the house, and that body and the members of the state tax commission protested against the senate amendment on the ground that under it all corporations would hereafter be included in the "average rate," should the proposed amendment pass, and that it would be impossible for the state at any time in the future to pass any laws, such as are in force in other states, for a franchise tax on street railways, or enable the adoption of any plan to support the state by corporate tax. After considerable oratory the house finally referred the measure, inclusive of the senate amendment, to the house judiciary committee and the members of that body, together with senators and the tax commissioners reviewed the matter thoroughly. The senators insisted that to provide in the constitutional amendment that railroad and other corporations should be taxed at the "average rate" of taxation in the state would forever provide equitable corporate taxation; that no objection whatever could possibly be made to these corporations paying the same rate of tax as all other property. They urged that an "average rate" would stand in court if it was the same rate found by the state board of assessors. When the house met the following morning this compromise state of affairs was well understood, and that body adjourned to give the senate time in which to recall its constitutional amendment and effect the desired changes. This accomplished the house by a vote of 81 to 2 passed the constitutional amendment measure for ad valorem taxation of railroads, as it came from the senate, and it now only needs the governor's signature to insure that the people will be given an opportunity to vote upon it this fall. Only Reps. Burdick and Scully voted against the measure in the house.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Tekonsha contributed nearly \$90 to the Galveston flood sufferers.

Mt. Clemens merchants are wrestling with the early-closing movement.

Rural free mail delivery will be established at Harbor Beach, Oct. 15.

The new Presbyterian church at Hillsdale will be dedicated on Oct. 21.

The Tekonsha village council has granted a saloon license after a two-year struggle.

Midland business men have organized an improvement association to help boom the town.

The state convention of the Young Woman's Christian association will be held at Albion, Oct. 19-21.

The Oceana county voters will decide at the coming election a proposition for a new county jail.

Frank and Kennett Hill are in jail at Mason on the charge of making and passing counterfeit money.

The Ionia Novelty mills at Ionia were destroyed by fire on the 8th. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$6,000.

The poultry fanciers of Clinton county will hold their first annual show on Nov. 22-24, at St. Johns.

Fenton has secured a new industry, a factory which makes a patent handle bar for bicycles. The plant is now located in Detroit, but will be moved at once.

The diphtheria scare (?) at Leslie didn't pan out much after all. There were but four cases, three of them very light, and all the victims are now recovering.

Niles voters will decide at a special election to be held Oct. 29, whether or not to borrow \$6,000 for the building of a new bridge over the St. Joseph river at that place.

The Three Oaks Creamery Co., a corporation whose membership is nearly all farmers, has paid out for cream during the summer between \$1,000 and \$1,200 per month.

Frank Nowlin, of Hadley, is the publisher of the smallest weekly paper in the world. It is called the Jolly Roger, and consists of four pages, each two inches long by an inch and a half wide.

This is surely a phenomenal autumn. From numerous parts of the state come reports of ripe wild red raspberries being found growing in the woods and by the roadsides. And this is the middle of October.

An Eaton Rapids man discovered a curiosity while picking apples the other day. A large pumpkin sweet apple had so grown into an old bird's nest that it was completely enveloped by it, the nest forming a network all around it.

In those portions of the state where potato raising is an important industry the country school teachers are having a vacation for a short time. The schools are closed so that the children may help dig potatoes before the heavy frosts come.

If all the canning factories are like the one at Lawrence they must be good things all around. The one there, according to the local paper, is paying out \$750 per week in wages and will declare a dividend of 20 per cent to the stockholders.

The question submitted to the taxpayers of Port Huron to raise \$25,000 additional city bonds to construct a canal from Lake Huron to Black river passed by a vote of 398 to 100. This makes \$100,000 appropriated for the construction of the canal.

People on Main street were shocked the other day to see the wife of a local parson emerging from the front door of a saloon, says the Eaton Rapids Journal. It was at first suspected that she might possibly have been looking for her spouse, but upon inquiry it was learned that she had mistaken the place for the meat market a few doors distant.

THAT BOUNTY MONEY.

None has yet been paid to those entitled to it. Live Men Death and Several Were Seriously Injured in a Wreck on the L. S. & M. S. at Chicago—An Open Switch Responsible for the Accident.

No Bounty Money Paid. In view of numerous inquiries on the subject, the navy department has authorized the statement that up to date there has been no distribution of bounty money to the officers and crews of the American squadron which destroyed the Spanish fleet off Santiago. The matter has been pending in the court of claims, and while bounty money has been allowed, it has not been determined as to what the amount or the individual allowances shall be, or whether the allowances shall be paid by the court of claims or the navy department. Moreover, even after these questions have been determined it will be necessary to secure an appropriation by congress to enable the payments to be paid, so that it will be several months at least before these can begin.

Chance for Americans. A letter received at the U. S. department of agriculture at Washington from Penrith college, New South Wales, calls attention to the great need of improved types of agricultural machinery in that colony. The writer states that there are not half a dozen machines for cutting and collecting maize in New South Wales, and a machine for cutting sugar cane would be greatly appreciated by the cane growers in the north of that colony and in Queensland. He suggests that there are great opportunities for American manufacturers of agricultural machines who are desirous of extending their business beyond the U. S.

Two Men Were Killed. An open switch, believed to have been purposely misplaced, caused the death of two men, seriously injured three others and made wreckage of the engine and forward part of the New York and Boston express train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road at Chicago on the night of the 14th. The engine was demolished and two mail and two express cars were piled up in a heap, but the five passenger coaches behind the baggage cars did not leave the track and their occupants escaped injury. The train was running 45 miles an hour when it struck the switch.

Cubans Still Require Help. Gov. Gen. Wood, who returned to Havana on the 8th from a tour of investigation in the province of Santa Clara, reports only a partial recovery from the effects of the war in that section of the island. Although he found no actual want in the district of Sancti Spiritus, there was a great need of assistance to alleviate agricultural stagnation. This was asked for by the municipality of Sancti Spiritus, and has been granted by Gen. Wood from the insular fund. Gen. Wood will leave for the United States during the present week, returning to Havana about Oct. 25.

300 Fishermen Perished. According to reports from St. Pierre, 17 fishing vessels that were operating on the grand banks during the gale of Sept. 12 are still missing with crews aggregating 200 men. A number of vessels that have arrived at St. Johns, N. F., within the last few days have reported a loss of one to seven men each. The fatality list probably exceeds 300. Serious disaster has visited a number of Newfoundland fishing harbors, Burin, on the west side of Placentia bay, alone losing 35 men.

Suicided While on Trial. A highly dramatic incident occurred in the municipal court room at Bennington, Vt., on the 8th, when Dennis M. Blackmer, who was being arraigned on the charge of felonious assault on a 10-year-old girl, rose in his seat and shot himself in the forehead, inflicting a wound which will undoubtedly cause his death. Mr. Blackmer is a well-known resident of Bennington, is 60 years of age and married.

That Kentucky Election Law. Both houses of the Kentucky legislature held a night session on the 9th and passed a practically unanimous vote, an agreement to adopt the minority election bill, over which the senate and house had disagreed. The differences between the houses were settled by a conference committee. The senate bill as agreed upon, substitutes the old law in force before the Goebel law was enacted.

Fireman Jumped Overboard. An unknown fireman on the steamer Huron City committed suicide by jumping overboard below the dummy in Lake Erie on the 13th. Every effort was made to rescue him but he sank before aid could reach him. He shipped from Erie and gave the name of "Jim" only. He was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighed about 180 pounds.

TRANSVAAL WAR NEWS.

The Boers now occupy Wepener, as well as Rouxville and Ploekburg in Orange River colony, and the British are attempting to surround them. A party of Boers have penetrated the southern part of the Orange River Colony, entering Dewetsdorp and Wepener. British detachments are after them. A satisfactory little affair occurred near Frankfort on the 11th. Col. Grove, with the West Kent's, surprised a Boer laager at dawn, killed 7, wounded 9 and captured 18. The British war office has issued orders that the bulk of the militia regiments called out for service during the South African war are to be disbanded. This will effect about 50,000 men. The British transport Idabo landed about 200 Boer prisoners at the Island of St. Helena on the 8th. Gen. Cronje and the other Boer prisoners celebrated Paul Kruger's birthday on the 9th. The British column had a three days' fight from Oct. 5 to Oct. 7, inclusive, with Gen. DeWet's command of 1,900 men and five guns. It took place in a vertiable sea of mountains near Vredfort, Orange River Colony. The Boers were dislodged and dispersed, and they fled demoralized. The British casualties were slight. A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says that hundreds of Boers with their families are fleeing from the country of their birth to begin life again in some other country. Most of these have America as their ultimate destination. Only recently 2,150 Boers, all belonging to the better class, left their native country, presumably for the United States. A dispatch from Cape Town, dated the 14th, says: The Boers are very active in the Kroonstad district. Gen. De Wet has proclaimed that burghers who refuse to fight will be made prisoners of war. British mounted infantry, scouting from Lindley, had Capt. Wiltshire killed through mistaking a party of 40 Boers in khaki for friends. Boer commandoes continually harassed the British column while marching from Lindley to Kroonstad. The Boers captured a detachment of the Cheshire regiment, which was escorting an empty wagon near Frankfort. They released the driver, but kept the wagon. Driven from the Transvaal by force of British arms, eight American citizens who recently arrived penniless in New York, have petitioned the United States government to present claims for indemnity against Great Britain. They declare, that although neutral in the recent conflict, they were kidnaped from their homes, leaving wives and children behind. As prisoners of war the men say they were driven out of Johannesburg on July 13, railroaded to the seacoast in cattle trucks, and then sent in the steerage of a transport to Holland. American consuls in the ports where they stopped, were powerless to rescue them, and they have made a final appeal through attorneys to the secretary of state at Washington.

STRIKE NOTES.

It was learned on the 12th that President Mitchell is making an effort to prevent the transportation of bituminous coal from West Virginia into the eastern markets where the anthracite fuel is sold. It is said that Mr. Mitchell's plan is to have the railway unions take up the matter for the purpose of considering the advisability of tying up those railroads which persist in transporting the soft coal to the anthracite market. What action the railway men will take cannot at this time be predicted.

The representatives of the big coal companies at Wilkesbarre, Pa., still insist that no further concessions will be made to the men, and that if the offer of 10 per cent increase is rejected the strike is destined to go on. The offer of the operators having been refused, the companies will endeavor to operate their mines with new men. Should the strikers interfere, then the state will be called upon to protect these men who are willing to work.

Eight hundred and fifty-seven miners who hold in their hands the power to end or continue the anthracite coal miners' strike, which has been in progress for more than three weeks, met in convention at Scranton, Pa., on the 12th for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent net advance in wages offered by the operators, and adjourned until the following day without taking any action on their employers' proposition.

In regard to the latest situation in the strike fields on the 14th, Senator Hanna said: "I do not profess prophetic insight into the strike situation in Pennsylvania, but the last news received from the center of disturbances is to the effect that a settlement is near. Advice received by business men coincide with the statement, and I am told a compromise of the difficulty is a certainty within a few days at least."

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MY HALF SISTER

XXX By ELTON HARRIS XXX

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"Thank you, monsieur, for your offer," Mollie said gently at length, "but I must decline it. I am very sorry if you feel hurt, but when you leave here I hope you will soon forget it."

"What, you refuse!" he exclaimed indignantly. "You will not accept my offering? You will be my enemy?"

"I hope not, surely. But if you are my enemy I shall not be yours," she answered steadily, backing away, yet keeping an eye upon the glass doors.

For a moment the young man stood gazing at her with more feeling in his face than she could have believed possible.

Mollie little knew how pretty she looked, as she stood there in her white gown, with the soft dark night as a background, and the lights from the drawing room falling on her curly, ruffled head, near the simple dignity of the grey eyes that regarded him so fearlessly. All at once his expression changed, and grew black and fierce, distorted with evil thought.

"So you decline," he hissed in her ear. "You think you will marry that long-legged, curly-headed soldier! But disabuse your mind of that idea. You will marry me, Henri DuBois. I swear it! Whether you love me or not, I will be your husband. Oh, you will soon be glad enough to escape from madame ma mere, and you can do it by me—only by me. Ah! how quiet you are! Do you hear?"

"Yes, and so will every one else," Mollie replied, standing very erect, and eyeing with haughty disdain his excited face. "I have listened to you patiently, but I decline to be threatened or coerced. It may answer with some people—it never did with a L'Estrange. Let me pass."

For a moment Henri paused irresolute, glaring at her; then he gave way a step, and she was through the drawing room and half way upstairs before he could realize that he had been baffled and refused by this girl of 19.

He had thought to reduce her to submission, and at the first threat she, usually so gentle, had turned upon him fearlessly; and he, a coward by nature, failed to recognize, what his mother dimly felt, that it was impossible to cover a spirit that rose higher whenever danger threatened.

As for Mollie, she was angry and indignant; yet, once in her room, she could not help laughing.

"So I am to marry Henri, who will devote his life to making me happy!" she murmured, as she brushed her hair. "It will not be a money-making profession for him." I have an idea that since he had my wretched fortune he would turn his devotion to his own amusement."

But from that night the life at Chalfont became almost unbearable. Madame openly espoused her son's cause, saying it was strange Mollie could refuse one so handsome and devoted, for whom other girls were sighing in vain. Slowly and steadily she tried to force her into the hated engagement, implying that it would be a great relief to her mind to have her married to so estimable a young man, the only one she could countenance for her; and well Mollie knew what this latter remark meant—neither Mr. Anstruther nor any one else need expect her consent. As for Henri, he was worse than ever, following her everywhere, sullen or sentimental by turns, repeating his proposals whenever he had an opportunity; and the only friend she had in the house was her little half-sister, Kate.

For the strange child, ever since the Easter eve when she had flown to Mollie for protection, had attached herself to her with a quiet persistence that was both amusing and touching. Every night she found her rolled up in one corner of her bed asleep, or pretending to be, and the fear of losing this privilege made her try to check this irritability that was part of her temperament, and be more amenable to the sorely-tried governess.

This much Mollie exacted, though she would never have had the heart to enforce it, for the little one's nerves were in a terribly strained state, and Mollie's room seemed her haven of refuge. There she sat safe—there, dark or light, nothing could touch her; there she never had horrible dreams. Bad things could not come near Mollie, who was so sweet and kind.

Day by day she followed her about, at first with shy defiance, at last with unceasing affection and a funny motherly solicitude, and ere the

roses began to bloom there was no crime so great in her eyes as to hurt Mollie.

"What is the matter?" asked Mollie one morning, when she found her prancing about the lawn in a fury, scolding like a young virago the gardener, who was marking out a tennis court.

"Misses says she won't have no court here," said the man helplessly, touching his cap, "and the gentleman ordered me to mark one."

"It is my lawn; I won't allow it! He has no right to meddle, and I shall tell Aunt Clare so," she stormed.

"But I would teach you to play," Mollie said quietly.

It was no idle threat on Kate's part, she knew. Her father's will strictly enjoined that her wishes were to be indulged, and madame happened to be in a frightful temper that day.

"Would you like it?" demanded Kate, stopping abruptly.

"I think it would be nice."

"You can go on, John," she said imperiously to the man. "Anything Miss L'Estrange desires is to be done."

It was the same in everything. Her little face would grow haggard with anxiety when Mollie drove with madame, and she had no peace until she met her on the steps; while one morning, when Mollie awoke, she heard her murmuring away to herself, and a furtive peep revealed the little maid sitting up in her frilled nightgown, nursing her knees, her flaxen curls falling thickly round her shoulders.

"She is so pretty; look at her long, curling lashes!" she was whispering in a tone of satisfaction. "But I should love her anyhow, for she is my sister; she is my own Mollie, my very own Mollie!"

"My own Mollie!" Just what her mother had always called her. Mollie knew better than to move or disturb the child, but from that moment she was never "my half-sister Kate" again, but the little sister her mother had left to her, to be guarded and shielded by every means in her power, to be loved and taught all that Mollie, humble in her strength, could teach her, that together they might struggle along that narrow path which leads to eternal life.

CHAPTER VIII.

It was a hot August evening, and after Mollie had heard Kate's hymns and prayers—for which purpose she always went upstairs after dinner—she took a book and sat at the wide open window in preference to returning to the drawing room. She often did this now, for lately things had been worse than ever, Henri more persistent. At first Kate tossed about, restless with the heat, but at length her regular breathing showed that she slept; and Mollie's book dropped unheeded, as she sat watching the harvest lightning flashing across the darkening sky.

She was thinking of Reggie, who had been obliged to rejoin his regiment in Ireland months ago, without saying good-by to her, though he had brought Joyce up to Chalfont to call for that purpose. Madame had never mentioned this. She only heard it from Joyce later, when it seemed too late to be angry, though she was very sorry.

She had missed him dreadfully. Reverton was not the same place somehow when there was no chance during their walks and drives of seeing his tall, upright figure swinging along, but he used to send all sorts of messages through Joyce. He would come back, and, meantime, she devoted herself to Kate, who daily grew happier and more childlike. Mrs. Anstruther and Joyce did their best for her; but madame cut her off from every one, and lately they had been away, which was a great matter of regret, for it was something to feel their friendly presence near, though she was free to wander in the woods and fields with Kate in their absence.

The scent of a cigar, chairs being dragged along the patios below, and voices, made her lean further out of the window. Madame and Henri were evidently sitting there! How clearly their voices were borne upwards in the still air—little they guessed how plainly! Mollie would have moved away, feeling that she ought not to listen had she not caught a few words; then she leaned forward with all her might.

"Kate's money cannot be touched. I have got all I can—every farthing. I literally do not know where to turn for

a penny." And madame's voice sounded harsh and weary. "You must marry the girl; her fortune will last you for a time. I can do nothing more yet."

"Bah! Marry the girl!" He mimicked her angrily. "It is easy to say, but she will not have me. Truly, me mere, I have a respect for her more than I have felt for any woman before. When I look into those beautiful eyes of hers, so young, so frank, I want her as I have wanted no one else. Were she my wife I could trust her absolutely; I would even try to be a good husband."

"You love her!" madame said jealously.

"There, now, you will upbraid me for that!" he sneered. "But she will never have me, she adores that Anstruther; they love in English fashion. You may give up all hopes of bending la belle Mol-lee to our will unless you can get her away from Reverton. Come to Paris."

"I cannot. You know by your uncle's will I am obliged to live at Chalfont with Kate. Oh, if I could only get away from the place—get away!" And her voice rose with strange trembling intensity that was almost a wail.

"There, do not begin that!" he muttered, with callous impatience. "To continue from where we started, I must have money! You have large sums for both girls."

"You have had most of it," she retorted. "As also that large sum through your uncle's check."

"Hush! we need not speak of that. You have been ever the best of mothers, as also the handsomest."

"Ah, Henri, my son, you are my all!" she said, in a softened voice. "All I want is your love, and now you would care more for this girl. Now, listen, you must marry her, for in that way I can assure your fortune. True, her fortune is not so large as Kate's, but did anything happen to the child she would have all. Kate is very delicate. Any one can see that. And it would surprise no one if, after your marriage, she did not live long."

There was a moment's silence. The listener above started and clenched her hands. A match was struck, Henri was evidently lighting a fresh cigar. Then his high voice said lightly: "Ah, ma belle mere, you are clever! That is certainly to be considered. I had thought of it also!"

They had moved into the drawing-room, and Mollie, white with wrath and dismay, crept quietly to the bed, and stood looking at the sleeping child. Poor little girl! Her whole life she had been made the center for the evil passions of others, and now a fresh danger threatened her. "Touch Kate!" thought Mollie, with beating heart, as she gently brushed the fair curls from the small thin face.

Touch her little sister! Not while she, Mollie, could protect her. And she would rouse all Reverton; she would fight them by every means in her power, before this nervous, excitable child should suffer further. Then she remembered that she herself was Kate's great safeguard, so long as she did not marry Henri. And she would die rather; for the child was madame's largest source of income, and would be cared for accordingly.

But as she sat in the garden the following afternoon she felt sick at heart. How could these people be so wicked. Lying back in an American chair, looking up into the great trees, she reflected sadly upon the terrible abuse of money.

People would do anything for it—scheme, lie, and cheat; and what did it come to in the end? "They brought nothing into the world, neither can they carry anything out."

She and Kate were very fond of this part of the garden. They spent all the hot afternoons there, and madame and Henri were out today, so it was very peaceful.

Suddenly a bird in the bushes sang a few notes, then a very clear whistle followed; but it came from no bird's throat—it was a tune she knew well, but never expected to hear in the garden at Chalfont, and she sat up eagerly and looked round.

There was Reggie, who ought to have been a hundred miles away, standing a few yards off, clad in riding clothes, whip in hand, and a smile on his good-looking young face.

"Well, what are you doing here?" she cried in amazement, with a decided access of color. "Why, your people are away!"

"Oh, yes; but I have just run down about the horses, you see," returned he glibly, coming quite close. "No; bother the horses. That is not it at all. So you remember the old tune, Mollie?"

"It would be funny if I did not. You never whistle anything else."

"But I never sang the words for you, did I? They go like this"—and in a clear mellow voice, Mr. Anstruther softly trotted them out:

"Won't you tell me, Mollie darling, That you love none else but me? For I love you, Mollie darling— You are all the world to me!"

(To be continued.)

To Illinois Fruit Growers.

The Illinois State Horticultural Society will make an exhibit of fruits, consisting mainly of apples, at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. The exposition will open May 1 and close November 1, and it is intended to have the fruit exhibit continuous, from the opening to the close. The apples for this show must come largely from this season's crop, and in order to have them properly represent the fruit interests of the state the specimens must be carefully selected, wrapped, packed and placed in cold storage until wanted for exhibition. The Horticultural Society expects that fruit will be contributed for this purpose by individual growers, horticultural societies and other organizations. Proper credit will be given the grower, the society, and locality by entering the fruit in the name of the grower and society the same as if he were making the exhibit in person, and by placards upon the fruit when exhibited, giving the grower's name, locality and state.

All fruit growers are asked to aid in the matter of securing the fruit from this state. The society will do what it can, but it depends upon you, the grower, to make the exhibit from Illinois a success. The exhibit will be largely a commercial one, that is, one for the purpose of enlarging our foreign markets for apples, and this is a subject of great interest to Illinois fruit growers. Illinois stands in the front in the fruit exhibit at Paris this year, but in order to retain her prestige, must continue her work in the line of exhibits of fruit and the opportunity presented at Buffalo should not be neglected. Shall the state be properly represented? This is for you to decide. You must do what you can. Will you contribute one, two, five or more barrels of carefully selected fruit, and ship it to cold storage in proper season? Write the secretary, whose address you will find below, how much you will contribute and what varieties, and he will see that you have paper for wrapping the fruit and shipping tags furnished you. Are you interested enough in Illinois horticulture to do this? The commission will pay the freight, storage and all other charges and place the fruit on the tables, without any charge to you. We want one hundred barrels of apples from this state and the amount will be small to each one, if each does his part.

It will save expense to the society if you will pick, wrap and pack the fruit, as per the directions which will be furnished you later, but if you find this will be impossible, write the secretary, and some one will be sent to assist in the work. Not less than one peck of any one variety should be furnished; one-half barrel or a full barrel of each variety preferred. It is not intended to collect a large number of varieties, but those most generally grown for market, therefore a full barrel of one variety will be acceptable and is desired.—L. R. Bryant, Secretary, Princeton, Illinois.

The Home Hero.

Albert Pogier: One of the foremost considerations in beef production is that we, as stock raisers, should grow our own stock. This I regard as a very important matter. The large number of failures in the cattle business points to the fact that we, as farmers, are not sufficiently well acquainted with the effects of acclimation and domestication of cattle brought from any great distance to the south or west. In other words, we are unfamiliar with the amount of shrinkage likely to occur during the period of adjustment to climatic and other conditions. Nor do we understand the laws of growth of these foreigners, and compare them too favorably with well-bred animals at home. I could enumerate many stockmen and farmers who have nearly bankrupted themselves, largely on account of their unfamiliarity with the growth and development of these western breeds. Again, quite a number of farmers came to the conclusion some years ago that it did not pay to keep a cow herd; that the amount of feed and care they required rendered them unprofitable; that steers which they wanted could be bought cheaper than raised. These very same farmers are now struggling to develop their cow herds, and a good herd of them is envied almost above anything else on the farm. This is another reason why it pays to keep right on raising one's own cattle. Nearly every farmer who has done so is less subjected to financial embarrassment, because he is more able to make accurate calculations of his income. Then, again, some stock-raisers think there is always money to be made in full-feeding, when it very frequently happens that the steers full-fed would have netted the owner more clear cash if they had been sold off of grass. It is now apparently most profitable here to sell steers between two and three years old, whether full-fed or sold off grass. Usually, four or five times as much pork as beef can be produced with the same amount of corn, and this should be taken into account in an intelligent comparison with beef production in its most economic sense. Usually well bred cattle, make the most gain, and sell for a higher price than scrabs.

A CONGRESSMAN

Cured of Catarrh of Long Standing.



Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn.

Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, from Alabama, writes the following letter: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—"I have now used two bottles of Peruna, and am a well man today. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year." Respectfully, A. T. Goodwyn.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh. Public men of all parties recognize in Peruna a national catarrh remedy of unequalled merit. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh.

Better the end of a feast than the beginning of a fray.

DISCOVERIES OF THE CENTURY.

It is fortunate, since there are left no new lands to be discovered on this terrestrial globe, that inventive man has turned his mind to more useful things. So we have steam, electricity and many other advantages not enjoyed by our forefathers. Medicine, too, has made great strides; for even man's old enemy, Rheumatism, has at last found its master in Swanson's "5 Drops." The success of this truly marvelous specific for Rheumatism has been astonishing and never equaled in the annals of medicine. It gives instant relief, kills germs, prevents disease and positively cures all forms of chronic and acute Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia. It is also used with unflinching effect in all Nervous Affections of every description, Catarrh, Croup, Bronchitis, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness and kindred diseases.

Swanson's "5 Drops" is sold by agents and by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 164 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. In some places the druggists are agents. If the remedy is not obtainable in your town, order direct from the manufacturers. Large size bottles (300 doses) \$1.00, prepaid by express or mail. Trial bottle will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted in new territory. Write now.

Treat all ladies courteously and hold their esteem.

A Ride to Boston.

If one likes fine scenery, the very best of cars, swift trains and unexceptional service in all particulars, and is going to make the trip to Boston or the west, will coast of Maine, then he should take the Continental Limited over the Wabash, West Shore and Pittsburg. The run is made in 24 hours and the traveller alights in the Boston & Maine depot feeling as brisk and refreshed as if he had taken a carriage ride. The road bed on these divisions is superb, dust is laid by oil sprinkling and every comfort of the patron looked after. The Pittsburg division is now a part of the Boston & Maine system, and the evidences of good management and progressive work, is seen on all sides. This route is one of the finest for the traveller, and the passenger who has passed over it is delighted with a trip to Boston.

Judge a case on its merits, not by your malice.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

On the line of the Chicago Great Western Railway in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First-class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for blacksmiths, doctors, dressmakers, furniture, grain and live stock buyers, general merchandise, hardware, harness, tailors, cold storage, creameries and canning factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Endicott building, St. Paul, Minn.

A bridegroom never looks as radiant as a bride.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling, no baking; add boiling water and set to cook. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Defend your good name at any and all times.

No one, looking at the master from the standpoint of common sense, expects to CURE constipation by taking pills and strong cathartics; a PERMANENT CURE is only obtainable by removing the CAUSE. GARFIELD TEA SO CURE.

WEST PUTNAM.

H. B. Gardner was in Hamburg Tuesday.
Thomas Cooper attended the Brighton fair Thursday.
D. M. Monks and J. Dunn were in Howell last Thursday.
Glen Gardner spent Saturday and Sunday in Ann Arbor and Chelsea.

Mrs. Wm. Lyman died on Monday evening last, she having been sick several months.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Sweeney will spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Gardner.

The Misses Alice and Jennie McGuinness, of Dexter, visited Miss Fannie Monks the last of last week.

Mrs. H. B. Gardner and daughter Arias, visited her sister, Mrs. J. D. White, of Howell, last Thursday.

Call at Barnard's and get a pair of nice Fleeced Blanke's cheap.

PARSHALLVILLE.

Mrs. Mary Payne was quite ill the past week.

Mrs. Jennie Wright is visiting her sister in Canada.

Mrs. Dr. Cooper, of Long Lake was in town the past week.

Thomas Bidleman moved his family to Linden last Saturday.

C. B. Andrews, of Detroit, visited his cousin B. F. Andrews, the last of last week.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church served tea in the basement of the church Wednesday p. m.

Mrs. Melissa Kirk, who has been spending the summer in St. John, is expected home this week.

Ladies call at Barnard's and see his \$2.00 shoes. There is no better for the money.

SOUTH MARION.

A. A. Abbott is visiting his son Irving, for a few days.

Miss Ida Clements called on Rose Bland last Saturday.

Miss Mary Roche visited her sister in Danaville, last week.

Mr. Brogan, wife and children, visited at H. Harris' Sunday last.

Mrs. Etta Bland called on Mrs. D. Carr last Saturday afternoon.

The Gleaners met at the home of H. T. Galloway, Tuesday evening.

Wm. Gilks and wife of Howell, visited his sister, Mrs. Gilkes, last Thursday.

Mollie Wilson taught school for her brother Samuel last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Sweetman, of Webster, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Christopher Brogan.

Tim Hayes' anticipates taking violin lessons of Prof. Isham, the coming winter.

George Ballis harvested two hundred and eighty bushels of beans from twelve acres.

I. J. Abbott sold one of his famous Dorsets to John Wigglesworth of East Cohoctah.

N. Pacey had a sick horse, last week, and by the assistance of Dr. Milne he soon recovered.

Call at Barnard's and get the best cheese for 11c per Pound.

HAMBURG.

Mrs. Jas. Crossman is entertaining her sister Mrs. Laible of Owosso.

Geo. Case went to Pontiac Tuesday to work on the section for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Casute, the section boss, moved his family to this place from Grand Ledge the first of the week.

The Ladies, of the M. E. church will serve dinner election day at the home of J. Elliot.

A. B. Greer has purchased the property belonging to E. C. Inalce known as the Bowman place.

The entertainment given by the Ideal Entertainment Co. last Saturday was well attended and highly appreciated by all.

On Tuesday of last week, Convocation services were held at the Episcopal church, at which, eleven ministers were present. Three meetings were held; morning, afternoon and evening.

Maybury the democrat nominee for Gov. addressed the people of Hamburg on Tuesday of this week. The other side of the question was discussed by Samuel Smith on Thursday of last week.

EAST PUTNAM.

Mrs. Bert Hause was the guest of her mother, Tuesday of this week.

Rev. N. W. Pierce will preach at the school house on Sunday, Oct. 21, at 4 p. m.

E. W. Lewis of Manchester is the guest of his nephew Warren Lewis of this place.

Mesdames G. W. and E. D. Brown visited relatives in Hamburg the last of last week.

Dwight Butler and Jennie Baker of Hamburg were guests of Miss Fossie Lewis Sunday.

J. W. Sweeney of Chilson and L. F. Thrasher of Hamburg were callers in this place Saturday.

Mrs. Lucy Manderville of Williamston was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. R. Hall, last week.

The Misses Florence Kice and May VanFleet were entertained by Miss Nettie Hall on Saturday last.

UNADILLA.

Z. A. Hartsuff now rides in a new surrey.

John Harris spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Geo. Hoyland and wife, of Howell, is visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. Asquith, of Stockbridge, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Barton.

The reading that was to be given by E. Everett Howe, Oct. 19, is postponed until Nov. 13.

J. D. Colton and wife, and Miss Gertrude Mills of Chelsea called on friends at this place Monday.

Geo. Hoyland and wife, Wm. Pypers and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. Lum Allen, at North Lake, last Wednesday.

GREGORY.

Miss Anna McIntee was in Stockbridge Tuesday.

E. A. Kuhn and James Burden are in Howell this week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Seth Perry, a boy, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The young people of this place will give a social party in the KOTM hall on Friday evening Oct. 26.

Ferris Fick met with an accident while playing ball Saturday, by getting hit in the eye which nearly destroyed the sight.

Fully two-hundred people congregated at the depot, Tuesday evening to listen to a five minutes talk by the Hon. Wm. C. Maybury, democratic nominee for governor. As the train came in a huge bon-fire was lighted and many of the crowd carried torches which made a very pretty scene. When he stepped from the car he was greeted by loud cheers, and a very interesting talk was listened to. When the train pulled out the crowd gave three rousing cheers for Maybury.

Will Durkee was in Milford the past week.

Mrs. Will Durkee is quite sick at this writing.

Will Singleton was in Stockbridge Saturday.

Eugene Smith is building a large shed for his machinery.

Miss Minnie Hoff, of Howell, visited her parents here Sunday.

Henry Whipple, of the county seat, was in this place the first of the week.

Fred Merrill, of Iosco, was in this place on business the first of the week.

Paul VanKuren, of Grand Rapids, called on friends in this place last week.

Several of the young men from this place played ball at Unadilla Saturday.

Nora Durkee visited relatives in Lyndon and Gregory Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Will Durkee returned last week from a weeks visit in Tuscola county.

Mr. Capen returned, Thursday from Alpena, where he has been visiting a sister.

Harry Singleton and wife of near Stockbridge, visited his parents here Tuesday.

Mrs. Eugene Smith is better, so that she visited her mother, part of last week in Stockbridge.

Miss Nella May, of Jackson, spent the last of last week at the home of Mrs. E. J. Durkee.

Highway Com. Lavey, is putting tile from the store south to the elevator. Pretty good idea.

Floyd Durkee returned home Wednesday from Iosco, where he has been working the past season.

Maggie Birnie visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Isham in Plainfield, Saturday and Sunday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Will Connors was buried in the Sprout cemetery Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Mrs. Wm. Ledwidge taught school for her brother, Will Roche Thursday, while he attended the Stockbridge fair.

MORE LOCAL.

Anyone desiring to take the DISPATCH and Michigan Farmer on trial, can get them both from now until Jan. 1, 1901, for only 25 cents.

The marshal wishes us to call attention to the ordinance against shooting in the corporation and says that he will try and enforce the same. If it was enforced there would be less broken windows etc.

The report that was published in several papers, the DISPATCH included stating that this was the year for a general registration only applies to cities and not rural districts, thus it does not effect us at this place.

Guy Teeple of Sault Ste. Marie was home the first of the week. He returned Tuesday his wife going with him and they will go to keeping house at the Soo. While we are sorry to lose them from our village we wish them success.

A telegram was received here on Wednesday evening of last week that Mr. Vail of Blissfield had been killed by the cars. It was first thought to have been Edward Vail who left that morning for Grand Rapids but it was soon learned that it was his father.

A fashionable and appreciative audience turned out at the opera house last week Thursday night to hear Mr. Guy Callow, the young violinist, who has recently completed his studies in the Lepsic Royal conservatory. He was well received and every selection was heartily applauded. His many friends in this city are greatly pleased at his wonderful skill and predict for him a bright future.—Pontiac Gazette. At opera house, Pinckney, Oct. 23, for benefit of school.

A Senator of Youth.
One night at a reception which Senator Beveridge and I attended soon after his election the hostess said in mock surprise:

"Are you Senator Beveridge, the senator from Indiana?"

The senator bowed modestly. "It hardly seems possible. Why, you are a mere heedless youth?"

"Madam," replied Mr. Beveridge with a smile, "I shays."—Saturday Evening Post.

Teacher's Examination.
A special examination of applicants for second and third grade certificates will be held at the High School room in Brighton, Thursday and Friday, October 18 and 19, 1900.

JAMES H. WALLACE,
Co. Com. of Schools.

Business Locals.
Barnard sells underwear cheap.

LOST.
Lost or stolen at the Howell Fair two one hundred dollar notes given to Mrs. Caroline Wooden signed Warren Leon and Guy Lewis. Given last of April 1899. People are warned against purchasing or accepting these notes.

The Best 25c Coffee in the town is Ideal Mocha & Java at Barnard's.

For Sale.
We have on hand and ready for sale several pair of the celebrated Belgian Hares of the best breed. Call and see them or write. WILL B. HOFF & Co., Pinckney, Mich.

Notice.
I am now ready to take in apples and make cider at my mill in Pettysville. J. H. Hooker.

FARM FOR SALE.
A good farm of 120 acres within two miles of the village for sale at a reasonable price. Anyone desiring farm property will do well to call at this office for particulars.

Subscribe for the DISPATCH
Bring your Job Work to this office.

The Country Editor.
The country editor of a quarter of a century ago, says Congressman Landis, was not a college-bred man, but he could "chop logic" with the best products of the universities, quote poetry aptly, and, at an hour's notice, deliver a political speech as address a Sunday school convention. From the standpoint of the useful citizen, he was an all-around finished product.

The country editor of to-day is a different person. He is a good business man. He can "set type," but is seldom found at the "case." He employs compositors, or has ornamented his office with a type-setting machine. The young woman you see bending over the ledger is also a stenographer and typewriter. The country editor now dictates his editorials and employs a bright young man to write local news. His newspaper is printed on an improved press, the power is furnished by a gas engine of electric motor, and the paper is folded by machinery. He owns his own home, keeps his own horse and carriage, and has credit at the bank. A pleasant trip of a month is likely to be offered at any time, and he takes it gladly; while the young woman who keeps the books and the bright young man who writes local news keep the paper in a straight line.—Success.

For Sale.
I have some Half-blood
Ramboulett Rams
Large smooth body,
with fine delane fleece,
also some fine
Poland China Pigs
and
Toulouse Geese,
for sale right.
S. E. BARTON,
PINCKNEY, MICH.

25c 25c
The Pinckney Dispatch
AND
Michigan Farmer
UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1901,
For 25 Cents.
25c 25c

Fall Underwear and Hosiery.
The Bee Hive offers specially strong attractions to people who want good reliable Hosiery and Underwear at money saving price. You will get the best and only the best lines here. These are specially good:

Men's Hose Men's Heavy Socks, 3 pairs 25c Men's Extra Heavy Socks, 12c Men's Super Weight Mixed Socks, 15c Men's Black and Tan Socks, 15c 2 pair 25c Black Socks, onyx black, 19c Black and Black with White feet, 25c Black with White Soles, 25c French Mixed Socks, good wearers, 25c	Ladies' Fleeced Vests and Pants, silver gray and ecru, extra quality, 25c.
Ladies' Hose Black Hose with white feet, 2 pairs 25c Black Hose, special value, 15c Tan colored Hose, 2 pairs 25c Black Hose, with double heel and soles 19c Black Hose, with white feet, fall weight, 25c Black Hose, heavy weight, double heel, toe and soles, 25c.	Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 50 per cent wool, 50c quality, slightly imperfect, 35c.
Boys' and Girls' Hose Girls' Black Hose for 10c Girls' Black Hose, two thread, 15c Girls' Fine Black Ribbed Hose, double knee, 25c Boys' Bicycle hose, 12c Boys' heavy Bicycle Hose, 15c Boys' extra heavy Bicycle Hose, 25c	Men's double-breasted and double-back Fleeced Shirts and Drawers (see corner window) 50c.
	Men's Flannelette Night Shirts, full size, 50c.
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