SATURDAY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT EATON RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, BY E. O'BRIEN.

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EATON RAPIDS.

ITS PAST AND PRESENT.

Its Business and Business Men—Sketches of Prominent Citizens.

ITS HISTORICAL, MORAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS ADVANTAGES.

BY E. O'BRIEN.

Crossing to the east side of Main street, we find at the south end of the business industries of the village,

SAMUEL STRAWN'S

general blacksmithing and manufacturing establishment. Mr. Strawn was formerly from Welland, Ont., but came here in 1859 from Wayne county, Mich., where he drove an extensive business. At present he keeps only three hands employed, though in years past he employed a dozen men or more. Geo. Mosier does all his painting; Charley Baldwin is his blacksmith, Charley Morris his wood-workman, and C. Moore his carriage trimmer. Strawn builds wagons and spring buggies, shoes horses, and does general repairing. He does not manufacture or sell so much new work now as formerly, but still does a brisk, safe, business. He has a beautiful residence on Hamlin street, east side of the river, which he built six years ago. He feels proud of his "Lady Rose"—a fine animal for which he refused $200. Mr. Strawn seems to be a fixture here.

We next find the

REMODELING ESTABLISHMENT

of Mrs. (widow) M. H. Miller, Mrs. Miller came here from Wisconsin in 1876, and it may be remembered that she was burned out and suddenly routed out of her residence and place of business when the old Congregational church burned down, as she then occupied a house adjoining the church. Last fall, when the brick store which Mr. Bailey used, was burned, it seemed impossible that Mrs. M. would escape, but she—that she was "more scared than hurt." She has worked at her trade for many years, and understands well the business of fitting, cutting and dressmaking. Hard work and poor health have borne hard upon her.

We next find the

CENTRAL BATH ROOMS

of David Stirling. Mr. Stirling is one of the old residents of Eaton Rapids, and has been identified with the material, moral and religious interests of the place mostly since 1859. He first came here with Mr. John Hamlin, a relative. About this time a part of the old Eaton Rapids Hotel was built. Benjamin Knight and Amos Darling, whom I mentioned in a former article, were here at that time. In 1847 he visited the place again, and agreed to go into business with Amos Hamlin and N. J. Bellows, and built the old Union block in 1848, which remained till it was destroyed by fire, March 10, 1876. He finally moved here in 1859. He has witnessed great changes in the place and country since that time. In March, 1859, the most of the business part of Main street was burned, and the Union block barely escaped. He and others remember the time when the place was noisy, lawless, drunken and immoral, and are now gratified to witness quiet, law, order, morality, religion and temperance predominate. In 1870, one year after Mr. Frost obtained his mineral spring, Stirling secured a good flowing well of a depth of 1864 feet which throws a stream of water 20 feet above the surface of the earth. He will store quite a business shipping water abroad to parties who cannot or come here for treatment. He has had a large number of patients who have availed themselves of his pleasant rooms and well-arranged bathing rooms. He has both rooms very conveniently and pleasantly fitted up, and admirals, each in various ways, as parties may need them. Mr. Stirling thinks that Eaton Rapids is one of the best places in the country, and I guess he won't hesitate to leave it till he is called to his final home.

In the Central Bath Rooms of Mr. D. Stirling, we find his son,

W. F. STIRLING,

notary and fire insurance agent and township clerk. W. F. has been in business and has held various township and village offices for several years past. He has been express agent for many years, and is also agent for several of the insurance companies—among them the Continental, British American, and Fire Association. Lately he has established a private telegraph office that connects with the lines on the railroads, so that any who wish the convenience may have their telegrams sent from the express office, of which he is agent themselves.

We next find the brick

CITIZENS' STORES

of Messrs. Wm. and Jos. Stirling, who came here from New Haven, N. Y., in the spring of 1859. They were then young men, and have since been prominent business men here. They have a permanent interest here, while absent in visiting the old home of Uncle Sam's domin- ions, a part of the time on the Pacific coast. They are excellent citizens. They have been in their present business for five years past. They have a pleasant, well-assorted grocery and provision store, and have secured their full share of the trade. They have a comfortable residence on Hall street, where William can find a home with him. Besides, Jamie has secured three more sons. These gentlemen are prominent in the cause of temperance, and Jamie often delivers temperance addresses.

We next find the brick and shoe shop

of DAVID HARRIS.

Mr. Harris has been a resident of Eaton county for over twenty-five years, and came here from near Cleveland, Ohio. He has worked at his trade steadily since 1862, and spent eleven years of that time in Dimondale. He has been in Eaton Rapids for six years past. Since the death of his wife his mother keeps house for him and has had the care of his motherless children. He makes boots and shoes and does a general repairing business. He, with others, thinks the boot and shoe business is overdone in Eaton Rapids, as aside from the three boot and shoe stores, boot and shoe shops, the dry goods merchants keep stocks of boots and shoes.

Next comes the

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

of J. D. Norris, who came here from Mason, Mich., two years ago. He has followed the business for several years, and claims to understand it in its various branches, and to do as good work as they do anywhere. He has just been to Detroit to look up any new improvements, with a view to adopting them. Mr. N. must be quite an admirer of babies, as he makes a specialty in taking baby pictures. His family live on the corner of West and Broad streets. He has on exhibition the likeness of the "Major" as handsome (!) and natural as life.

We next come to the

HARNESS SHOP

of G. W. VanSickle, who came here over five years ago from St. Johns, Mich., where he carried on the harness business. He has worked at his trade for over 20 years, and understands it in all its phases. He has had his share of patronage. He makes up new work to order, and does repairing. The harness business, like the boot and shoe trade, seems to be overdone here, considering the times. Mr. V. S. owns a homestead on Minerva street, near the office of Dr. Derby.

We next come to the boot and shoe shop of

G. L. BOOTH,

who came here with his parents forty years ago from Portage county, Ohio, but formerly from the State of New York. His parents died and were buried here. Mr. Booth was formerly engaged in the boot and shoe trade here and drove a big business, keeping as many as nine men employed at a time. He sold out his business to G. A. Ritz three years ago, in which business he had been engaged for twenty years. Mr. B. being a good workman and genial gentleman, receives his full share of patronage. He has a fine residence on the Dexter road, besides a good farm a few miles from town.

We next come to the fine brick store of

T. W. DANIELS.

T. W. Daniels is one of the fixtures of Eaton Rapids, having come here from Albion in 1855, where he worked in the dry goods business for Mr. Frost. He worked for Mr. Frost here till 1860, when he went in company with him in mercantile pursuits till 1870. Afterwards the new firm was Daniels & Childs till 1873, when Mr. Daniels became the sole proprietor. Mr. Daniels has carried on business in several parts of the town, and purchased the building where he is now located, over three years ago. He keeps a fine stock of dry goods and clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, &c. His store presents a very attractive appearance, which doubtless is in part owing to the fact that Mrs. Daniels has spent most of her time for six years past in the store, as it agrees with her tastes, and she enjoys better health in keeping store than in housekeeping. By strict attention to business and honorable dealing, Mr. Daniels has built up a fine trade and made money. He makes it a part of his business to advertise regularly, as in buying goods regularly. Whether it be owing to his sanguine temperament or liberal advertising, I have never once heard him "whine" about hard times—which is true of many others in this place. He owns a fine residence on Canal street—is a member of the village council, and a highly esteemed citizen. Mr. James Parks, one of our most promising young men, has clerked for him for six years past.

Last Call.

Time for collecting taxes is up on the 6th inst. Call at my office at L. A. Bentley's store, at once, and pay up to avoid extra cost.

G. B. HAMLIN, Marshal.

School Opening.

The public schools of Eaton Rapids will be open September 2. During the year good facilities will be offered in all the common branches, with algebra, geometry, book-keeping, natural philosophy, astronomy, physiology, civil government, political economy, history, English and American literature, rhetoric, Latin and music. Advanced scholars from district schools, and those wishing to teach, can be accommodated in the High School. The grammar and primary departments will also be open to accommodate. Good board and rooms can be had at very moder-

TUITION.

High School, per week	[illegible]
Grammar " "	[illegible]
Primary " "	[illegible]

One-half payable in advance, and balance at middle of term.

Address H. P. HOLBROOK, Supt.
S. G. DURRAH, Director.
Aug. 3, 1878. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

To Teachers.

A Teacher's class will be formed at Lansing, September 2d, in connection with the High School, to accomodate those who wish to review studies before teaching them the coming winter.

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Supt. of Schools.
aug3w3

QUERY.—"Why will men smoke cut rate tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros.' *'Seal of North Carolina* at the same price?" dec29y1

Cuffs 5c. per pair at the Troy Laundry.

LOCAL NEWS.

—A pleasant shower on Wednesday.

—Another mild rain Sunday night and Monday.

—Our city fathers held a lively meeting this week.

—The clouds eclipsed the Solar eclipse on Monday.

—It wasn't Joe Morgan that orated on temperance last Sunday.

—We move for a contribution to uniform and arm the Mulligans.

—Farmers who are behind with their wheat find it rather catching weather.

—Our Red Men committed no breach of the peace at Onondaga, Wednesday.

—It was shabby that neither Bro. Johnson nor ourself was nominated for Congress at the Democratic convention.

—The new Capitol at Lansing is now receiving its furniture and other finishing.

—Our Red Men are civilized. They marched to the council at Onondaga in carriages.

—The Leonard Block is receiving a new cornice, which greatly improves its appearance.

—While at the convention it seemed as though we must hereafter write Hon. P. Leonard.

—Mr. D. Stirling is said to be a "crack" domino player, which is a popular game here.

—The Charlotte Band excursion only made out to clear expenses. The harvest interfered with it.

—The big folks with Cole's circus attracted quite a number of our people at Charlotte Tuesday evening.

—The JOURNAL is not obliged to tell how much it paid the temperance lecturer for that magnificent "puff."

—The Congregational Sunday School has lately added more than a hundred dollars worth of new books to its library.

—The Lansing *Republican* reports several drunks and disorderlies in that city—they are also affected with burglars and horse thieves.

—Henry Smith wants to let a job of chopping and clearing fifteen acres of land and will pay cash or give the use of the land in payment

—They are making big preparations at Charlotte for the races of the Driving Park Association, which will be held there August 7th, 8th and 9th.

—J. I. Baily and family moved to Hutchinson Kansas, this week. As he forgot to pay his taxes, Marshal Hamlin levied on some of his goods at the depot.

—A. Osborn, Will Conant and John Wood went up north this week, on a hunting and fishing expedition. They contemplate remaining about two weeks.

—The Baptist church will be re-opened to-morrow (*Sunday*), and services appropriate to the occasion will be held morning and evening at the usual hours.

—A girl or rather married lady, formerly Miss Loomis, attempted suicide on Monday, by taking strychnine. This is the second or third attempt, all of which have proved futile.

—Our Island might be made very inviting at a very trifling cost—clearing away of rubbish, some grading and some more trees planted there would do the work. Would it pay?

—On and after Aug. 5th I will not sell goods for anything but cash; don't ask for credit under any circumstances, for you will positively be refused.

I. N. REYNOLDS.

—Our farmers ought to sleep in their "pants;" a man in Mason sold his wheat last week, and a burgler, the same night took the unmentionables containing the proceeds of the wheat.

—The services at the Congregational church Sunday morning, August 4th, will have reference to Christian work in the new States and Territories. A collection will be taken at the close of the service, to aid this work.

—Esquire Hoeler, Dr. Dutton, Jas. Stirling and others, industrious workers; they keep a garden patch back of George Booth's shop very free from weeds. Mallets and wooden balls are their implements. We guess that Dutton and Hoeler do the hardest work.

—The W. C. T. U. will hold a social on the Island, (weather favorable) Wednesday evening, August 7th. Refreshments, ice-cream and cake, cream 10 cents a dish—cream and cake 15 cents. Proceeds for Red Ribbon Hall. All interested in the cause, and desirous to see the hall roofed, are cordially invited.

MRS. C. T. HARTSON, Rec. Secy.

—A respectable gentleman on a visit here from the east, informs us that while passing Main street in a carriage in company with friends, among whom were ladies, some drunken fellow just from the saloon, stopped the team and belched out profane and obscene abuse. How is that for the temperate, moral town of Eaton Rapids? 'Tis too bad that a few rowdies—made so by whisky, will so disgrace our village. [illegible] he observed several men enter our saloons last Sunday. Of course he states the facts.

—Why cant we have a small pleasure steamer here? Wasn't Grand River made for that purpose? Some pluck and public spirit would secure the steamer and put the river in a shape for pleasure excursions, pic-nics &c. It is claimed that the Grand Ledge steamer made $1,000 on the Fourth. With a pleasure park—the Island—a steamer and public spirit would make Eaton Rapids a desirable resort for pleasure parties. What do you say, gentlemen—Dr. Dutton, Leonard, Merritt, Vangan &c? Come, lead off and help to make Eaton Rapids the most desirable place in Eaton county—in central Michigan. It can be done.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Congressional Convention met at the Anderson House Thursday, M.

About 40 delegates were present, J. M. Corbin was President and H. F. Pennington Secretary. After the appointment and reports of the various committees an informal ballot for Congressman was taken when our neighbor P. Leonard, received a liberal vote. On the regular ballot J. S. Upson of Battle Creek was declared the choice of the convention. The vote was made unanimous amid great enthusiasm. Upson being officially notified of his nomination, made a brief, earnest, eloquent speech, thanking the convention and urging them to hard work during the campaign.

A Congressional committee of one from each of the counties was appointed viz:

Calhoun co.—G. L. Zang.
Eaton co.—J. M. Corbin.
Jackson co.—W. W. VanAntwerp.
Branch co.—D. B. Dennis.
Barry co,—W. S. Goodyear.

There was much of interest including the resolutions for which we have neither time nor space this week. The meeting was harmonious, and did its work in short metre. Upson, of the threshing machine noterity expects to thresh all the other fellows.

Good Words for our Water Cure.

Miss Lillie Fisher is rapidly improving in health under the influence of the magnetic springs at Eaton Rapids, Michigan.—*Hardin County (Ohio,) Democrat.*

Miss Fisher is from Canton, Ohio; the editor of the above named paper is her father, who brought his wife and invalid daughter here about five weeks ago, having first tried various physicians and remidies in Ohio.

Miss Fisher was taken down severely with Inflamatory Rheumatism last winter, and has been a helpless sufferer most of the time till she came to Eaton Rapids, where she obtained immediate relief, and has been gaining steadily till she is now able to walk about quite comfortably—in a word is mostly well. She and her mother have been stopping at the Frost House. We had the pleasure of a visit with Mr. Fisher when he accompanied his wife and daughter here, and having learned from him the circumstances of his daughter's illness and past suffering, we have watched the case with much interest, and are happy to note the rapid recovery of the young lady. Of course Miss F. and her mother feel thankful and hopeful, and consider their time and money profitably spent. This is only one of the *many* cases of relief and cures, experienced at our water cure, and it gives us pleasure to call attention to them. We may say that it was only by mere accident that Mr. Fisher learned of the advantages that Eaton Rapids offers to suffering humanity. Were all the facts and advantages generally known, multitudes of patients would certainly avail themselves of the benefits that our mineral springs offer.

—Mr. H. W. Bryant and wife, from Chicago, Illinois, have been stopping for over three weeks past with Mr. D. Stirling. Mr. Bryant has been assistant master mechanic on the Chicago Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne railroad, and has been an invalid for three years past. He came here at the advice of lawyer Pedrick, whose father and mother and some other relatives were here some time ago and were greatly benefitted or cured by our mineral water. Mr. Bryant was quite helpless and had to be carried when he first came here, but is now able to be around and is feeling quite comfortably. The doctors treated him for paralysis, but could not cure him. He had been confined to his bed by general nervous prostration, but is now rapidly recovering.

Death—Mr. O. Wilder.

Mr. O. Wilder, father of George Wilder, died last Saturday and was buried on Sunday P. M. Rev. Mr. Bedford attended his funeral services at the Congregational church. Mr. Wilder was 83 years old, and was for many years a sufferer with asthma. He was one of the first settlers in Oil yet, Michigan, and took an active part in founding the Congregational church and college there. He lived in Eaton Rapids many years and was a highly esteemed citizen. Rev. H. A. Wilder, one of his sons, spent 27 years as missionary in Africa.

DIED—In Parma, Michigan, on Saturday, 27 th ult., Mrs. Hilda Miller, aged 64 years, sister of Mr. G. L. Booth.

Mrs. Miller was born in Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., and was married to Mr. Miller 47 years ago, with whom she has lived pleasantly since that time. She had been out of health for several years, but able to be about till within a few weeks before her death—her disease was cancer of the throat. Her funeral services were attended last Sunday in the Baptist church, at Parma, of which she was a member for eleven years. Her relatives from Eaton Rapids attended her funeral.

Prof. E. P. Holbrook has been re-engaged to superintend the Eaton Rapids schools the coming year. He is one of the most successful teachers in central Michigan.—*Lansing Republican.*

—Mrs. N. J. Northrup had a pleasant party on Wednesday P. M., it being her 55th birthday.

—Too bad that those delegates from Marshall who are said to be temperate at home, should make away with so much of "Sol's" "corn juice."

We defy competition in both work and prices at the Troy Steam Laundry, 11 E. Knight st. Branch office, Anderson House.

Shirts 10c. at the Troy Laundry.

RED RIBBON.

Meeting on the Island Last Sunday.

Mr. S. S. Morgan, from New York, who has been here visiting his brother "Joe" and other relatives and friends, favored our citizens last Sunday P. M. on the Island, with a stirring, radical temperance address. The meeting was rather impromptu, having been called hastily, and it not being the regular day for such a meeting. Still there was a good turn out, and the speaker secured good attention. His poinsed remarks were addressed chiefly to liquor dealers, professional men—lawyers and doctors—and professed Christians. The speaker was decidedly of the opinion that it is high time that liquor dealers who have any respect for themselves and for their families, and any regard for the welfare of their fellow men—their brethren—ought to stop their nefarious business, which is so deadly to all the best interests of mankind. He intimated that we can no longer respect liquor dealers and their calling. We understood him to say that where moral suasion would not reform those men, legal means ought to be used to suppress the traffic. Public sentiment must certainly come to this, and the law and public sentiment being right, the work of suppression will certainly take place.

He spoke of the part that many lawyers are taking in the reform movement, and intimated that they all should exert their influence in the temperance work, though the temperance reform certainly cuts off much of their patronage and support, as liquor was the cause of much criminal litigation. We are happy to know that almost every lawyer of this county is an avowed advocate for temperance.

Unfortunately, and, he thought, unnecessarily, our doctors—some of them directly, and most of them indirectly—created the appetite for intoxicating drinks, and thus made many drunkards. This arises from the free and common use of intoxicating liquors in medicines. He gave a very striking and affecting illustration on this point. A schoolmate of the speaker became a talented, useful minister of the Gospel; he was prostrated by sickness, and his attendant physician administered whisky so freely that an appetite for liquor was created in the patient—an appetite that got the mastery of him, and that led to his ruin as a minister. One time that preacher was found drunk at a social; at another time he fell down in his pulpit in a state of intoxication; of course he had to be deposed from the ministry, and his excellent wife was so affected that in course of four weeks she died broken hearted. The family was broken up, and their two lovely daughters were separated and sent to friends to be taken care of. This was an affecting scene, and drew tears from the speaker, and indeed from many hearers. While on his way here, the speaker saw a young woman in Ypsilanti drunk and profane in charge of a policeman, who was taking her to the lock-up. To our shame, he stated that he heard a man ask, and finally entice a boy into one of our saloons to drink, and heard much rowdyism near our saloons after decent citizens ought to be asleep.

He wonders how church members can stand aloof from the temperance cause, and intimated that not only they, but all moderate drinkers, did much to check temperance reform and lead their fellows to ruin.

On the whole, the address was a good one, and as the speaker proceeded in his discourse he became very eloquent, and carried his hearers along with him. God bless that lawyer in his benevolent efforts to rescue his fellow men from ruin. May he live to see all those streams of misery and vice dried up forever.

Well, we feel thankful and hopeful for the good work already done here, but temperance men and women have a great deal to do yet.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of the Village Board, held at the office of E. O'Brien, Tuesday evening, July 30th, 1878.

President Hamilton in the chair.

Present—Trustees Leonard, Brainerd, Brown, Knapp and Hyde.

Minutes of previous meeting read and amended by adding committee on petition of of M. Vaughan. Committee—Leonard and Knapp.

By Mr. Leonard—That the claim of J. Hunniston be allowed and the committee discharged. Carried.

By Mr. Brainerd—That the report of committee on the claim of James Gallery be accepted and the committee discharged. Carried.

The claim of James Gallery was allowed at $1.50 per day for taking assessments.

By Mr. Brainerd—That the report of the committee on petition of M. Vaughan be accepted and the committee discharged. Carried.

By Mr. Brainerd—That the petition of M. Vaughan be rejected. Carried.

By Mr. Leonard—That the ordinance relative to the fire limits be referred back to the Village Attorney. Carried.

By Mr. Daniels—That the report of committee on petition of Jennie Dunbar and others, be accepted and committee discharged. Carried.

By Mr. Brainerd—That the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

By Mr Brown—That the pending motion in reference to Jennie Dunbar's petition be laid on the table for two weeks.

By Mr. Leonard—That the overseer of highways be instructed to rebuild the foot-bridge on east side of State street bridge, also to level the bridge on Knight street west. Carried.

By Mr. Leonard—That a committee be appointed to prepare a plan of a new foot-bridge across south raceway on west side of Main street. Carried.

The claim of H. B. Marvin referred to a committee. Committee—Brainerd and Daniels.

By Mr. Brainerd—That a standing committee on claims be appointed. Committee—Brown and Brainerd.

The following claims were allowed and orders drawn:

L. M. Crane, legal opinion	$11 00
Riley Mc'y. Co., cotton waste	3 00
Knapp & Carr, hardware	2 87
Jas. Gallery, making assessments	25 00
J. Hamilton, labor	3 00

Adjourned.

K. C. WRIGHT, Clerk.

"HACKMETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by Hamilton Bros.

1854.] [1878.

TIDINGS FROM THE EAS[T]

NEW GOODS

AT THE

BOSS STO[RE]

After twenty-five years experience in the business, I wish to [in]form my many patrons and the public generally that we can sell them goods

Cheaper to-day than at at Any Time since [1]854.

Having bought all my goods for cash, and therefore saved a [large] per cent in discounts, we shall sell all goods at a

Very small advance from Jobbers' Quotat[ions].

Having no rent to pay and doing most of our own work, we feel [able] to sell as low as we can make

Lower Prices than any other Ho[use] in Eaton County.

We still continue to sell

DRY GOOD[S],

READY MADE CLOTHIN[G],

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SH[OES],

GROCERIES,

Traveling Bags, Gents Furnishing Goods,

Together with the

Largest Stock of Not[ions] in the County.

For further particulars please call at the Store.

June 12, 1878. T. W. DANI[ELS].

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Shirts, collars and cuffs a specialty at the new Troy Steam Laundry.

—Farmers who have large families and much harvesting to do must appreciate the low prices at the closing out sale of Smith & Palmer's.

G. A. Ritz is selling Misses' solid buttoned shoes at $1.25.

Nice coffee sugar for 9c. per lb. at W. D. Brainerd's.

Geo. A. Ritz is selling Eyory and Hosten's patent farmer's shoes.

Baskets are very cheap to close out at Smith & Palmer's.

—Prices at Smith & Palmer's to close out are very low, many things below cost.

Reynolds & Smith sell the Archer and the Tompkins County self-dumping, the Taylor and Thomas horse-rakes, which head the list of first class horserakes.

Reynolds & Smith announce that they have the largest stock of machinery and farm implements in Central Michigan.

Sweet potato plants at Smith & Palmer's. Now is the time to set them.

Reynolds & Smith keep repairs for all the leading plows of the day.

—You can now buy groceries at Smith & Palmer's closing out sale, at very low prices.

Reynolds & Smith sell the Diamond Iron, New South Bend and Star Chilled plows—all of which are unsurpassed.

Cod fish closing out cheap at Smith & Palmer's.

Remember that I. N. Reynolds keeps a large stock of the choicest family flour, meal, feed, vegetables, smoked and and pickled meats on hand, and will not be undersold.

3 lbs. of choice Japan tea for $1.00 at W. D. Brainerd's.

Reynolds & Smith. are agents for the world-renowned Buckeye Mower, also the self-rake, combined mower and reaper, McCormick's mower and self-binding harvester, which have always taken the first prize in field contests.

Our crockery is getting low; come and make your selections before it is all gone. SMITH & PALMER.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by Hamilton Bros.

Lamp chimneys at Smith & Palmer's for five cents each.

If you want good yellow sugar for 8c per lb., go to W. D. Brainerd's.

Reynolds & Smith would call special attention to Manney's new mower, which of itself is quite a study. Also Wm. Anson Wood's new mower and reaper and the well known Warrior mower. Don't fail to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Farmers, just back your wagons down in front of Smith & Palmer's and have them loaded with groceries and crockery; they don't cost much now at the C. O. D. store.

To rent, a highly improved farm, near the village of Springport, Mich. 120 acres improved. Will rent for one or more years. For terms inquire of J. Hayden, E. Springport, Mich.

—Mrs. G. W. Hosler is not gone out of the business of dressmaking, as is reported, but still continues to cut and make up dresses to order in good style and at low rates. Shop up stairs.

GO TO

L. T. WHIT[E]'S

—FOR—

WINE & SUPERFINE Carria[ges]
WINE & SUPERFINE Furnit[ure]
WINE & SUPERFINE Artists'
WINE & SUPERFINE Coach
WINE & SUPERFINE Carria[ge]
WINE & SUPERFINE Piano
WINE & SUPERFINE Dry Co[ods]
WINE & SUPERFINE Artists'
WINE & SUPERFINE Coach
WINE & SUPERFINE House
WINE & SUPERFINE Paste
WINE & SUPERFINE Whit[ewash]
WINE & SUPERFINE Hair
Fine & Superfine Tooth
Fine & Superfine Rubber Comb
Fine & Superfine Pocket Comb
Fine & Superfine Pocket Book
Fine & Superfine Violin Strings
Fine & Superfine Guitar Strings
Fine & Superfine Stationery
Fine & Superfine Perfumery
Fine & Superfine Candies
Fine & Superfine Whale Oils
Fine & Superfine Black Oils
Fine & Superfine Lard Oils
Fine & Superfine Engine Oils
Fine & Superfine Castor Oil
Superfine Neatsfoot Oil
Superfine Tanner's Oil
John W. Masury's Strictly Pure [Colors]
Davis, Chambers & Co., Strictly Pure White Lead
Goshen Bro's. Strictly Pure [White] Lead
Rubber Paints in White & Colors
Shoulder Braces for Ladies & [Misses]
Insect Powder for Flies & Bugs
Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs
Prescriptions, &c., &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Eaton Rapids Mills

Are still alive and are turning out a very superior quality of

FLOUR.

We also have a very large stock of feed and corn meal, bolted [and] unbolted

MEALS

Which will be sold as low, and [on] as favorable terms as can be afforded. We have made arrangements at the Postoffice where any one [can] find anything in our line [and] may order in our order [box] and their order will be [filled] and at as low [prices] as if you appeared in person.

ROBERTS & WEST.

NORTH END

Cheap Cash & Barter Store

After two years of successful business, we are still adding to our stock and increasing our trade. By strict attention to business and a determination to please all who favor us with their patronage, we have succeeded in building up a trade which is constantly increasing. Our stock throughout has been increased and is now complete in all departments. We still keep on hand a full line of

Tin and Glassware

For the Millions!

I have added a large supply of

Agricultural Implements

Such as CULTIVATORS, PLOWS, DRAGS and SCRAPERS. I am agent for the Celebrated

Goshen Pump.

Tin and Copper Repairing on Short Notice.

When in town give me a call and get my prices. You will go sure to buy.

C. STEVENSON.

I still run the Eaton Rapids line of Peddler's Wagons.

WANTED.

WANTED—Eaton Rapids property in exchange for FURNITURE and Dwelling on Grand River street, Detroit—Address —M. FITZHUGH, 48 Fort street, Cass Farm, Detroit, Mich. July6m3

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Programmes, Blanks, Circulars, Pamphlets, Posters, Tickets, Envelopes, Labels, Cards, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing.

REASONABLE TERMS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CITY DIRECTORY

CHURCHES.

Congregational Church.
Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 P. M. Rev. [illegible], Pastor.

Baptist Church.
Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 P. M. Rev. [illegible], Pastor.

M. E. Church.
Services held each Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 P. M. Rev. DENNIS, Pastor.

LODGES.

Ottawa Tribe, No. 8, I. O. R. M.
Meets [illegible] in the month, in Red Men's Hall, over Knapp & Carr's hardware store. [illegible]

Eaton Rapids Lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M.
Regular Communications holden on the first Tuesday evening in each month, at Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren are invited to attend. W. B. HAMLIN, W. M. [illegible], Secretary.

Advance Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Wednesday evening, at their rooms in the Leonard Block. Visiting brethren are invited to attend. N. G. [illegible]; V. G. Arthur North; R. S. H. Bellows, Treasurer; R. C. Whitman.

Eaton Rapids Lodge, I. O. G. T.
No. [illegible], meets every Wednesday night, at their rooms in Brown's Block.
J. STIRLING, W. C. T.
THOMAS WARREN, Sec'y.
Temperance workers cordially invited.

PHYSICIANS.

J. R. Hyde, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST. Office and Residence, No. 60 Main St., Eaton Rapids, Mich. jan27

S. M. Wilkins,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Main Knight street, opposite the Village House. jan27-6m

D. H. Long, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIST. Office, corner of Main and Knight streets. Residence on Broad street. apr6-tf

LAWYERS.

H. A. Shaw,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will attend to all business in the United States, Chancery and Justice Courts. Collections, Conveyancing, Real Estate Business, Main street. jan6 y1

John Wood.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Circuit Court Commissioner. Office over Knapp & Carr's hardware store. jan27-1yr

L. M. Crane,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will attend promptly to all business in the United States, Chancery and Justice Courts. Office over Knapp & Carr's hard ware store. 3m2

L. H. Corbin
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with J. M. Corbin, over Frost Schmidt's boot and shoe store, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

John M. Corbin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Frost & Schmidt's boot and shoe store, Eaton Rapids. sep 1'76

Alanson Osborn,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and Insurance Agent, will give special attention to collections and conveyancing. Office over Knapp's hardware.

F. L. Dodge,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his charge. Located in the law office of L. H. Corbin. jan27-tf

J. S. Cowdan,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office over Walker's furniture store. apr27-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

First National Bank Of Eaton Rapids.
WILL do a General Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
E. O'BRIEN, Pres't. J. BOWER, Pres't.
F. H. DE GOLIA, Cashier. ap1-7

James Gallery,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST, and Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, Scalp Rollers and Billards, Lumber Dressed to Pattern, prices. Brass Castings made to order. Eaton Rapids Mich. jan1 79y1

Dentistry.
DENTAL WORK performed in a good and substantial manner, at my residence on East Hamlin St., Eaton Rapids, Mich. Teeth extracted at any hour, day or night, and plate work a specialty. Call and see your old friends.
F. E. FULLER, Dentist.
Sewing Machines and Attachments, as Needles supplied to order at living prices.

Barber Shop.
HAVE OPENED up Rooms in the Music Building, on the south side of the Park. Call in and solicit the patronage of the people of Eaton Rapids and vicinity. Satisfaction guaranteed. (1dly1) J. BURGER.

FRANK BERNEY,
Livery Stable and Omnibus Line.
Foot of Knight street,
EATON RAPIDS, MICH
The very best of "Rigs" kept to let at all hours, day or night.

FROST HOUSE
Magnetic Mineral Water
CURE!
SPECIALTIES—Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Females, Rheumatism, Nervousness and Kidney Diseases of the Liver and Stomach. Address MORRISTAY, M. D., Proprietor.

Dentistry!
SATISFACTION
that my work has given, entitles you to the belief that whatever operations I may perform for you, will be done in a
Thorough and Reliable Manner.
Heretofore I will extract teeth free of charge.
apr20 L. L. DAVIS, D. D. S.

TEMPERANCE
Lunch Room.
No. 50 Canal Street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Meals 25 cents.

The Saturday Journal

EATON RAPIDS, MICH.

GENERAL NEWS.

YELLOW FEVER deaths in New Orleans have reached thirty-three.

RUSSIA is trying to borrow 400,000,000 roubles to complete payment on her late Turkey roast.

A FEW of the leaders of the labor riots in Washington have been arrested and sentenced to terms in jail which has quieted matters a little, but there is yet much threatening.

THE last total eclipse of the sun which will be visible on this continent during the present century was closely watched by a large number of scientific observers last Monday. The eclipse will be seen as a total one in Alaska, British Columbia, Wyoming, Colorado, the Indian Territory, and Texas, and as a partial one everywhere else in North America. The last total eclipse during this century occurs in 1882 and is not visible in the western hemisphere.

THE following table shows the prices of some of the leading stocks in the N. Y. stock exchange on the 25th of each of of the years of 1877 and 1878. It will be seen that there is a great advance in every instance.

	Closing Prices. July 25, 1877.	July 25, 1878.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	97¼	113
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	39¾	58⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	35⅛	55½
Erie Railway	7¼	17¼
Lake Shore	46¾	63¾
Michigan Central	45⅞	67
Milwaukee and St. Paul	20¾	45⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	55⅞	78⅜
Morris and Essex	66	83¾
N. J. Central	10	35¾
Northwestern	19	46⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	89⅜	109⅝
Rock Island	90¼	113¾
Wabash	3⅜	13⅞
Western Union Telegraph	61¾	92½

THE official statement of the exports of provisions from United States ports during the month of June, 1878, furnished by the bureau of statistics, beef figures at 8,235,766 pounds, and $678,893; pork at 4,974,325 pounds, and $284,852; hams, 28,256,028 pounds, $2,207,317; bacon, 10,513,414 pounds, $775,163; lard, 24,775,177 pounds, $1,894,841, and tallow at 2,819,437 pounds, and $712,177. No wonder buyers of American provisions in foreign markets are learning to look towards America as a land of abundance. After supplying all the rest of the world we have still more than enough left to satisfy our own wants.

THE Buffalo *Express* encourages the water routes, as this is evidently better for Buffalo. That paper gives figures to show that in spite ruinously low rates, the railways have utterly failed to divert any considerable amount of business from the water route. The aggregate shipments from the eight leading Northwestern markets, for the ten weeks beginning April 28, and ending July 16, were:

Year	By Lake.	By Rail.	Total.	Per c't. by rail.
1774	[illegible]	9,782,283	38,657,619	25.3
1875	18,176,834	10,042,748	28,219,582	35.6
1876	[illegible]1,872,478	19,[illegible]	41,863,870	47.6
1877	19,078,975	8,336,406	28,415,381	31.6
1878	[illegible]	12,963,572	39,531,894	32.7

In 1876 the greatest inroads were made, but the gain was only temporary, although the railways continued to offer great inducements in the way of cheap freights. Since that time the water route has more than held its own. In fact, the indications are that of late considerable business that had gone to the railways is returning to the water route. And this, notwithstanding that this year the lowest prices ever offered prevailed in the last half of the period included in the above exhibit.

PERHAPS the most terrible and fiendish outrage ever perpetrated on this continent, was that which has just been brought to light as having occurred on the New York Central railway about a month since. Two villians entered a palace car after a wealthy Boston lady and succeeded in convincing the conductor and passengers that the lady was insane and in their charge, paid her fare to Utica, saying they were taking her there to the asylum. In spite of the protests and pleadings of the lady and her appeals to the conductor and passengers, the stupid crowd allowed the villains to take her from the train at Utica and convey her to a house of ill repute, outrage and rob her of her jewelry and clothing and go their way unharmed. It is almost impossible to conceive of an act so henious on the part of the fiends, or a case of such gross stupidity on the part of the conductor and passengers of the train.

ENGLAND had a great time feasting Beaconsfield over the acquisition of Cyprus, and all was going on well until some, more practical than enthusiastic patriot, mentioned something about the east, and now the opposition has the floor. The house of commons is all torn up, as the story goes, over the debate upon the resolution regarding the responsibility that England has taken upon herself in agreeing to protect Asiatic Turkey from Russian invasion. Even the staid old London *Times*, discussing that part of the resolution relating to the British guarantee respecting Asiatic Turkey, says: "There is room for contention that Lord Hartington's censure of the treaty is either too little or too much. If the ministry have involved the country unnecessarily in liabilities of so grave a character, the opposition [illegible] to express something more than regret. They ought to be ready to turn out their opponents to take office themselves, and reverse the polity to which the country stands committed. If they are not prepared for such a decided course, they ought to leave the government unweakened, to carry into effect the settlement of which it has laid its basis. In certain cases it is desirable that the government should act on its own responsibility. At all events, the main issue of the debate will not turn on this point, and the real question on which the house will have to decide, is whether, in the permanent interests of the British empire, it was desirable to say distinctly to Russia: 'Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther.'"

Miscellaneous News

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

A D[illegible] special to the *Inter Ocean* gives the following graphic description of the [illegible]:

The [illegible] afternoons and daily rains [illegible] have prevailed up to to-day, [illegible] anxious forebodings to the scientific men who have assembled to witness the total eclipse of the sun. This morning, however he arose into a perfectly cloudless sky, and grave professors [illegible] asserted that their intention of [illegible] on their heads if the heavens [illegible] ned to smile. At Prof. Brinker[illegible] academy, a little northwest of Denver, are located by the Rev. Dr. Swasey and Professor Burnham, of Chicago, the former of whom might have [illegible] in the convenient shadow of the barn with a table of logarithms figuring intently. At the same place are professor Ingersoll, of Columbia college; president Rogers, of Christian college, Missouri; and professor Turner, of Kentucky. Universally a smile of [illegible] ful content illuminated their faces when the subject of the weather was approached. Next, half a mile north is the tent of the Chicago astronomical society, with Prof. Colbert presiding, and the Princeton college, led by the distinguished astronomer, Prof. Young, assisted by Profs. Brackett and Rockwood, of Princeton; Professor Grant, of Chicago, and nine [illegible] men from the college, was located two miles further northwest, near Cherry Creek. This party was by far the best equipped of any in the vicinity, and has spent nearly a month on the ground in preparation. Their instruments were a large telescope with [illegible] ected spectroscope, used by Professor Young; a comet seeker; several [illegible] smaller telescopes; a double telescope with prism, used by Profs. Rockwood and Grant, four photographic instruments, and a prismatic spectroscope, besides many smaller instruments. Mr. Ranyard, secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, also [illegible] independent observations [illegible] connection with this party at Pike's Peak. Our universal friend, Old Probabilities, had taken his station; also Prof. Langley with a large supply of instruments. The prevailing belief was that their station was poorly selected on account of danger from haze and clouds. It is now thought that the view was unobstructed owing to a wonderful clearness of the day. At [illegible]uyler, Prof. Stone, of the Cincinnati observatory, selected an eligible location, while Mr. Edison, the great genius of the age, with his party, located at Ravlins, Wyoming Territory. Special observations were also taken by Professor Stockwell, the well-known mathemathician of Cleveland; Professor Gove, formerly of Chicago, now superintendent of schools here; Mr. Nelson, of the *Railway Review*; Professor Swow, of Sacramento, and Professor Snow, of Lawrence, Kan. At 2:19 all eyes were directed eagerly to the sun, and according to prediction, in a few seconds the first contact was seen to take place. Nothing of special interest was developed until the appearance of Venus and later of Mercury, which was to-day seen for the first time by hundreds of people. As the totality approached, search was made by parties not interested in watching the corona for E[illegible]'s comet, which was calculated to be above the horizon. The mountains on the edge of the moon were very plainly visible about half an hour after the first contact. Madame Gretner, a spiritualist went last night to the sun in spirit, to find the position of Vulcan. So far, however, it has not been reported as seen by the eye of science.

The Vassar college scientists, directed by Professor Maria Mitchell, observed from the Sisters' Hospital Hill, the highest prominence northwest of the city. This distinguished instructress was aided by four coryphees, all alumnæ of the college, and the manner in which three of them warmed as many excellent glasses, while a fourth took rapid sketches in oils of the great phenomenon was an attraction to the gaping, yet respectfully distant, multitude of masculines, almost as absorbing as the eclipse. Prof. Mitchell herself, as with iron-gray curls fluttering under a broad-brimmed Leghorn, she swept the heavens with a four-inch telescope, or directed with native majesty and grace the operations of her assistant nymphs, was a figure, and perfectly commanding. No one on seeing her unsparing exertions, which insured the signal success of the observations, would have imagined her physical strength equal to the masterly lecture delivered by the lady in the evening before a theorizing audience, upon the astronomer Herschel. The party was successful in fixing the time of the beginning and end of the obscuration, and also with great nicety, the exact duration of totality, on which point the labors of the Chicago observatory explorers were not so satisfactory. Three planets discovered their beauties to the ladies—Mercury, Venus, and Mars—and a perfect myriad of stars. The great result of this eclipse cannot be fully known until the professors can compare notes, but all express satisfaction. Many very perfect photographs were taken of the crescent and corona, and the spectroscopic observations were specially successful.

Professor Colbert reports that his observations tend to show that the moon's path in the heavens lay a little farther to the southward than indicated by the lunar tables, or else that the estimate of the moon's diameter is too large.

Perhaps the measures made by Mr. Easterday indicated that the corona extended out on an average about twenty-six minutes of an arc corresponding to a distance of fully seven hundred thousand miles all around the sun. It was strongly striated, and in the direction of the ecliptic the rays were nearly straight, while above and below that line they were markedly spiral in their character, and some of the lines at the base formed an angle of not less than thirty degrees with a prolongation of the sun's rays.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A New York dispatch of July 28th says the *Times* of to-day adds to the criminal record an account of perhaps the most audacious crime ever perpetrated in this country. It appears that some months since a married lady of Boston, of great refinement and beauty and occupying a prominent social position, had been visiting friends in the interior of this state and when leaving took a drawing-room car on the New York Central road for Albany where her husband awaited her. Two villains followed her into the car probably attracted by the noticeable jewelry she wore, and when the conductor approached the lady for a ticket they informed him that they were her friends, and that she was deranged and they had unfortunately been selected to convey her to the Utica asylum. In spite of her protestations and appeals for protection, the scoundrels succeeded in convincing the conductor and passengers of the truth of their story, and removed the lady from the cars at Utica, she swooning as the train moved away. She was then lifted into a coach, chloroformed and taken to a house of ill repute, outraged and robbed of her jewelry and clothing. The husband learned of his wife's alleged insanity when the train arrived at Albany, and procuring a special engine, started for Utica without delay; upon arriving, a few inquiries enabled him to find the disreputable house where the wife was taken and there he found her lying on a bed almost stripped of her clothing and her mind seriously injured by the terrible experience. No names are given from considerations of delicacy [illegible] fiends, but so far without avail.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch of July 29th says that Lorenzo D. Perkins and wife were attacked by Indians near Battle Spring, Columbia river, and both murdered. The bodies were recovered by a party of citizens who went on the trail of the missing people.

MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP.

A St. Paul, Minnesota special of July 28th says the latest crop reports from different parts of Minnesota indicate a considerable deficiency in southern counties where the wheat will not exceed 12 to 14 bushels to the acre and much of it will be of a low grade. The Red river valley and northern Pacific counties are better, promising 20 to 25 bushels to the acre.

COAL MINING TROUBLES.

A Pittston, Pennsylvania, special of July 27th, says the annual expression of dissatisfaction with the so-called encroachment of capital upon the rights of workingmen has found its vent, and that at the very point least expected. To-day the miners and laborers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company held a mass-meeting at a grove near this place, where were assembled upon only a few hours' notice several hundred of the employes out of the 5,000. The old president resigned. He is now a candidate of the labor party in the seventh district, which has now 250 republican majority, and desires to be free of entanglements. An entire new organization was effected. The new president, John Barclay, is a conservative Englishman. The action is strongly indicative of a calm but firm demand upon the company for an increase of wages. When the reduction of wages was made a little over a year ago it was substantially promised that, should the price of coal advance, the wages would also be proportionally raised. Coal is now on the circular advanced from 75 cents to $1 per ton. On Monday there will be full representation of the employes at branch meetings, where there will be, according to programme, a beneficiary organization inaugurated and a standing committee formed with plenipotentiary powers to wait upon the company for an increase of wages.

RUNNING.

A Baker City dispatch under date of July 27th says advices from Howard report the Bannocks and Piutes have separated. The former are fleeing the country while the latter are supposed to be making for their agency for the purpose of surrendering. Two companies of the 8th infantry passed through this city to-day en route to the overland road beyond Boise, which is now threatened by hostile Bannocks returning to the Comas Prairie and buffalo country.

A Silver City dispatch says there are indications of hostiles returning in that direction.

PRINTER'S STRIKE.

A Chicago press dispatch dated July 26th says the disagreement between the *Inter Ocean* and the Typographical union was increased to-night at a meeting of the union where printers on that paper were ordered to go out to-morrow morning. It is understood that the manager is trying to arrange with non-union men to fill their places.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 26th contains the following which explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.

To Mr. J. M. Woodworth, Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—It becomes my duty to report the existence of yellow fever in New Orleans. About the 12th inst., cases began to occur in the practice of our physicians, near the intersection of Constance and Terpsichore streets, which presented suspicious symptoms, and we now reckon 14 cases with six deaths, in addition to these seven other has come to light at different points and much more scattered. Fourteen cases have already resulted fatally. We are endeavoring diligently to trace the origin of this outbreak, but so far find no connection with any foreign source. It is clear that they have not resulted from two cases which were developed two months ago on the steamer *Emily B. Souder*, for immediately upon her arrival from Havana, carbolic defectants were rigidly carried out at all infected points, and we hope prevented the prestilence from assuming epedemic proportions. I will keep you advised in regard to the progress of the fever, and in a few days give you the determination of the Board of Health on the question of allegiance to the central authority at Washington.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CAPPIN, M. D.,

President of Board of Health, New Orleans.

The president of the board of health has reported 23 cases of yellow fever to date, with 13 deaths and 10 convalescent.

THE RED MEN.

A Deadwood special of July 26th says, Gen. Phil. Sheridan arrived here yesterday, and leaves to-day for the states via Deadwood and Crook City to Bismarck, and from thence to his headquarters at Chicago. The General's tour of inspection of Indian affairs in this region confirms previous advices. There is no danger to be apprehended from Sitting Bull across the British boundary, and he is thoroughly satisfied that, with the exception of the Bannocks, there will be no Indian war in his division this year. Sheridan arrived at this cantonment with an escort after having been seventy-five miles in the saddle, looking as if the old war times had come again, and he were fifteen years younger. Col. Frank, who accompanied him, was sent to grass and to ambulance after a day's ride the mosquitoes attacking his ankles, says the colonel; a sore back, says the general.

The recent news from the Bannock war leads the general to believe it will not last longer. In an interview he said: "Gen. Forsyth's fight settles it. I think, when you flush a covey of quail, you have only to go round and pick off the single birds, and that is easily done." The new post is likely to be located somewhere on the coast or north side of the Black Hills—probably on Rapid Creek.

AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

A Cincinnati dispatch under date of July 26th says that the following letter has been received by the editor of the *Commercial*, from Hon. A. T. Goshorn, at Paris:

During the last fortnight I have had frequent and special opportunity to examine the great exposition at Champ de Mars, and especially to observe the representation made by the United States. I have noticed several adverse criticisms in the home press that have done great injustice both to the general appearance of the sections, the objects exposed and especially to the commissioner general and his assistants. Notwithstanding our government accepted the invitation after all other nations had made great progress in their preparations, and notwithstanding the great distance of America and very weak assistance granted, I find, to my surprise, a large display of important industries.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgiac ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

THE 23,000 flouring-mills of the United States turn out annually 50,000,000 barrels of flour, 4,000,000 barrels of which are exported. The annual wages paid to employes amount to $20,000,000.

Foreign News.

ANOTHER CONGRESS.

Paris advices under date of July 30th say that a preliminary meeting between France and the United States was held yesterday. A draft of the treaty was submitted, and will be discussed at a further meeting. It is proposed that the French government shall engage to admit all American productions on the same terms imposed upon the production of the most favored nations, and that the United States shall make the same arrangement regarding productions of France; that if either nation impose domestic duty upon its own productions, the same duty may be imposed upon productions of the other party to the treaty.

FRANCE DISSATISFIED.

London advices under date of July 29th say the results of the Berlin congress continue to excite much popular feeling in France against England, because they are regarded as a challenge to that country, both in regard to Syria and Egypt.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, governor general and commander-in-chief of Cyprus, has selected for the officers of his staff nearly all those who served under him in the Ashantee campaign. Much sickness is anticipated among the troops at Cyprus, who landed there at one of the most unhealthy seasons of the year.

Admiral Yelverton, whose death is reported, is the officer whose divorce from his wife twenty years ago attracted such wide attention.

The Whitworth thirty-eight ton gun recently experimented upon at Woolwich proves to be a failure.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DISTRIBUTED A PROCLAMATION

in the native language. It says: "The Austrians come as friends to stop evils which have for many years disturbed Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Austrian borders. The Emperor Francis Joseph could no longer look on and see the sufferings of these provinces where force and turbulence reigned, while the government of the country was incapable of restoring order, and want and misery were knocking at the frontiers of his own states. The emperor therefore directed the eye of Europe to your position, and the council of nations decided that Austria should give you back your long lost peace and prosperity. The sultan commits you to the protection of his mighty friend, the emperor. The Austrian troops bring you peace, not war. They will protect all and oppress none. Established customs and institutions will be respected. The revenues will be applied solely to the wants of the country. Arrears of taxes will not be collected."

A LARGE MOBILIZATION.

Austrian subjects in Servia belonging to the Austrian reserves have been peremptorily summoned to join their battalions. This creates uneasiness, because it indicates a far larger mobilization than was originally intended for the occupation of Bosnia.

GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

A London telegram of July 29th says the Marquis of Lorne will be appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin as governor general of Canada.

ENGLAND'S LIABILITY.

Advices from London under date of July 27th state that in the house of lords the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question, entered upon a general defense of the government's policy in concluding the Anglo-Russian agreement, which was intended to prevent war in event of a failure of the congress, and not to tie the hands of the government during the discussions. He declared the government under no engagement for the future, except those which had been presented before the house. It had never promised Greece an increase of territory.

COLLAPSED.

A Vienna dispatch dated July 27th announces that the attempts to organize resistance to the Austrians in Herzegovina have collapsed. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries submitted fresh proposals to the Austrian government, but no definite answer. Some of the conditions previously proposed were unacceptable. It is said that Turkey insists on the maintenance of Islamism as the established religion of the Provinces.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

A Berlin correspondent, writing under date of July 27, estimates that the result of the elections Tuesday for the German Parliament will be a return of all, or nearly all, of 144 Ultramontanes, Poles, Guelphs, Lorrainers, and other irreconcilable enemies of the Government. The Liberals will probably lose and the regular Conservatives gain about thirty seats, which will leave 145 liberals and 107 conservatives. The liberals will thus retain the balance of power.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

Fourteen children and three teachers were drowned by the capsizing of a boat to-day on the river Blackwater near the town of Bailieborough, Ireland.

SURRENDERED.

Foreign advices under date of July 27th state that a Vienna dispatch reports that Shumla was surrendered by the Turks July 20. Fazil Pasha only consented to evacuate the fortress after consulting with Layard, the British ambassador.

GREECE.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Porte has decided to give the Greeks the territory from Zagora to Magritt. This includes Volo and Pharsala, but not Trocala or Janina. Negotiations are proceeding.

A RUSSIAN DEMAND.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Russia desires to withdraw her troops in the neighborhood of Constantinople by sea, and demands the previous withdrawal of the British.

BOSNIA.

Arrangements for the march of Austrian troops into Bosnia are complete, but the order of march will not be given before the end of the week. The Turkish authorities in the provinces have received directions from Constantinople. They are to meet the Austrians in a friendly spirit.

THE ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS

absorbed political interests here, but it is well understood the whole affair is directed against the Cairoli Ministry.

Washington.

A MEXICAN CHARGE.

A Washington dispatch under date of the 31st inst., says that in the cabinet to-day a letter from the Mexican authorities was submitted by Secretary Evarts, charging that the Americans have been crossing into Mexico stealing cattle and driving them across the Rio Grande into the United States. No action was taken.

TRADE MARKS.

The following declaration between the United States and Great Britain for reciprocal protection of trade marks in the two countries has been proclaimed by the president, viz: The government of the United States of America, and the government of her majesty the queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to reciprocal protection of marks of manufactures and trade in the two countries have agreed as follows: The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have in the dominions and possessions of either the same rights as belong to native subjects or citizens, or as now granted or as may hereafter be granted to the subjects and [illegible] trade labels. It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfill formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

CALL FOR BONDS.

An associated press dispatch of July 30th from Washington says the secretary of the treasury has issued the sixty-fourth call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of '65, principal and interest, to be paid at the treasury on and after the 30th of October next, and interest will cease that day. Following are the descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely—
$50—Nos. 69,001 to 69,005, both inclusive.
100—Nos. 117,001 to 120,000, both inclusive.
500—Nos. 82,001 to 84,000, both inclusive.
1,000—Nos. 151,0[illegible]1 to 157,000, both inclusive.
Total of coupon bonds, $2,500,000.
Registered bonds—
$50—No. 2,351 to 2,400, both inclusive.
100—No. 18,358 to 18,450, both inclusive.
500—No. 10,601 to No. 10,708, both inclusive.
1,000—No. 35,451 to No. 38,850, both inclusive.
5,000—No. 9,801 to No. 10,250, both inclusive.
Total registered bonds, $2,500,000.
Aggregate, $5,000,000

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

A Washington dispatch under date of July 30th says that a very dangerous one hundred dollar counterfeit note on the Pittsfield national bank, of Pittsfield, Mass., has just been discovered by the national bank redemption division of the treasury department. It is evidently made from the same plate as the recent hundred dollar counterfeits, but is better printed; the numbering is excellent. All the notes of this issue will be withdrawn from circulation as rapidly as possible.

REGISTERING THIRD CLASS MATTER.

It has been practically decided by Third Postmaster General Hazen to extend the registry system to third class matter, the change to go into effect about Oct. 1st.

THE WASHINGTON RIOT.

Washington advices of July 28th state that a large police force was necessary during Saturday to protect the property of the contractors at the Washington monument. In other portions of the city a gang of men visited those engaged at less than $1.50 per day and persuaded them to quit. In the work of dispersing the crowd in the morning so that laborers might begin work, several persons were knocked down in the charge of the mounted police. Some arrests were made for profanity and disorderly conduct. Being driven from 14th and 8th streets, the crowd went up 14th street to the sewer between New York avenue and 4th street and posted on the fence a circular, setting forth that no man would be allowed to work at less than $1.50 per day, and hereafter any one doing so should be shot or stoned to death. They also demanded the men to stop work, and one or two stones were thrown and the workmen were obliged to retire, but the police arriving they resumed work. The crowd then went out on 4th street calling on men of private works to join them and many did so. As the crowd marched down 7th street, many with picks and clubs, it was swelled to 300 or 400, and they turned into B south between 8th and 19th street. A squad of police going to breakfast were attacked. The police promptly drew their pistols and fired into the frightened crowd. David Snowdon, colored, passing through the Smithsonian grounds, was shot in the back. Another colored man was shot while hurling a brick at an officer. Lieut. Gessford received a painful wound from a brick. Some incendiary meetings have been held the past few nights, and the police gave notice to-day they must be stopped.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

U. S. bonds to secure national bank circulation	$349,535,900
Bonds to secure public deposits	13,808,400
U. S. bonds deposited for circulation week ending to-day	1,249,000
U. S. bonds now held for circulation, withdrawn week ending to-day	2,144,000
National bank circulation outstanding—currency notes	322,562,387
Gold notes	1,432,120
Internal revenue receipts to-day	281,358
Custom receipts	300,981
Receipts of national bank notes for week ending to-day, compared with corresponding week last year—1877	2,386,000
—1878	5,397,000
Receipts to-day	883,000

AUGUST SILVER.

Washington advices under date of July 27th say it is expected at the treasury the silver dollar coinage for August will be between three and four millions.

A MOB.

A mob to-day interfered with laborers working for sixty cents a day, overturned carts, plows, and compelled them to desist. The police prevented further violence but the laborers did not resume work. The riotous demonstration to-day was against laborers who were excavating the foundation of the bureau of engraving and printing building. The men who ordered the workers to desist were fully 200 in number, both colored and white. One of the laborers who refused to leave was badly cut. The workingmen's organization of this city held a meeting to-night, and endorsed the action of parties who this afternoon insisted on men quitting work at 75 cents a day. The contractor for the excavation of the ground of the bureau of engraving will endeavor to have work resumed to-morrow under protection of the police. There is much anxiety regarding the situation. Placards are posted in the neighborhood of the excavation warning men not to work for the low wages offered, and threatening those who do with summary punishment.

SOUTH CAROLINA WHISKY CASES.

Washington advices of July 26th say that the commissioner of internal revenue had an interview with the president to-day concerning the cases of revenue officers in South Carolina who have been indicted for killing Amos Ladd. It is considered certain the cases will be taken before the judge of the United States court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. A telegram was to-day received from Assistant District Attorney Earl, mentioning that he will be here Saturday.

HOG CHOLERA.

The commissioner of agriculture appointed Prof. Ithaca, of New York; Prof. H. J. Detmars, of Chicago; Dr. Dyer, of Ottowa, Ill.; Dr. J. W. Voyter, of New Albany, Ind.; Dr. Albert Dunlap, of Iowa City, Ia.; Dr. Hintz, of Kansas, and Dr. Salomon, of Louisville, N. C., as examiners to investigate and devise a remedy for hog cholera.

A GREAT SIOUX WAR.

Advices from Washington of July 25th state that the commissioner of Indian affairs has received information which comes from a trustworthy half breed, who has just returned from a visit to the Sisseton agency, Dakota Territory, says while there he met and conversed with some Sioux Indians from Standing Rock agency. They were couriers sent with tobacco from the Sioux of the plains to invite the Sissetons to join them in hostilities against the whites; that already eight different bands of Sioux had joined the confederation and that Sitting Bull himself had made a visit this summer to Standing Rock agency where he spent three or four days in disguise. Also that the government had threatened to take the ponies from some of the Sioux and Indians on the Missouri, which would be resisted by all of those tribes, and that a general Sioux war was imminent and would soon be announced. Whether there is any truth in the statements [illegible] they certainly made such a statement.

The Dark Side of Cyprus.

New York World's London Correspondence.

My letter of last week described in general terms the arrangements which have been made with the British government in reference to Turkey. The public here have had five days to consider Lord Beaconsfield's move, and my impression is that they do not quite know what to make of it. England gets the right to occupy Cyprus, but she pays for it in more ways than one. If there is any profit arising out of the administration of the island it will have to be handed over to Turkey, so that England will have to go through all the fuss and bother and take all the responsibility, while the sultan will get the solid pudding. Moreover, England must for the future undertake the duty of defending Turkey in Asia Minor, which evidently means war at some future day, and it may come at a time when this country is not so well prepared to meet it as even it is now. When Russia is once more ready she can strike and England must resist. There will be no choice left open to her, for the new treaty binds all future governments as well as the one now in powere It commits the country to a definits and unalterable policy. Russia, as some people suppose, is now shut in within a hard and fast line. But she has been shut in before, and generally managed to break out. The next time she does so England must go to war with her, and practically for the defense of Turkey. There is a good deal of hurrahing and throwing up of caps, but in the midst of it all an undercurrent of uneasy feeling may be detected. The "thoughtful patriot"—for do not suppose that you have immured in a tall tower the only T. P. in existence—is half in doubt whether the prize secured by Lord Beaconsfield is quite so brilliant as his supporters try to make out. We may have to pay pretty dearly for our whistle some of these days.

My information last week led me to believe that Cyprus was to be transferred out and out to the British government. It now appears that it is still to remain a part of the Turkish Empire. Happen what may, England is to pay for the privilege of occupying it £30,000 a year beyond the sum at present received by Turkey. Why should she do so? I cannot find any one who is able to give a satisfactory answer to the question. It is "all crow" that England gets when the bargain comes to be closely examined—unless, indeed, there is still something in reserve which the public are not to hear of yet. Whispers have reached us of a further cession to England—perhaps of Crete, certainly of Aleppo and Bagdad. Gallipoli would be something to be thankful for, but it is doubtful whether the Porte would be willing to yield that. You may depend upon it that if the ministry has shown all that is in its hand there will be much public dissatisfaction by and by, especially when the bills begin to come in. England is to pay £150,000 a year for Cyprus—so says an official notice issued at Constantinople. At present the Sultan only makes £120,000 by the revenues of the island. That is the first loss. Then to maintain 10,000 troops on the island, which is the number fixed by the government, will require an annual expenditure of £1,000,000. Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary as governor is to be £5,000. The Indian troops will have to be relieved occasionally, and it will not cost less than £5,000 a year to effect this; so that I reckon up the present and immediate loss by this transaction to amount to £1,400,000, or $7,000,000 per annum. But the probable eventual loss is infinitely greater. For as sure as these lines are published the contract now made with Turkey will involve England in war with Russia, and no one can say how soon. It might have been better to have had it over now once for all. We have renewed the bill, but it will fall due again, and we are not likely to be in a better position to meet it when that day comes than we are now.

Such is the situation of affairs as it presents itself to my mind. When I wrote to you last last week I was not told that there was to be a defensive alliance between England and Turkey. The information which I gave you, however, was correct. Employment is at last to be found for the Indian troops. A place, too, will be made for Sir Garnet Wolseley—a man whom it is hard to keep idle. The war office authorities must be delighted that at last they have found something for him to do. The Duke of Cambridge, you may be sure is not sorry—Cyprus is a long way off. You would be surprised to hear how many schemes are already afloat for turning our new white elephant to some account. Railways are projected, and I dare say Albert Grant will be ready in a day or two with a plan for laying down tramroads and improving the "water supply." There is a great inquiry for passages on board steamers going to the island. Cyprus, in fact, is all the rage just now. It has made people talk about something besides Mrs. Langtry—thank heaven! Perhaps one or two of the "fashionable beauties" will take it into their heads to go to Cyprus. Their reign here is nearly over; the close of this season will see them deposed. One has reigned ever since I described her first appearance in a letter to you, something like two years ago. But her star is on the wane. She made shoals of enemies among her own sex, and you should hear the pretty things they say of her! Perhaps she ought to have abdicated long ago, but how is the queen to come down from her throne and go and live in a little cottage somewhere in the backwoods? It is not in human nature to make the change until it is forced upon one. And even then the evil day will be put off as long as possible.

MR. AND MRS. FLYNN, of Sidney, Ohio, had been married only a few days when, in the middle of the night, the husband thought he heard a burglar hiding under the bed. He arose quietly and armed himself with a shot gun. The bride was asleep, with one of her feet hanging over the edge of the bed. Flynn saw the foot, and thought it was the burglar's face. The light was dim, and the foot may have been uncommonly large. He fired, shooting away three of Mrs. Flynn's toes.

THE progress made in ocean steam-navigation is far more suprising than most people are aware. At the present day fifteen times as much freight can be carried across the Atlantic in one-half the time, and at an expenditure of less than one and a half times as much fuel, as in 1840. This has been shown by a comparison of the data of recorded averages of the steamship Britannia in 1840, and of the steamship Britannic in 1877.

A LADY writing to the *Germantown Telegraph* gives some excellent counsel on a matter which effects every women who does her own housework: "Never stand when you can do your work as well while sitting. Every housekeeper and every mother should heed this. Have a variety of seats of different heights from a low cricket to the office stool of moderate height. It is a matter not only of comfort but of health."

FRANCE WANTS A LITTLE.

The Republic Demands a Share of the Halifax Award, and England Refuses

London Daily News.

It is not a little unfortunate that a fresh source of possible discord or unpleasantness should arise at this moment between France and Great Britain. For some time past there has been especial need of cordiality and confidence in order to settle various points of difficulty which have arisen in consequences of the decision of the Halifax fishery commission. As it is well known the United States government is called upon to pay to this country, on behalf of its Canadian subjects, a lump sum, amounting to many millions of dollars, for certain fishery rights invaded by the American fishermen. Had the question been one between the United States and this country and its colony, there is little doubt that the partition of the award of the commission would have been speedily made. At the last moment, however, France puts forward her claim to share any sums received on this account from the United States, and points to the articles of the treaties of Utrecht and Paris, which have never been abrogated, in support of her demands. The article 13 of the treaty of Utrecht, by which Newfoundland was ceded to Great Britain, especially reserves to French subjects the right to catch fish and dry them on land in that part of the island of Newfoundland which stretches from Cape Bonavista to the northern part of the island, and from thence down the western side of the island to Point Riche. By the same treaty Cape Breton and the other islands in the gulf and mouth of the St. Lawrence were, with all their rights, reserved to the French. By the fifth clause of the treaty of Paris, concluded in 1763, it was settled that "the subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, as specified in the treaty of Utrecht (except in so far as relates to the fortification of the island of Cape Breton and the islands of the St. Lawrence,) and his Britannic majesty consents to leave the subjects of the most Christian king the liberty of fishing in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at a distance of three leagues from and to coasts belonging to Great Britain." There were certain further limitations to the French fishery rights, but generally all the privileges conceded by former treaties were rehearsed and ratified. These privileges have, under the treaty of Washington, been accorded to the citizens of the United States; and although the French government recorded a formal protest at the time, yet until the question of paying for the conceded or invaded rights came forward no burning question presented itself between French and English foreign offices. Now, however, the case is altered. The French argue that inasmuch as the treaty of Paris was one under which the concessions made by one state were in consideration of undertakings made by the other, it is impossible for England to barter away or sell her rights irrespective of those who participate in them. Under these circumstances the French government claims, as we understand, a certain proportion of the Halifax award; and to this the foreign office, as represented successively by Lord Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury, demur. Here the matter rests.

Cyprus Five Hundred Years Ago.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Though changes have occurred in Cyprus as well as in other parts of the world since 1330, when Mandeville visited the island, his account of the manners, customs, and religious privileges of the place at the time may be worth citing: "Cipre is righte a gode Ile and a fair and a gret," and it hath 4 principle cytees within him. And there is an Erchebysshoppe at Nichose, and 4 other Bysschoppes in that land. And at Farnagost is one of the principalle Havenes of the See that is in the world, and there arryven Cristene Men, and Sarazynes, and Men of all Nacions. In Cipre is the Hille of the Holly Crosse, and there is an Abbey of Monks Black, and there is the Cros of Dismas, the gode Theef. * * * And some men trowen, that there is half the Crosse of our Lord, but it is not so, and they don evylle that make Men to beleeve so. In Cipre Men hunten with Papyonns, that ben like Lepardes, and they taken wylde Bestes right welle, and they ben somdele more than Lyons, and thei taken more scharpely the Bestes, and more cleyverly than don Hounds. In Cipre is the manere of Lords and alle othere Men, all to eten on the Erthe. For thei make Dychhes in the Erthe all about in the Halle, depe to the knee, and they do pave them, and when thei will ete, they gon therein, and sitten there. And the skylle is, for thei may be the more fresche. For that Lond is much more hottere than it is here."

The Territorial Surveys.

The sources of Snake and Green rivers, the southwestern slopes of the northern end of Green River Mountains and the famous Yellowstone National Park, which was brought into prominent notice by the surveys of Professor Hayden in 1871 and 1872, are included within the area to be surveyed this year. As indicated above, a part of the area marked out was explored several years ago by the survey. The work done was, however, more of a reconnoissance character, and the object this year is to make a final survey and to connect the work with the triangulation system carried north from the railroad. The region is intensely interesting. In it are the sources of three of our great rivers—the Missouri, the Columbia and the Great Colorado of the West. Geologically considered, there is no portion of the globe that presents more of interest to the scientist, artist or tourist. It is is a region of former volcanic activity, as is abundantly evinced by the numerous hot springs and geysers scattered through the park. Volcanic rocks are found everywhere, and the collection of varieties will be made a speciality by the survey. The geysers and springs, will be carefully studied, with the view of developing all that may be learned concerning them. The geological and topographical work will be carried on by two divisions, one of which will be in the park and the other south of it. There will also be a party of triangulation for controlling the geographical work. Special geological and paleontological will be done in interesting localities. The economic resources, the areas of the minerals and spring deposits collected, and chemical examinations of the spring water will be made.—*Cheyenne Leader.*

What Kills.

In the school, as in the world, far more rust out than wear out. Study is most tedious and wearisome to those who study least. Drones always have the toughest time. Grumblers make poor scholars, and their lessons are uniformly "hard" and "too long." The time and thought expended in shirking would be ample to master their tasks. Sloth, gormandizing, and worry kill their thousands, where over-study harms one. The curse of heaven rests on laziness and gluttony. By the very constitution of our being they are fitted to beget that torpor and despondency which chill the blood, deaden the nerves, enfeeble the muscles, and derange the whole vital machinery. Fretting, ennui and anxiety are among the most common causes of disease. On the other hand, high inspiration and enthusiasm help [illegible] supply of vital energy to all parts of the body. Courage and work invigorate the whole system, and lift one into a purer atmosphere, above the reach of contagion. The lazy groan most over the "arduous duties," while earnest workers talk little about the exhausting labors of their profession. Of all creatures, the sloth would seem to be the most worried and worn.

Buy an Umbrella.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following sensible advice, which we beg to commend to our readers of all ages:

"There has always been an unreasonable idea that it was unmanly for a man to take any particular precautions to keep himself out of the sun's rays. A young and vigorous man carrying an umbrella for no other reason than to shelter himself from the heat of the sun has been commonly set down as effeminate, but the awful experience of the last week has taught the people of this city a lesson of good sense that they will be the better all the rest of their lives for having learned. They can see now that the sun is a thing to be dreaded as much as the worst of plagues, when the thermometer ranges above ninety, and that any man is unwise who does not use an umbrella or other effectual means of protecting himself against sunstroke at such times. The wreck of the physical system which so often results from a sunstroke, where the sufferer escapes immediate death, is something not generally understood, but really a no less pitiful consequence than death itself in many instances. Those who have suffered from sunstroke are always more liable to suffer from extreme heat than ever before, and the medical records show that such persons are frequently prostrated in after life by a moderate degree of heat that would have worked them no harm if they had never been sunstroke. There is no folly, therefore, equal to that which esteems it effeminate to guard against the sun's rays which can work such woful harm."

The Blackmailing of a Claimant.

Washington Special, 24th, to N. Y. Tribune.

The following case of blackmail is reported to have occurred within the last few days, and it is probable that it will be reported to the secretary of the treasury for investigation. Mr. P. C. Birkett, of Omaha, formerly an Indian agent, and now editor of the Omaha *Herald*, had a claim of $32,500 against the government, an appropriation to cover which was included in the sundry civil bill. Mr. Birkett reports that he made several unsuccessful efforts to collect the amount, and finally prevailed on Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, to see the secretary of the treasury regarding the matter. The claim went to the second auditor and thence to the second comptroller, in whose office it has since remained. Mr. Birkett says that he has to-day received offers from two clerks in the treasury department, whose names he refuses to divulge, that they would secure the payment of his claim if he would give them $2,000. It is not impossible that Mr. Birkett has been imposed upon, as it is not believed that clerks who are foolish enough to make offers of that kind possess sufficient intelligence to hold positions of trust in the treasury department.

Coldness of Manner.

There is no other way by which friendship may be so completely crushed out of existence as by coldness of manner; hard words are no competitors at all, for they are often satisfactorily explained. It is frequently said that "like begets like," and we believe that is often so. If we meet with an acquaintance who grasps our hand cordially, and gives it a generous and hearty shake, and their countenance lights up with cheerful smiles as they utter a pleasant and welcome salutation, if we are feeling dull and moody, we are, or should at once be, ashamed of that feeling, and instantly put forth our energies to disguise and banish it. If, on the contrary, we meet with one who repels our every attempt to be cordial by a studied coolness of manner, we very soon become impervious to any genial feeling for him, and a larger stock of pride springs to our aid than we ever dreamed our heart possessed, and a gulf is then and there formed, over which a passable bridge can never be erected.

Marriage.

Girls do not realize that marriage either makes or mars two lives. But it does; therefore choose your partner carefully. Do not marry a man who has only his love for you to recommend him. That is very fascinating, but it does not make the man. If he is not otherwise what he should be, you will never be happy. The most perfect man, who did not love you, should not be your husband; but though marriage without love is terrible, love only will not do it. If this man is dishonorable to other men, or mean, or given to any vice, the time will come when you will either loathe him or sink to his level. It is hard to remember, amidst caresses and praises, that there is anything else in the world to be done or thought of but love-making; but the days of life are many, and the husband must be a guide to be trusted—a companion, a friend, as well as a lover.

The National Park Geysers.

The Yellowstone geysers are the most remarkable in the world. There are more than 10,000 vents. The Grand Geyser throws a column of water six feet in diameter 200 feet high, while the stream ascends 1,000 feet. Its eruptions occur every twenty-two hours, and continue twenty minutes. The Giantess throws a stream twenty feet in diameter, sixty feet high and through this five or six smaller jets 250 feet. It plays twenty minutes once in eleven hours. The Giant sends up a five-foot column 140 feet high for three hours. The Bee-Hive projects a column three feet in diameter to the enormous height of 219 feet for about fifteen minutes. Old Faithful, very regularly for fifteen minutes once an hour, sends up its massive column six feet in diameter 100 to 150 feet high.—*Helena (Montana) Herald.*

AMERICANS who have married into royal families abroad are by no means so rare as many people imagine. One of our Boston Perkinses married a Bourbon and his children are god-children of the Queen of Spain's mother and cousins of the King of Spain and the Orleans family. Miss Polk recently became a niece of Count de Chambord and Dutchess of Parma and Modena, and a cousin of the Emperor of Austria and of the Orleans family. The Princess Murat and the Dutchess de Mouchy have American mothers; three princes of the Bonaparte family, (Achille and Joachim, Murat Prince Jerome Bonaparte) married American girls. Daniel Webster's and Samuel Appleton's granddaughter is the wife of Jerome Bonaparte's grandson. Miss Tores, of N. Y., married a Guelph, cousin of Queen Victoria, and the heiress apparent of the German Empire.

SINCE the warm weather last week a poet has sweat out the following: 'Tis sweet when the berries are ripe, and the lily pods bend 'neath the snipe, to sit at your ease, with your fair Eloise, and give the mosquito a wipe.

IF I WERE.

[illegible] BY REQUEST.

If I were a [illegible] sunbeam,
The smallest in the ray,
I'd do the very best I could
To cheer the gloomy day.

If I were the faintest rainbow
That girts the summer sky,
I'd display my very brightest
When clouds had all passed by.

If I were the smallest flower,
That marked a garden spot,
I'd try to grow my prettiest,
So not to be forgot.

If I were a word the smallest
That fell on list'ning ears,
I would try to be the kindest,
And check the falling tears.

If I were a friend, the truest,
My aim would be to live;
I'd measure, not pain, to those I loved,
I'd always try to give.

If I were a song—the joyest
I'd be that children sing—
Loud should the notes swell out and clear,
Making the woodlands ring.

But I'm a life! O, may it be
Pure as the days glide by;
Perfect in every thought and deed;
To make it so I'll try.

—*The Baltimorean.*

EVA, THE MASON'S CHILD.

CHAPTER I.

Faster and faster sped the flames, and now the ship was enveloped in a fiery sheet. Men and women rushed madly over the side to meet a quicker but less painful death. The boats, with one exception, had been overladen and capsized. There were hasty prayers, and heart-rending cries of misery and distress. Death hovered, vulture-like, over his victims; some clung desperately to the vessel's side, some supporting themselves in the water by articles snatched hastily from the burning ship, and with which they had leaped wildly into the sea. The captain sang through his trumpet, "Take heart and sustain yourselves as long as possible. A ship is coming to our relief."

James Durant stood upon the almost deserted deck with his only child, but four years of age, folded closely in his arms. His eyes swept the horizon in search of the ship to which the captain had alluded. He discovered it at last, but it was at least four miles off. Before the ship could arrive, they must be burned to death; or if he sprang, as others had, down into the water, both he and the child must be drowned, for he was not a swimmer.

The little arms were twined about his neck, the pale cheek resting confidingly against his own, but the brave child did not tremble.

"O, my God, is there no help?" cried the despairing father, as the flames swept nearer, and he felt that his present position could be held but a little longer.

"Here, give the child to me and I will save her," and turning quickly, Mr. Durant stood face to face with a stranger who had a life preserver in his hand.

"Quick! there is no time to be lost! The child can have my life preserver, and it will float her easily. Yonder is another ship; I have been watching it for the last five minutes. It will reach us in half an hour at the most. There, that is fastened securely. Now little girl, I am going to throw you into the water. You are not afraid?"

"No, not but papa?"

The father caught her frantically in his arms.

"My darling Eva, you may never see your father again; but do not fear—God will guard you, and somebody will find you and take care of you. If you never see papa again, remember he is in heaven with mamma."

"Has she no relatives?" asked the stranger.

"None in this country; I am from England, and am traveling for health."

"Take that pin from your bosom and fasten it to her clothes."

"Heaven help you for the thought," said the father and in a moment the square and compass was glistening on the bosom of the child, and the stranger took her from her father's arms, saying: "I am stronger than you; she must be cast beyond the reach of these poor drowning wretches, or they will rob her of her life preserver."

The white drapery fluttered through the air and sank beyond the waves; then rising it floated lightly on the water.

James turned to the stranger with tearful eyes.

"May God bless you and preserve you, noblest of men. But you, as well as myself must be lost."

"No, I am a good swimmer, and here is a piece of board with which you can sustain yourself until relief arrives."

The father cast another glance at the white form floating rapidly away, and with an inward "God preserve her," sprang into the sea, followed by the stranger, but the two floated in different directions, and they saw each other no more.

Two hours later, James Durant awoke as if from the sleep of death, and found himself in the cabin of a strange ship, with kind and sympathizing faces all around him. In a moment he realized all that had passed, and asked eagerly, though feebly: "My child, my Eva; is she safe?" There was no response, and a low moan escaped the father's lips.

"Courage, sir," said a lady with tearful eyes, "some of the passengers were saved by another ship."

The father's countenance lighted. "God grant that she may be safe."

Mr. Durant recovered his usual strength in a few hours, and sought [illegible] saved for the stranger who had proved himself a Masonic Brother, but [illegible] nowhere to be found.

"He must be on the other ship," said Mr. Durant, "and he will care for Eva."

Both ships were at port the following day, but although Mr. Durant found the stranger who had befriended him, and who proved to be a Mr. Wadsworth, from a southern city, Eva was seen by no one and was given up as lost.

CHAPTER II.

"[illegible] wife, is a child that has just been washed upon the beach. She is [illegible], but I think she is not dead. Let us have some warm flannels immediately, and tell Thomas to run for Dr. Hunt."

[illegible] before the quivering lashes [illegible] fluttering of the heart gave [illegible] would crown the efforts [illegible] but by-and-by [illegible]

[illegible] and then closed wearily.

"I fear she will not recover very rapidly," said the doctor. "She has a delicate constitution, and will require the best of care."

"Poor child," said Mrs. Turner, "I do not wonder she is nearly dead; but who can she be? Some terrible accident must have occurred at sea."

"You had better examine her clothing," said the doctor; "perhaps you may find some clue to her relations."

Mrs. Turner lifted the gossamer white dress, and turned it over and over. The square and compass placed there by Mr. Durant flashed upon the eyes of all at once. The doctor and Mr. Turner looked at each other, but neither spoke, and Mrs. Turner did not notice the tear that [illegible] her husband's eyes.

[illegible] that Eva would not [illegible] proved to be well founded [illegible] of fever succeeded [illegible] to life, during which she talked incoherently of "papa" and "poor mamma," and of the "burning ship," and of "hunger." She finally awoke to consciousness, and asked many questions as to where she was and how she came into the dark room, and who were those who attended her, but Dr. Hunt forbade her being questioned until she was stronger.

How interested were all in the little convalescent, whom the elements had cast into the sea-board town! The ladies declared that never before did a child possess such lovely eyes or such beautiful curls, while the gentlemen seemed no less interested, and brought her gifts of every thing that might please her childish fancy.

"My dear little girl," said Dr. Hunt, when Eva was at length able to ride out, "will you tell me your name?"

"Eva," said the child. "I thought you knew it."

"Yes, I know your name is Eva; but I want to know the rest of your name—your father,"

"Eva Durant. Mr. Durant is my papa."

"Yes; I want you to tell me all you can remember about your father and mother."

Eva's eyes filled with tears. "Oh, sir, my mamma died and went to live with the angels. He said if I never saw him again I must know he has gone to mamma."

"Where, were you when he told you this?"

"On the ship; and oh, the fire burned me so, and papa held me in his arms until a strange man took me and tied something under my arms and threw me into the water, and I have not seen papa since. Oh, sir, can you tell me where he is?"

"No, dear child; but perhaps we may yet find him."

And this was all that Eva's new friend could discover. It was plain she had come from the ship which had been burned a few weeks before; that she had been cast upon the sea, and floated to the shore; but where was her father? Had he been saved, and was he searching for his child? Every possible effort was now made to find him. The circumstances of the case, with the statement of the child, were published fully in the newspapers of the neighboring cities, but the grief-stricken father, believing his child to be lost, had sailed a week before for Europe, and it soon became settled in the minds of Eva's protectors that he had perished. But the little one still prattled about her "papa," and he was coming by and by, and those who believed differently would not pain her by contradiction.

The square and compass that had been found upon her clothing were regarded as a powerful appeal from a Mason to his brethren to care for his child. So it came to pass that Eva became, as it were, the special charge of Hiram Lodge No. 93. Mr. Turner would gladly have taken the entire care of the little waif, and the wealthy Senator W—— requested to be allowed to adopt her as his daughter, but the brethren in lodge assembled, declared by a vote that Eva should be reared, educated and protected by the lodge and that, as Providence had placed her in Brother Turner's house, that should be her home.

And so years went by, and Eva became a healthy, joyous child, flitting here and there, and everywhere meeting the warmest of welcomes. The Masonic Hall was but a few rods from Mr. Turner's residence, and Eva often went with him as far as the door, and then returned alone, always bidding the Tyler "take good care of Pa Turner and send him home early."

CHAPTER III.

The six years that followed the death of his wife and the loss of his child, passed wearily to James Durant. He visited nearly every country in the Old World, seeking among scenes of natural beauty and grandeur as well as of historic interest, for the mental rest which could never be found. Once more he turned his steps towards America, and sought his Masonic friend at Wadsworth. Finding that gentleman about setting out with his family on a journey to the Atlantic coast, Mr. Durant accepted the invitation to accompany them to Saratoga and Niagara, then to New York, where, leaving the ladies, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Durant wandered from town to town along the coast, enjoying the beauty of the scenery and the quiet hospitality that greeted them more than the crowded hotels and the fashionable style of the popular watering-places. Fancy, and the kind hand of providence, at length led them to the little town of B——, and the second evening after their arrival they visited the Masonic lodge. A warm welcome was extended to these brethren from such distant homes, and both were invited to address the lodge. Mr. Durant said:

"Brethern: I have traveled much and long. I have found Masonic sympathy in every part of the globe, and everywhere in Masonry substantially the same. I can hardly tell where I reside. The world seems to be my home, as I remain but a short time in any town or country, but my name is recorded in an English lodge. I love my English brethern, for they first brought me 'from darkness to light,' and I love English soil, for with it sleeps the wife of my youth. But I love American soil, also, for here have I found the warmest of welcomes, the kindest of brethren. And, too, my own child is sleeping in American waters, even beneath the very waves that wash the shores of your beautiful village.

"Six years have passed since this dear friend and brother robbed himself of his life preserver, that my little Eva might perhaps escape, and we hoped the elements might be kind, and that heaven would send her relief, but she was never heard of more."

The voice of Mr. Durant was quivering with emotion, and unable to speak further, he seated himself, and covered his face with his hands.

Glances of surprise and pleasure were cast from one to another among the brethern of Hiram lodge. No one spoke, however, but all eyes turned upon the master, Mr. Turner. For a moment, he seemed reflecting; then taking a slip of paper from the secretary he wrote:

"Mrs. Turner—Do not allow Eva to retire until I return home; tell her I am going to bring a strange gentleman who wishes too see her."

And calling the junior deacon, Mr. Turner gave him the note, saying in a low voice: "Take this note to Mrs. Turner immediately."

"Why, Eva," said Mrs. Turner, when she read the message, "you are going to have company. A strange gentleman is at the lodge-room who wishes to see you."

"Who can it be?"

Eva looked perplexed and thoughtful, suddenly her cheeks flushed, her eyes lighted, and clapping her little hands, she sprang to her feet and exclaimed, "Oh, it must be papa! no one else would wish to see me; no one in the world;" and before Mrs. Turner comprehended the child's interpretation, she had passed the threshold and was flitting through the moonlight toward the lodge-room. The Tyler looked amazed when Eva burst into the ante-room, her cheeks burning, her eyes flashing with joy and excitement.

"Do not stop me, I am going in!" she exclaimed. But the inner door was fastened, and the impatient Eva nearly cried with vexation.

"Wait a moment," said the Tyler, who, having heard nothing of what had transpired within, was at a loss to account for the strange conduct of the child; "wait a moment, and I will send your request to Mr. Turner. He will come out and see you."

"I shall not wait! I do not want to see Mr. Turner, I want to see my pa."

"The child is crazy, that is evident," said the perplexed Tyler to himself; but calling out the deacon he bade him say that Eva was there and had determined to get into the lodge-room.

The deacon went to the east, and delivered his message in a low tone, and a moment afterward moved "that the craft be called from labor to refreshment."

"Now," said Mr. Turner, "tell the Tyler to let her come in."

And Eva did come, or rather bounded into the hall, more beautiful in her excitement than ever before. She advanced to the centre of the room and stood before the altar; half poised upon the tiny foot she scanned rappidly the face of all. Her eager eyes soon detected the strangers, who were seated behind each other and for a moment she seemed irresolute, then darting forward with a glad cry, she threw her arms about the neck of Mr. Durant, crying, "Oh, papa! my dear papa! you have come home at last! You were not burned in the ship."

We will not attempt to paint the scene further, but will leave our readers to imagine the joy of the fond father, and also leave them to decide whether the tears that wet the cheeks of the brethren of Hiram lodge were caused by sympathy with the happiness of their little charge, or grief that they should lose one whom they all loved.

Grandfather Lickshingle on the Hot Weather.

Oil City Derrick.

"This is very unpleasant weather," said Grandfather Lickshingle yesterday evening. "I am goin' on 200 years old now, an' I don't remember ever seein' nuthin' like it."

"It's awful," growled a member of the family; "if it doesn't soon get cooler, I do think we shall dye."

"Cooler? die?" exclaimed Grandfather; "wh—wh—what d'ye mean, child? I wasn't complainin' about the heat," he went on, buttoning up his dressing-gown. "I was about to remark that I never see such confoundedly cool weather at this time of the year. Why, only think, here's it's the middle of July, and the thermometer down to 110 in the shade;" and he shrugged his shoulders as if a lump of ice had slid down his back.

"I wouldn't be surprised," he continued, "if the blamed mercury would git down to 100 afore it stops, and freeze half of us to death, same as it did once out West."

"Out West?"

"Yes: in St. Louis."

"You must be mistaken, Grandfather; St. Louis is the hottest place in the world. People are dying there from the heat by dozens."

"Oh, I know they are *now*; and I don't wonder at it,—people have become so everlastin'ly delicate these days that they can't stand nuthin'. Now, when I lived in St. Louis it was inhabited by a different breed of cats. In them days the reg'lar temper'ture was from 250 to 300 in the shade."

Here the member got out of the room, unperceived by Grandfather, who continued:

"That made it kind of pleasant and healthy. But one summer, right in the middle of harvest, the thermometer fell down to 105, an' I never see such distress in all my life. People just literally frozen to death. If your grandfather hadn't been tougher than a pine knot-hole, I'm sure he wouldn't be here now to tell it. But I had lots of heavy clothin' and managed to worry through. There's somethin' in the air now that reminds me of that desp'rit time, an' I'm afraid history is to be repeated," and he began blowing on his finger ends, at the same time turning around to see what effect was being produced by the recital.

Finding himself alone, he said:

"All right; I can stand it if they can. I was only tellin' the story that they might know a little of the history of their own country; but, if they don't want to hear it, they needn't. If they prefer to remain as ignorant as the beasts of the field, it ain't my loss. For my part I'll go down to the ice-house. It can't be very much cooler there than it is here," and, picking up his cane and fan, he went.

An Evening Call.

"Gem'len," said brother Gardner, as he rose up and placed his hand on a copy of "The Great Orators of Madagascar,"—"gem'len, de ole woman war out to deliber de washin' de odder night, and I dropped over to see de widder Johnsing fur a few minits. I sat down on de frunt steps in de deepnin' twilight, an' while de skeeters sailed a'roun' frew the sleepy atmosfere, I axed de widder why was dat de man who does de moas' blowin' about hard times hez the leas' to lose by a panic; an' she showed de gold fillin' in her teef ez she sweetly replied:

"'Misser Gardner, der will be tatur bugs jes' ez long ez der am taters.'

"De sof' clouds sailed across the azure surface of de bewtiful moon, an' I axed the wider why de church preachers stood up in deir pulpits an' wept ober the heathens in China, but forgot to even heave a sigh ez dey passed base ball, dog fights, jumpin' matches, an' nayborhood rows on their way home; an' de widder she shined up her brass rings wid her apron an' replied:

"'Misser Gardner, all butchers may be honest, but all butcher scales may not weigh sixteen ounces to de poun.' It am powerful easy fur us to fergit dat de ends of our own turn up.'

"I sat dar in de increasin' darkness, feelin' a goneness for de want of a sweet turnip to eat, an' I axed de widder why de man who doan' mean to squar' up wid his grocer am jes' de chap who finds fault wid de size of a quart measure; and she dodged a pinch-beetle an' replied:

"'Misser Gardner, des wowld am so constitooted dat de dog which barks de loudest gits de moas' bones. Money am' powerful good, ole man, but de nex' bes' fing to it em a good pa'r o' lungs an plenty of surface between de eye an' de chin!'

"Gem'len, ez de ice goes outen de river an' I git a leetle time to fink, I'ze gwine to dwell en sech fots ez above an' figger up conclushuns wid a soft pencil."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The alarming rapidity with which short-sightedness is increasing among German students formed the subject of a recent debate in the German Parliament. From extended observations made in the Gymnasia it appears that the number of the short-sighted increases from 23 per cent. in the first year to 75 per cent. in the ninth or last year. The too-fraquent custom of Germany of forcing lads to study during the evenings, with insufficient light, in ill-ventilated rooms, is undoubtedly the main cause of this wide-spread evil.

Indigestion.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

Between the first of January and the 1st of June, this year, there was laid 385 miles of railroad track, an increase of 22 miles over the same months of last year.

AGRICULTURE.

No two places can produce the same kind of wool. The United States cannot raise all the wool it consumes, because it does not raise all kinds. This country can, however, produce all the wool it needs, when it ignores Paris as the headquarters of fashion.

The temperature of a stable should not be above 65 degrees, and the air should be very dry; for any kind of moisture in a stable will hang around the horse like a mist; and when the animals are brought into the air, they will shiver just as if they had a chill.—*Exchange.*

In 1820 the best trotting time was a mile in 3 minutes. In 1830 the time was reduced to 2:40; in 1840 to 2:28; in 1850, to 2:26; in 1860, to 2:19¾; in 1870, to 2:17¼; in 1876 the best record was made by Goldsmith Maid, who made a mile in 2:14. Practically, the limit of trotting speed may be said to have been reached, though it is by no means improbable that phenominal animals may decrease the time of Goldsmith Maid.

The potato bugs attempted to fly over Saratoga lake, in New York. They miscalculated as to distance, and it was noticed, that being unable to reach the opposite shore, they dropped to the surface of the water, and were at once carried under by the inmense schools of fish in it. The farmers at once began to rejoice at what they regarded as an almost providential riddance of the pests, but soon their gladness was turned into fresh trouble, for it was found that the fish, unable to digest the hard shells of the bugs, died and were washed upon the shore in large quanties. Many of them have been found filled with hundreds of the bugs.

The Orchard in Small Grain.—It not unfrequently happens that wheat or oats are sown in the orchard. This, of course, is not the best way of doing, yet from some cause or other, good, sufficient or otherwise, it is nevertheless done. The stubble, after the grain is cut, should the weather be dry and warm, is capable of reflecting the heat to such an extent as to endanger the lives of the trees, especially if they be young. To avoid such a condition, the stubble should be plowed under as soon as possible after the grain is harvested. By so doing the risk of injury from reflection of heat is not only removed, but the soil is in better condition to retain moisture, thereby causing the trees to grow. Young orchards should never be sown in small grain. Older ones are sometimes sown in oats and pastured down by the hogs without injurious effects. Clover, however, we think, answers a better purpose, and is more profitable even as food for swine.—*Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.*

Water for Stock.—It is well known that sheep will live on very dry pastures, that is, upon pastures where there is no living water. So will horses. To do so, however, they are obliged to feed at night or early in the day when the dew lies on the grass. If allowed the chance they will drink liberally and be far better for it. While it is true that sheep and horses, or even cattle, will get along with little or no water, when the dew is heavy, they suffer seriously for want of it. It should be supplied even to sheep so they may take it at will. If water is handy sheep drink little at a time. Horses also do this, where water is handy. Cattle usually fill themselves when they drink. This subject of water for stock is brought fresh to mind by the following by Mr. J. J. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, England, a thoroughly practical man and a good farmer. Upon the subject of water for sheep he says: "What an unprofitable mistake it is to suppose that sheep do not require water. We invariably give them the opportunity of settling that question for themselves, and it is surprising to see how much they drink, especially milk-giving ewes, and also all sheep when eating cake, meal, etc., in addition to their green food. I attribute my trifling loss in sheep and lambs to their having constant access to water by means of an iron tank water-cart (Creskill's) which I have used for thirty odd years."

History of the Horse.—The original country of the horse cannot now be ascertained, although some naturalists think that he is indigenous to most countries, since he is to be found in every temperature, under the burning zone as well as in the more northern climates, varying, however, in size and utility. The precise time when the animal was first domesticated is lost in the remoteness of antiquity. The Bible informs us that when Jacob went into Egypt to purchase corn, he sent up oxen, camels and asses. Chariots and horses, however, appear to have been used by Pharaoh when that prince lost his army in the Red sea. Horse and chariot races were highly esteemed at the Grecian games, while Homer mentions them as early as the Trojan war. It does not appear that the Arabians knew of the horse till a comparatively late period. Solomon, in his traffic with foreign nations, would surely have obtained Arabian horses if in his day they were as highly esteemed as now. Mahomet, at the commencement of his career, did not possess any cavalry. Even as late as the fourth century, when presents were made to the Arabian princes, horses were considered the most acceptable offering, from which circumstances it is fair to conclude that, however superior the present breed of horses in that country may be, the climate, added to their own arts and industry, has brought these animals to that esteem in which they are at present held. The Romans in their conquests extended the general use of the horse, and appear to have applied themselves greatly to his culture, although they did not find the horse was unknown in the northern and western regions of Europe. The earliest mention of the British horse is in the wars with Julius Cæsar. American horses appear to have been of European extraction. The wild horses of South America are of Andalusian and Spanish breed.—*American Cultivator.*

Wild Horses in Kansas.

It is a well-known fact that from time to time immemorial herds of wild horses have roamed over the plains of south-western Kansas. Their origin no man knoweth. It may date back to the early Spanish conquest of the country. It has been exceedingly difficult to capture them, the method pursued having been to run down and lasso them with fleet horses. Latterly, however, it has been found that they can be captured in herds. The method is to get up an outfit of a fast walking team on a wagon carrying provisions and camp supplies, and three or four riding ponies and as many men. When a herd is found they are kept moving, no effort being made to drive them in any direction. The team and ponies are not driven faster than a walk, and every opportunity is embraced in cutting across to save distance. The wild horses are kept in motion until dark, being given no opportunity to graze during the day. At night they are too tired to graze and will lie down. The pursuers camp, feed their horses from grain which they carry with them, and are up by daylight, have breakfast and start again. This is kept up day after day. Every day takes some of the scare and wild out of them; they become accustomed to the sight of the men on horseback and the team, find they are not going to be hurt by them, and tired and leg weary, from constant travel and little feed, and in from eight to ten days will allow the men to ride in among them and drive them in any direction. They are then headed for the ranch, and are quite tamed and docile by the time they get in. They are of the pony order, such as are used in the cattle business, make good riding ponies, and when thoroughly broken, good teams for light driving in that country. They sell, when broken to ride, at $15 to $25 per head, and when broken to drive at from $60 to $75 per span.

She Knew Her Business.

When Collins went home to dinner Monday, he found the house tenantless, the cook-stove cold, and there was a lonesome look about that part of the Monday washing still left in the tubs in the summer kitchen. Hurrying through to the back yard he saw his wife braced against the fence, holding on the end of a broken clothes line to keep the newly washed garments from the ground.

"You've got here at last, have you?" exclaimed the wife, as she caught sight of him.

"Yes, I'm here—what's the matter?" he repeated.

"Here I've been holding this broken line for an hour—over a full hour, sir!" she snapped. "I was determined to die right here before I'd let these clothes down."

"But why didn't you call some one?" he innocently inquired. "There is that new family next door—the woman would have come over in one minute."

"Woman next door, you big idiot you! Hasn't she been peeking around and peeking around for two weeks to see my wash, and d'ye think I'd give her a chance to come over here and see for herself whether the sleeves of my nightgown were pieced down with unbleached cotton! You don't know anything, sir, and you make tracks for a piece of rope, sir."

"Well, I swan!" growled Collins as he "tracked."—*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Detect Married People.

If you see a lady and gentleman disagree upon trifling occasions or correcting each other in company, you may be assured that they have tied the matrimonial noose. If you see a silent pair in a cab or railway carriage, lolling carelessly, one at each window, without seeming to know that they have a companion, the sight is infallible. If you see a lady drop her glove, and a gentleman by the side of her kindly telling her to pick it up, you need not hesitate in forming your opinion. Or, if you see a lady whose beauty and accomplishments attract the attention of every gentleman in the room but one, you have no difficulty in determining their relationship to each other. The one is her husband. If you see a gentleman who is particularly courteous, obliging, and good-natured, relaxing into smiles, saying sharp things, and toying with every pretty women in the room, excepting one, to whom he appears particularly cold and formal, and is unreasonably cross—who that one is nobody can be at loss to discover. The rules above quoted are laid down as infallible in just interpretation. They may be resorted to with confidence. They are upon unerring principles and deduced from every-day experience.

The Bishop and the Baby.

London Court Circular.

There are many stories current about the late Bishop Selwyn, and all tend in the same direction. Here is one I heard some years ago from his own lips. It was simply told in illustration of the possibility of a naturally helpless man overcoming the difficulties of suddenly finding himself placed in charge of young children. During one of his expeditions along the coast of New Zealand, Dr. Selwyn had given passage to a woman who had with her a baby just weaned. The voyage was rough, and she became absolutely prostrate with sea-sickness. The baby remained preternaturally lively, and the question what to do with it became one of serious concern for the officer and crew. Dr. Selwyn solved the difficulty by taking the child under his own care. There was an apprentice on board who took naturally to children, and he was installed as under-nurse. "The voyage lasted eleven days," the bishop said, "during which time the mother was wholly incapable of doing anything. I had not much idea what to do with the baby, but with the assistance of Tom we got along splendidly, and at the end of our voyage our chief difficulty was to get the baby to go back to its mother."

Just Like Boys.

Medina Register.

A Medina boy invited several of his friends to his father's house to have a good time the other evening. The boys were given the dining room "all to themselves." When the lady of the house ventured to look in upon the happy party, the picture presented was not exactly of a kind to quiet her nerves. An adjoining bed-room had been despoiled of its bed. The straw tick had been placed in the middle of the dining-room, and one of the lads had worked his way inside of it until all that appeared was his head. A battle was in progress and pillows were used as weapons. Several squirt guns also did good service on the flanks and wall-paper, while various kinds of liquids served as ammunition. In the midst of all this the lady of the house meekly inquired if that was the way they acted when they went visiting. "Sho! that's nothing," said one. "Down to B——'s, the other night, we got his fat hog into the parlor, tapped his cistern and let the water out, and then took down the kitchen stove and set it up in the garret."

A Viper's Poisonous Bite.

Cumberland (Md.) News.

A green looking youth walked into the office of a well-known physician yesterday afternoon and, after taking a seat, very coolly remarked that "he had been bitten by a snake." On investigation, the surgeon discovered that the young man had wrapped his handkerchief around his leg just above the ankle, twisting it with a stick. The limb below the bandage was black, as the circulation had been stopped. He stated while coming down Will's Mountain he had been bitten by a snake, which he thought was a viper. This prompt action saved his life. The doctor made assurance doubly sure by cauterizing the wound, after which the youth, who was hot half as green as he looked, departed, apparently none the worse for the venom.

Most people, I observe, work till they are used up, and then rest to recover themselves. I am persuaded that the true principle for an energetic man is to rest before he gets tired, as a preparation for labor. The minister ought to rest on Saturday; and go into the pulpit full of vigor. For this reason the morning hours are generally the best hours, because they are the freshest. If the pond has a full head of water on, the machinery runs easily enough and vigorously. If the water is low, the machinery drags. My rule, though I sometimes violate it, is never to work except when I have so much steam in me that it is easier to work than to keep still. There is the same difference between a worker who has a great reverse of force to draw on and one who can barely keep himself at work by his conscience, that there is between a trader who has a large capital behind him and one who is on the edge of bankruptcy.

About 5 per cent. of the American population is color blind.

Humorous.

A man behind the age should be fed on catchup.

Puck remarks that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that spanks the world.

Every boy has to let something off sudden near a cat, at least once in his life.

"Here is your writ of attachment," said a town-clerk, as he handed a lover a marriage license.

What riles a country postmistress is to have a postal card come to the office written in French.—*Puck.*

A Connecticut woman was appointed constable the other day, and the first thing she said was: "Now I *shall* catch a man."

We have all heard of "patience on a monument," but physicians usually plant theirs under one.

When Gray said, "Awake, Æolian lyre, awake," he was probably calling Mrs. Jenks to breakfast.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Edgar Fawcett wishes that "man could make love like a bird." He does, Edgar, he does; like a goose.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A St. Louis coroner, who was formerly a base ball man, instructed his jury to bring in a verdict of "out on a sunstrike."—*Oil City Derrick.*

"I find your recommendations very good Bridget." "Yes, ma'am, and now I'll see yours, ma'am, if you plaze."

Our so-called ancestors, the monkeys, couldn't have been so ignorant, after all. They were all educated in the higher branches.

"We all knows," said a cockney school-committee-man to a new teacher he was examining for her position, "that A, B, and C is wowels; but what we wants to know is vy they is so."

A Japanese student, newly arrived in this country, thought the people here were all doctors, because everybody took his hand and asked after his health.

An old bachelor said he once fell in love with a young lady, but abandoned all idea of marrying her when he found that she and all her family were opposed to it.

An Ohio woman had her foot hanging out beyond the bed-cover. Her husband mistook it for a burglar, and shot at it with direful accuracy. Awful feet!

Dink pooty vell of a man dot vill shtood by you ven you vas in shtormy vedder. Shwarum of inskects vill shtay around you vhen der sun shines out.—*Carl Pretzel.*

At the depot the other day a young man put his head out of the car window to kiss his girl good by, when the train pulled out so rapidly that he kissed an old African female at the next station.—*Jonesboro News.*

Now stealthily from patch to patch,
Proceeds the youthful felon,
And many a luckless farmer man
Bemoans the watermelon.
—*St. Louis Post.*

The *Hawkeye* says it takes a drug clerk of broad judgement and liberal views and a calm, statesmanlike control of his features to know how to give a citizen the right kind of sirup in his soda-water when the citizen's wife says she will take the same as her husband.

"Tommy do you know your Uncle Robert has found a beautiful boy baby on his door-step, and is going, to adopt him?" "Yes, mamma, and he'll be Uncle Bob's step son, won't he?"

Court did not adjourn while the circus parade was passing, but there was an absent look on the face of the witness, and a dreamy irrelevance in the questions of the attorneys, that showed how far away were their thoughts.—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

Professor David Swing does not believe in boys playing cards furtively in the wood-shed or hay-loft. No, it is not safe. There is no knowing when the old man will come bulging in with a raw-hide that looks like a Russian peace commissioner. A high and deserted attic with a locked door is the only safe place.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Alcohol was invented 950 years ago in Arabia, and was used by ladies with a powder for painting their faces. Since that time it has been used by gentlemen for painting their noses, and used in a plain stated, because they required no powder to fire them off.

"A wasps' nest contains 15,000 cells," and the greatest of these "sells" is to sit down on the nest under the mistaken impression that all the wasps have gone to the seaside or somewhere on a visit. A single wasp loafing in the back kitchen will give the sitter a warm reception. And no doubt a married one would treat him in the same manner.

While Adam and Eve were yet in Eden, when our fair young grandmother knew there wasn't another living soul in all the wide, wide world but herself and her snoring husband, we don't suppose she ever went to sleep without first looking under the couch of moss and leaves "for a man," and rousing Adam from his first sweet nap to ask him if he was sure he had locked the front door?—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

"You need not be afraid of giving too much," the old darkey said; "if any ob you know ob any church what died ob liberality, jes tell me whar it is, an' I'll take a pilgrimage to it, and by de soft light ob de pale moon I will crawl upon its moss-covered roof, and write upon de topmost shingle, 'Blessed am de dead who die in de Lord.'"

When the governor of Oregon telegraphed to the secretary of war, at the beginning of the Indian outbreak, that a temporary issue of arms was necessary to enable him to protect the settlers, he received an answer as follows: "You have more than your quota of arms." The governor, however, was equal to the situation. He telegraphed in reply: "We have more than our quota of Indians." The required arms were thereupon at once issued.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

Recently, at a social gathering, Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was invited to sing. He declined, but told the following incident as illustrative of his talent in that line: "During his journey through Palestine one evening after he and Mr. Spencer, who occupied the tent with him, had gone to bed, the bishop began humming a tune of the olden time called New Durham. Mr. Spencer joined in, and the two began singing a verse of one of our familiar hymns. Before the verse was finished a donkey outside of the tent brayed as only a donkey in the east can bray. While the hills of Judea were sending back the echoes of the most extraordinary and untimely performance of the donkey, the Arab dragoman put his head inside the tent and apologizing for his donkey, said: "Ha! you sing one tune he think he know."

A young Oil Citizen calls his sweetheart Revenge, because she is sweet.—*Oil City Derrick.* And the young married man on South Hill calls his mother-in-law Delay, because she is dangerous.—*Burlington Hawkeye.* And a South End man calls his wife fact, because she is a stubborn thing.—*Boston Globe.* And a fourth wife of a district attorney calls him Necessity, because he knows no law.—*New Orleans Times.* And a Cincinnati man named his coachman Procrastination, because he stole his watch.—*Breakfast Table.* And a Syracuse man calls his wife Sluggard, because she gets mad and goes to her aunt every time he stays out to the lodge.—*Syracuse Times.* A Yonkers man calls his wife Frailty, because Sheakspear says, "Frailty thy name is woman."—*Yonkers Gazette.* And a New York insurance agent calls his wife Honesty because its the best policy.—*New York Herald.*

A Barberous Custom.

He was one of those phonographic barbers. When he caught a nice, quiet customer, he would grind out everything that he had heard for the six months previous. His butcher shop is situated within a stone's throw of the office, and the newspaper men frequent it, consequently he is well up in the news of the day. He knows all about the Russian war, and never fails to rush in the subject when he can obtain a listener. War topics are his favorites, and he don't Kaffir peace. He never fails to ask a man if he wants his hair cut. He has hair rejuvenator and tonic and bay rum. His scrubbing brush is always ready and spoiling for a shampoo.

A reporter strolled into the studio the other day. The place was full, and were awaiting the ever-welcome cry of "Next." Among the number was one whose face looked as if it had been innocent of a mower for weeks. His hair was as bristling as a street-sweeping machine, and looked as if it had been cut the last time with a knife and fork.

His turn came. As he sat in the chair, he said, "Hair cut and shave."

"All right, sir."

The professor rammed the previous end of the towel down between his collar and neck and grasped the scissors and comb. Then he looked at that head.

"Whew!" he ejaculated, "who cut your hair last? Looks as if you had it frozen and fell out of bed and broke it off."

"Now, look a here! I don't want any remarks passed on that pimple. That's the best head I've got just now, and until some rich relative dies and leaves me a better one, I'm goin' to purtect it," said the victim.

"Didn't mean any offence," said the hair butcher, "but the man that cut that hair oughter get six months in a sewer. Who did it?"

"You did it yourself six months ago. Now shet up and purceed."

The hair fell thick and fast, and it was knee deep on the floor. In half an hour, Benedict's time, the job was finished. Then the victim sat down to be shaved. There were fourteen cuts to the square inch on every foot of his cheek.

"Will I take it all off?" asked the professor.

"To be certainly."

"Moustaches and all?"

"To be course."

"Do you want to get shampooed?"

"Now, look ahere! If you don't shave me before you speak another word, I'll razor row in this lather shop, and there'll be a strip of black caliker huggin' your door-knob to-morrer. Now you sail in."

The barber put on a look that would melt a pickle, and he lathered the victim's face. He strapped his razor and began to shave. Pretty soon he came across an old cut. Then he stopped. He wanted to say something, but didn't know whether it would be safe or not. He looked around the room to ascertain if he had any sympathisers. Not an eye-lash in the house gave an indication that he had a friend. As the words came up in his throat he tried to choke them down. It was no use.

"Who, for God's sake, shaved you last? The man that did it oughter have the stuffin kicked outer him. I know it wasn't me. He oughter be be kicked to death."

"The last man that shaved me cut me. I kicked him to death. I swore that the next man that cut me I'd do likewise. Now you look out."

The silence after that was so dense that it could be heard.

What to Teach the Boys.

A philosopher has said that true education for boys is to "teach them what they ought to know when they become men."

What is it they ought to know then?

1. To be true—to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read, he had better never learn a letter in the alphabet, and be true and genuine in intention and in action, rather than be learned in all languages, to be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things teach the boys that truth is better than riches, more than culture, more than either power or position.

2. To be pure in thought, language and life,—pure in mind and in body. An impure man, young or old, is a plague spot, a leper who ought to be treated as were the lepers of old, who were banished from society.

3. To be unselfish. To care for the feelings and comforts for others. To be polite. To be just in all dealings with others. To be generous, noble and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and things sacred.

4. To be self-reliant and self-helpful, even from early childhood. To be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable, and that an idle, useless life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these four things, when he has made these ideas a part of his being, however young he may be, however poor, or however rich, he has learned some of the most important things he ought to know when he becomes a man. With these four properly mastered, it will be easy to find all the rest.—*A. L. Scott in Home Arts.*

The railroads of the United States have in use 3,500000 car wheels. Those on fast passenger trains are renewed every ten months; but freight cars use the same wheels sometimes ten years. The average life of a wheel is 50,000 miles, and at that rate it takes 700,000 a year, at a cost, less the old wheels, of $6,000,000.

San Francisco *News letter*: There is no ridiculous nonsense about the honest Deadwoodians. The most vigorous waltzer at a dance there last week excused himself at half-past eleven because he had a stage coach to rob at 12. What a rebuke this is to our giddy, procrastinating, indulgent votaries of pleasure.

A Successful Merchant.—The successful merchant is always the one who keeps the best class of goods of all kinds, and sells full weight goods, and as many of them are aware of the fact they keep D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus.*

Milestones on the Road to Health.

The recovery of digestion and the resumption of activity by the liver, bowels and kidneys are milestones which mark our progress on the road to health. They speedily become perceptible when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used by the invalid. Nothing so surely and expeditiously consumes the distance to the desired goal. As no bodily function can suffer interruption without impairing the general health of the system, so the system can never acquire perfect vigor, health's synonym, until that function be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is invariably rectified by the Bitters. If the organs upon which it devolves grow weak, biliousness, constipation, headache, poverty of the blood, and a hundred other symptoms supervene, which indicate unmistakably the baneful general influence of dyspepsia. The disappearance of all these symptoms through the use of the Bitters shows with what thoroughness it removes their cause.

When using the eyes continuously the room should be cool and the feet warm; there should be plenty of light, but it should not come from the front of us, nor should the sun shine directly upon the object upon which we are working. The page or other object should be as near as possible perpendicular to the line of sight, and not less than fifteen inches from the eye. It is unwise to read or write before breakfast by artificial light, or to read lying down. Using the eyes at twilight or when one is debilitated by recent illness should be especially avoided. When the eyes are used for a long time continuously or in the examination of minute objects, it is indispensable that short intervals of rest should be given to them.

Holloway's Pills.—What is Life Insurance? Apoplexy, &c.—Many people insure their lives to benefit their families by death—how [illegible] is this. To prolong life by preserving the health would be a far more rational [illegible] of assuring it. Apoplexy is swift, and insidious in its attacks, striking its victim without a moment's warning! Happily, a preventive has been discovered—Holloway's Pills—the only safe and certain antidote for this disease; they cool the blood and equalize its circulation through the system. To preserve the stomach in a sound condition and the blood pure is the true secret of health. Holloway's Pills will do this most effectually, and thousands owe their actual existence to them at the present day.

Important Notice.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Holloway & Co., New York.

Men who work are the best leaders of workingmen.

$19 A DAY. How to Make it. Something New for Agents. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW Well Auger, Rock Drills and Drilling Machines. Just out. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. A. BOTSFORD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

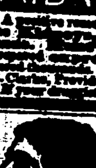
FREE TO ALL. Reduced Price List of Scales. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill. 2 ton Hay Scales, $40; 4 ton, $60.

REVOLVER FREE. Seven-shot Revolver with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLOVER. Send for "Clover Leaf" (sent free.) A paper giving valuable information on raising and harvesting clover for seed. Address Birdsell M'f'g Co., South Bend, Ind.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

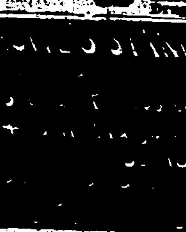
BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A **CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN** Be sure to send for our *Latest Catalogue and Circulars*, with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much information. *Sent free.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.



CANCER. INSTITUTE.—Office, No. 209 W. 4th St., Cincinnati. Established for the cure of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases. Cancer cured without the use of the knife or caustics. For information enclose two stamps for best pamphlet on [illegible] treatment, testimonials from parties cured and first-class city references, etc. Address, L. H. Gratiguy, M. D., Box 598, Cincinnati.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. [illegible] Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable [illegible] Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.



1.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, The only reliable cure is PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION.

2.—For Pimples on the Face, Black-heads or Flesh Worms use PERRY'S COMEDONE and PIMPLE REMEDY, an infallible Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, The noted Skin Doctor, 49 Bond St., New York. Both these Medicines are sold by Druggists.

[illegible]

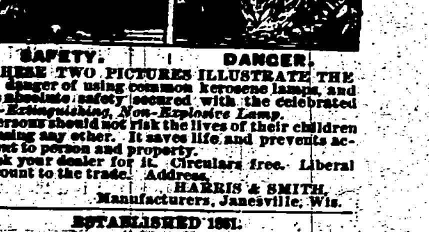
CHEAP FARMS FREE HOMES IN THE WEST

800,000 acres taken in four months by 25,000 people. Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good society. Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

ST. CLARA ACADEMY, (Chartered in 1852.) Conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, Sinsinawa Mound, Grant Co., Wis.

St. Clara's Academy is situated in the South-west part of the State of Wisconsin, ten miles from Galena, Ill., and six miles from Dubuque, Iowa. It occupies one of the most beautiful and picturesque sites in the States. The grounds are extensive, beautifully adorned, and the entire surroundings breathe that air of peaceful seclusion which ever exerts such a powerful influence over the moral, physical and intellectual life. The building is heated by steam and furnished with all modern improvements, such as warm and cold baths, etc. For further particulars address

MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Clara Academy, Sinsinawa Mound,
Grant County, Wis.



SAFETY. DANGER.

These two pictures illustrate the danger of using common kerosene lamps, and the absolute safety secured with the celebrated *Self-Extinguishing, Non-Explosive Lamp.* Persons should not risk the lives of their children by using any other. It saves life and prevents accident to person and property.

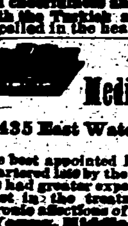
Ask your dealer for it. Circulars free. Liberal discount to the trade. Address,

HARRIS & SMITH,
Manufacturers, Janesville, Wis.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

ELECTRO MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Milwaukee, Wis.



Nervous and Rheumatic Sufferers from early indiscretion should not fail to consult confidentially Dr. McNamara, 508 Broadway. He has remedies (with the aid of electricity) that will stop those nightly emissions, remove all irregularities attendant on Females at puberty, monthly period or marriage; build up the nervous system, restore the sexual powers to their full vigor, and the mind to its original cheerfulness and strength. The Doctor's skill with the Turkish and Sulphur Baths cannot be excelled in the healing art. Circulars sent free.

Dr. T. WILLIAMS, Medical & Surgical Institute

435 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The best appointed Medical institution in the West. Chartered late by the State Legislature. Dr. Williams has had greater experience than any specialist in the West in the treatment of Private, Nervous and Chronic affections of both sexes.

Young, Middle-aged and Old Men, suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood and other diseases arising from the Errors of Youth or Secret Vices of Manhood, who are often deceived by advertising quacks, before consulting any one should see Dr. Williams, or read his two finely illustrated medical works, containing over 300 pages, "The Marriage Guide and Mysteries of Women," and the "[illegible]." Either book sent on receipt of 25 cents in stamps, or both for $1. Or if the books are not wanted, send a statement of your trouble for a valuable Monograph and letter of advice free.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill-health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

TRY HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF.

For sale by all druggists.

Railroad Guide.

L. S. & M. S. Railroad.
Lansing Division.

TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Way Freight	Chic. & N Y Ex. & Mail.
†North Lansing......Dp.	P.M.	A.M. 10.45
†Lansing...... "	2.15	10.50 / 10.55
E. Lansing...... "	x2.30	*10.58
Packard...... "	x2.45	*11.09
†Dimondale...... "	3.00	11.17
Kingsland...... "	x3.2[illegible]	*11.28
†Eaton Rapids...... "	3.45	11.48
Charlesworth...... "	4.20 / 4.30	11.58
†Springport...... "	4.55	P.M. 12.05
Deveraux...... "	5.15	12.17
†Albion...... "	5.[illegible]	12.30
Condit...... "	*6.15	*12.45
†Homer...... "	6.3[illegible]	12.58
†Litchfield...... "	7.10	1.13
§Jonesville......Ar.	P.M. 7.50	P.M. 1.30
§Chicago......Ar.	A.M. 6.00	P.M. 8.00
§Toledo...... "	A.M. 9.50	P.M. 5.35
§Cleveland...... "	P.M. 2.30	P.M. 10.10
§Buffalo......Ar.	P.M. 8.05	A.M. 4.00

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Chic. & N Y Ex. & Mail.	Way Freight
†North Lansing	P.M. 5.40	
†Lansing	5.3[illegible]	P.M. 12.05
E. Lansing	*5.2[illegible]	x12.01
Packard	*5.1[illegible]	x11.5[illegible]
†Dimondale	5.03	11.17 / 11.07
Kingsland	*4.57	x10.43
†Eaton Rapids	4.45	10.13
Charlesworth	4.30	9.50
†Springport	4.15	9.20
Deveraux	4.05	8.55
†Albion	3.45 / 3.40	8.30 / 8.15
Condit	*3.2[illegible]	*7.45
†Homer	3.2[illegible]	7.2[illegible]
†Litchfield	3.00	6.47
§Jonesville	P.M. 2.5[illegible]	A.M. 6.15
§Chicago	A.M. 7.35	P.M. 10.40
§Toledo	A.M. 11.10	P.M. 8.25
§Cleveland	A.M. 7.00	P.M. 2.30
§Buffalo	A.M. 12.45	A.M. 6.45

xTrains do not stop. *Trains stop only on signal. †Day telegraph stations. ‡Day & night tel. st'n. §Trains run by Columbus time.
T. J. C[illegible], Supt.
C. A. Brown, Agt., Eaton Rapids.

Mich. Central R. R.
GRAND RAPIDS DIVISION.

The Reliable Short Line East and West, to and from Grand Rapids and Detroit.

TIME TABLE.

June [illegible], 1878.

EASTWARD.

	*Day Express	‡Atlant. Express	*Detroit Express
G'd Rapids...D.	11.55 am	7.20 pm	6.15 am
Hammond	12.18 pm	8.07 "	6.36 "
Middleville	12.45 "	8.40 "	6.58 "
Hastings	1.10 "	9.20 "	7.25 "
Nashville	1.38 "	9.55 "	7.47 "
Vermontville	1.47 "	10.05 "	7.54 "
Charlotte	2.12 "	10.37 "	8.17 "
Eaton Rapids	2.35 "	11.05 "	8.40 "
Rives Junction	3.10 "	[illegible]	9.07 "
Jackson......Ar.	3.35 "	12.15 am	9.30 "
Jackson......Lv.	4.05 "	[illegible]	9.35 "
Ann Arbor	5.10 "	2.05 "	10.33 "
Wayne Junction	5.45 "	2.44 "	11.06 "
G. T. Junction	6.15 "	[illegible]	11.30 "
Detroit......Ar.	6.30 pm	[illegible] am	11.45 am

WESTWARD.

	*Mail.	‡Pacific Express	*G Rpds Express
Detroit......Lv.	9.35 am	9.50 pm	3.50 pm
G. T. Junction	10.00 "	10.10 "	[illegible]
Wayne Junction	10.25 "	10.42 "	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	11.00 "	11.20 "	[illegible]
Jackson......Ar.	12.10 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson......Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rives Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlotte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermontville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middleville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids...Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.
Through coaches and sleeping cars to and from Grand Rapids and Detroit. All trains connect in same depot at Detroit, with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railways.
H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Manager, Detroit.
E. C. BROWN, Ass't Gen'l Sup't, Jackson.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The dwarf, Minnie Warren, lately died of child-birth.

All the branches of the Potter committee have been resting.

The Union Iron Works of Cleveland Ohio, have failed—$315,000.

It has been so warm in the State of Missouri that apples have baked on the trees.

They report Grasshoppers in California, six inches long and an inch and a quarter in depth.

Tramps are forbidding farmers to use their machines on the penalty of having them burned the fields.

George Burk, a Grand Rapids railroader got drunk, was locked up, and made several attempts at suicide.

The King of Siam has 3,100 wives and lives peacably with them, while men in America find it difficult to live with one.

How are we to understand Hayes' administration—Republican or Democrat? The Republican State convention failed to inform us.

Dr. H. A. Reynolds returned from Adrian to Maine, on the 25th ult., where he will rest for a few weeks and return west on another temperance tour.

John McVicker, of McVickers' theater, Chicago, has failed for $650,000, caused mostly by the defaulting city treasurer—Gage—as he was one of his bondsmen.

General Grant reports that should the Democrats get control of the government, they will secure San Domingo and Hayti—and that such a measure will be beneficial.

A new invention—electric light, now in practical use in France, is going to revolutionize the gas and street light business—it being much cheaper and better than gas or oil.

In Virginia they have yet barbarous practices; last week a negro constable in the discharge of his duties, stripped a white girl, tied her to a post and gave her twenty-five lashes.

It is quite poetic to marry a destitute young man simply for love; but when the poor wife has to wash, iron and work like a slave to support him—the poetry becomes prose.

Ex President Grant says of Phil Sheridan—"I regard him now, not only as one of the greatest soldiers of America, but as one of the greatest soldiers of the world, worthy to stand in the very highest rank."

It is now claimed that President Hayes came near being assassinated at his inauguration and it was only through the intervention of a Catholic priest, by means of things learned in the confessional, that he escaped.

The eclipse of the sun came off according to programme on Monday; observations made at the Rocky Mountains and other points were very satisfactory to astronomers; though the cloudy weather in the Lake regions prevented any view of the eclipse.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the lands granted to the Kansas Pacific railroad, are open to right of pre-emption by bona fide settlers, as the company has not complied with the provisions of the Granting Act. The mortgage given by that company on the lands in question, are null and void.

Whew! But don't the party papers pitch into each other? One would infer from Republican papers that Democratic nominees were the meanest men in creation—and vice versa; and both Democratic and Republican papers would lead one to believe that all leading greenbackers ought to be in the penitentiary rather than be allowed to roam at large. This course may poison and prejudice ignorant, partisan readers; but it must ever repel from those slanderous papers and their parties, all honest intelligent voters.

Our lady readers will do well to read in this issue of that outrage perpetrated on a lone lady traveler on the N. Y. C. R. R. There was a similar outrage almost perpetrated on a respectable lady on an Illinois railroad some time ago, but was fortunately frustrated, just as the male villians were performing the last act in their diabolical game. Almost daily, we read of outrages somewhat similar to the fore-going, both in our own and other States—lone women and young girls—gagged, chloroformed, insulted and abused, and as a general rule those fiends in human (male) form escape punishment. There is no country where women receive such marked respect and attention from the men, as in America, but unfortunately we are cursed with a few of those brute-beasts who have no respect for age or sex. It has become a serious question what effectual means women should use to protect themselves against such incarnate devils. We are not sure but that the time is coming when decent girls and women, will be obliged to carry and learn the use of deadly weapons for the purpose of self-protection.

State News.

Hastings, July 27, 1878.—At 4 o'clock this morning Sheriff Cressy arrested Alonzo J. Hammond, of Nashville, charged with selling to the cashier of the Hastings National Bank a forged note for $150, purporting to be signed by Henry Glover, a wealthy farmer of Maple Grove. He was held in $600 bail by Justice Biker for examination August 7, with William A. Aylsworth and H. R. Dickinson as sureties.

J. H. Stokes gives notice in the Albion *Recorder*: "All saloon-keepers and dealers in liquors are hereby forbidden to sell or give John Stokes any spirituous or malt liquors, as I shall prosecute any person or persons who do so.

Bellevue: Many farmers in the vicinity have thought it necessary to do as much harvesting on Sundays as on other days, for the past two weeks, and have accordingly done so.

Lansing, July 29.—Burglars entered the house of E. C. Chapin on Saturday night, ate supper, took a little money and departed. The family were all at home at the time.

Port Huron, July 29.—The body of the unknown man found in the water of the lake by fishermen on Sunday gives evidence of death by violence. The man's throat had been cut.

Ann Arbor, July 29.—Patrick Sheehey, of Northfield, came to this city last evening hitched his horse and carriage in front of E. Duff's on Main street, and when he returned about 10 o'clock his property was gone. Officers are after the thieves.

Rochester Era: An examination of the orchards in this vicinity and reports from farmers reveal the fact that the apple crop will not in any degree come up to the expectations concerning it in the early part of the season.

Niles, July 28.—Mrs. John Aul fell from a second story window to-day and was instantly killed.

Vermontville: Only five divorce cases now in progress, can be counted up in this town; and it isn't much of a town for divorces either.

Muskegon, July 29.—The body of a man supposed to be Taylor Coon, who was bridge watchman at Newaygo and has been missing since the 21st was found in Muskegon river at the "flats," twelve miles north of here, to-day.

Adrian, July 29.—Mary Ewing, of this city, a respectable young girl aged but 18, committed suicide at her aunt's house in Rome, Lenawee county, last night. She used strychnine, and died almost instantly. The cause is not stated.

It is said that Luther Alman of Ann Arbor has been rendered insane by sun-stroke.

W. H. Jennings of Lapeer bought 26,000 bushels of wheat July 22, in two lots, paying 90 cents to $1.

The Ionia Standard says that Col. J. H. Kidd gathered ripe peaches some three weeks ago from a tree which has never borne before.

Monday afternoon, two tramps, after being fed at the farm-house of John G. Adler, in Grosse Point Township, eight miles from Detroit, announced their intention of committing an outrage upon Mrs. Adler and attempted to carry out their threats. Mrs. Adler screamed for help, and her husband coming to the house seized a gun and shot one of the men, named John Haffey, in the throat, the other ruffian making his escape. Haffey, unfortunately, is likely to recover.

Ionia: Archie Henderson, of Easton, recently threshed five acres of wheat and obtained 200 bushels. Pretty good, but John Schurer, of this city, did better. He obtained 210 bushels from five acres—forty-two bushels to the acre.

Grand Ledge Independent: Josiah Dilley of Portland, has within the last three months shipped 740 car loads of staves to Europe. Among his staves are some five by twelve inches and ten feet long, worth $600 per thousand.

Pontiac, July 29.—This afternoon the two youngest sons of Hon. Mark Walter, Louis, aged 7, and George, aged 9, were terribly injured while playing in Shepard's mill. They were hanging upon an upright shaft, swinging, when their coats caught and wound them together, causing a compound fracture of the right arm and breaking the left leg of George, and breaking the left arm of Louis and terribly bruising his right leg.

The Ingham County Greenbackers met at Mason and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—T. J. Godfrey; Clerk—Wm. Van Varken; Register—Milton Ryan; Treasurer—Charles Stevens; Prosecuting Attorney—J. E. Nichols; Circuit Court Commissioner—Lucius Johnson and J. C. Bristol; Surveyor—John Mullett; Coroners—Whitney Jones and J. M. Gibbs; Representatives, First District—Wm. H. Pinkney; Second District—William Clark.

Ann Arbor is greatly afflicted with burglars.

Miss Grace Murray, of Holly, was disfigured for life yesterday by a terrible small boy with his deadly revolver. The ball, accidentally fired, of course, passed through her nose and right eye.

A Bay City servant girl, given to sleepwalking, walked out of a second story window, struck in a flower bed, got up and went to the front door, rang the bell and inquired if her mistress was in. She was awakened and put to bed.

H. Sampson, of Harmonia, near Battle Creek, lost by fire Monday a barn filled with wheat and a house. There are good reasons for believing that a tramp did it.

Frank Nitz, of Ovid, impleaded with his father and brother for killing one Thurston last spring, pleaded guilty of manslaughter and gets one year's imprisonment.

One Saloonist in Dexter paid fifty dollars to settle a prospective suit against him for selling liquor to a man after having been forbidden to do so by the drunkards' wife.

Cornelius Savage, a prominent citizen of Van Buren Township, was thrown from his wagon Saturday and trampled upon by the horses, receiving injuries from which he died Sunday.

The State Treasurer has just retired $85,000 of State bonds.

Julius C. Burrows carrid off the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District.

The National Greenback Convention for the Fourth District has nominated Thos R. Sherwood, of Kalamazoo, for Congress.

One of the strongest Red Ribbon men of Ann Arbor who has kept his pledge faithfully for over a year, has been on a big spree.

A Montcalm county deputy sheriff wished to arrest an Indian, and, to make the task an easy one, got him drunk. Then the officer, whose name is Robinson, was himself arrested for giving whisky to an Indian.

A Port Austin father brings suit against a young man for 208 suppers which were furnished the "feller" while courting his daughter.

The new city directory of Detroit claims a population for that city of 139, 636.

The Ann Arbor Register says that two painters were driven from the roof of a house by a combined attack of martens and swallows.

The Difference.

Gen. Butler in his recent speech alluded to the money changers as having given *"gold to the bondholders and rags to the people,"* and spoke of the history of some of their past acts in the following style:

"The money kings had control, and put into this war measure two provisions, both of which made that grand old man, Thaddeus Stevens, shed tears as he came from the conference-room of the conference committee. The first was that money should not be received by everybody for everything. It was made receivable for the blood of our soldiers, for the tears of the widows, for the groans of the orphan, for labor, for everything but interest money of European bankers, and that must be paid in gold, and therefore it went down to 30 cents on the dollar; and there was a provision that it might be funded in 6 per cent. gold-bearing bonds, and bought up at 30 cents on gold-bearing bonds at 100 cents on the dollar—$6 for the use of $30; a hard bargain."

The New York State "National" platform contains the following plank:

7. We favor a protective tariff, prohibiting the importation of all manufactured articles, of which the raw material is produced and labor to manufacture the same is found in the country; all articles which we do not or cannot produce or manufacture to be admitted free.

A Card.

I respectfully announce to my old patrons and friends of Eaton Rapids and vicinity, that I have opened a grocery store opposite the Frost House on Main street, where I will keep on hand a stock of such goods as are usually kept in grocery stores. I shall buy closely for cash and sell for cash. Please give me a call and satisfy yourselves. MELVIN J. POWERS.
August 1st, 1878. aug3w4

Ague.

E. A. Young's Ague Syrup.

E. A. Young's Ague *Syrup* is warranted to cure.

All druggists in Eaton Rapids sell E. A. Young's Ague and Liver Syrup.

E. A. Young's Ague and Liver Syrup is taking the lead.

The Best Salve in the World.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve, for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hamilton Bros. mar30m8

There is no one medicine that will relieve as many pains as Carter's compound extract of Smartweed, a sure relief for diphtheria, coughs, colds, cholera, colic, diarrhœa, rheumatism, asthma, phthisic, croup, fever and ague, and has no equal as a Liniment for man and beast. For sale by Hamilton Bros., druggists. d15'7m6

The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous system, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegetable, is as harmless as Nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In describing the medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequaled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test of ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivaled; it enables the system to bear up against the constant drain to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bootles, $1; trial size, 35 cents; Pills. 25 cents a box

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO. Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by L. T. White, Eaton Rapids.

L. T. White sells Johnston's Sarsaparilla.

Rushton sells Johnston's Sarsaparilla 27 w4

Music.

Miss Louie S. Doust is desirous of adding a few more music scholars to her class, and respectfully offers her best services to any one who may wish for competent instruction in the science and art of instrumental music. Terms reasonable, 26 Water street.

Don't be Deceived.

Many persons say "I haven't got the Consumption" when asked to cure their Cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they not know that Coughs lead to Consumption and a remedy that will cure Consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung or throat trouble. We know it will cure when all others fail and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the prce paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition. Price 10cts. 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. For lame Chest, Back or Side, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster Price 15cts. For sale by. Hamilton Bros.

Have you Dyspepsia, are you Constipated, have you a Yellow skin, Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, if so don't fail to use SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER. It is guaranteed to relieve you, and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms as these. Price 10cts. and 75 cts. Sold by Hamilton Bros.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled in the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all druggists in America. Sold by Hamilton Bros. sep22-77eow

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, Constipation, and general debility when you can get at our store Shiloh's System Vitalizer which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you. Pice 10 cts. and 75 cts. For sale by, Hamilton Bros.

But few people know what everybody should know, that Carter's compound Extract of Smartweed cures every pain de15m6

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by Hamilton Bro's.

Special Invitation.

Call at our drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery free of charge, if you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs. This is the gre t remedy that is causing so much excitement by its many wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of charge, or a regular size for $1.00. Smith & Rushton, Eaton Rapids. oct30

Wells' Persian Perfume "HACKMETACK" is rich and fragrant; try it. Sold by Hamilton Bros.

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

For sale by Hamilton Bro.'s.

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 1, 1878. MR. J. T. WOODS N, Dear Sir:—You have had considerable experience with The Gutta Percha Mixed Paints, as well as the Floated Ironclad Paint, manufactured by The Gutta Percha Paint Co. We will be obliged if you will give us the benefit of your unprejudiced judgment as regards these Paints.

We prefer that you should be perfectly frank and express your opinion whether for or against, as our recommending or not recommending them to our customers will in a great measure depend upon the experience you have had here.

Yours Respectfully.
FAULKNER & CRAIGHILL.

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 1, 1878. Messrs Faulkner & Craighill, Gentlemen:—In reply to your note of this date, relative to the Gutta Percha Paint as prepared by The Gutta Percha Paint Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, I can only say I have used it on some very particular work with very satisfactory results, not only to myself but also to my customers.

In my thirty years' experience in the Painting business, I have handled no Paint prepared either by myself or others, that pleased me more.

As to the Floated Iron-Clad Roof Paint, prepared by the same Company, I feel justified in saying I regard it superior to any Paint for Metallic Roofs I have ever seen or used in my whole experience. I submitted this Paint to a very severe test (Fire and Water) and was surprised and pleased with the results. It neither peeled, cracked nor blistered under a heat of over Two Hundred (200) degrees and immediately immersed in water.

J. T. WOODSON, House and Sign Painter.

TAILOR SHOP.

WM. JORDAN TAILOR—cuts, fits and makes up garments in modern style. He keeps samples of cloth which he orders direct from New York for his customers. Garments cleaned and repaired and made to appear almost like new. Having thorough experience in all branches of the tailoring business, he guarantees to give satisfaction in work and prices.

SHOP

over Walker's furnitur store, west side of Main street, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. WM. JORDAN.

DRUGS & GROCERIES.

SILVER

—AND—

GREENBACKS

ARE

Legal TENDER

—FOR—

DRUGS

AND

GROCERIES

AT

Hamilton Bro's

LEGAL.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Abla A. Diehl, and Betsey P. Diehl, his wife, of Brookfield, Eaton county, Michigan, to Elmer Sheldon, of Jackson county, and State aforesaid, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1867, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, in Liber T of mortgages, on page 115, on the first day of August, A. D. 1867, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and six dollars and twelve cents ($306.12), and an attorney fee of fifty dollars provided, for in said mortgage in case any proceedings were taken to foreclose the same, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I shall on TUESDAY, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1878 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front entrance to Sampson Hall, in the city of Charlotte, Eaton county and State of Michigan, (said Hall being the place where the Circuit Court for the said county of Eaton is holden), sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon together with all costs and charges including the attorney fee aforesaid, said premises being described as follows -viz: All that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, known and described as the east half of the north-west quarter of section fifteen (15) in town one (1) north of range four (4) west, containing eighty acres according to the U. S. survey.

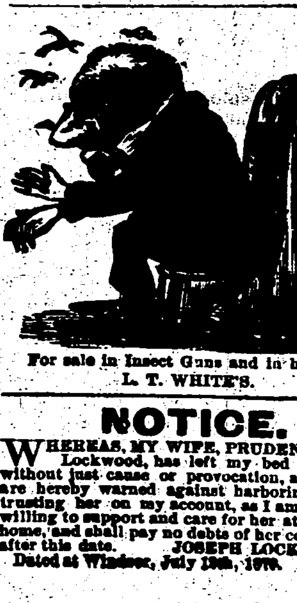
ELMER SHELDON, Mortgagee.
Dated July 10th, 1878.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE Conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Hiram H. Birdsall of Moravia, Cayuga county, in the State of New York, of the first part, to George N. Raymond, of Moravia, Cayuga county, in the State of New York, of the second part, and bearing date the sixth (6) day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six (1876), and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, on the ninth (9th) day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six (1876), at four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber (9) of mortgages, at page two hundred and twenty-nine (229), whereby the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative, and on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice by virtue of the conditions therein contained, the sum of thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents for interest due on said mortgage on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight (1878), and whereas there is to become due on the said mortgage, on the sixth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (1881), for principal the further sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars, together with the interest thereon, which is payable annually on the first day of June in each year, until said date. Therefore this sale is made subject to the payment of all that portion of said mortgage that is not due at the date of this notice, and no suit or proceedings either at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said sum or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on TUESDAY, THE FIRST (1) DAY of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon of said day, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the entrance to Sampson Hall, in the city of Charlotte, in said county, (said hall being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the said county of Eaton), to satisfy the amount so due as aforesaid and legal costs, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose: that is to say, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, known and described as the southeast (S. E.) quarter (¼) of section number thirty (30) in township number four (4) north of range number three (3) west. Dated June 25th, 1878.

GEORGE N. RAYMOND, Mortgagee.
JOHN M. CORBIN,
27w13 Attorney for Mortgagee.

MISCELLANEOUS.



INSECT Powder. DEAD SHOT The Best in the WORLD

For sale in Insect Guns and in bulk at L. T. WHITE'S.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, PRUDENCE ANN Lockwood, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby warned against harboring her or trusting her on my account, as I am able and willing to support and care for her at my own home, and shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOSEPH LOCKWOOD.
Dated at Windsor, July 13th, 1878. 30w7

HARDWARE.

WE KEEP ON HAND, in addition to our large stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware and Builders' Material of every description, the SOUTH BEND

Coquillard Wagons,

Milburn Wagons

AND THE

GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED SOUTH BEND PLOW

AND THE

BEST WHITE LIME

in the market. Also

WATER LIME, CALCINE AND PLASTERING HAIR.

A full line of Tinware kept on hand, and repairing done on short notice.

Eave Troughing a Specialty.

We believe it for the interest of the farmer when in need of anything in the Hardware line, from a tack to a wagon, to call and see us before purchasing.

KNAPP & CARR.

Pierson & Henderson

—CASH—

HARDWARE STORE

Handle a general assortment of

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, SASH & DOORS, PAINTS, OILS &c.

Also manufacture all kinds of

TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE.

And do Job work and Repairing on short notice and guarantee satisfaction in all cases

Give us a call.

53 MAIN St, EATON RAPIDS

PIERSON & HENDERSON.

Clothes Wringers repaired.

FURNITURE.

Furniture Furniture

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

We can and will sell you FURNITURE as cheap or cheaper than can be bought in any other place in Michigan.

Extension Tables 80c per Foot. Beds $2.25.

Everything in proportion to these prices.

Pictures and Chromos

The best, all framed with walnut for $1.75.

RUSTIC MOTTO FRAMES 25c.

Frames of all kinds made to order, cheaper and better than any other place in Eaton Rapids. Remember the place, 69 Main street Eaton Rapids Mich.

HARTSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORGAN HOUSE,

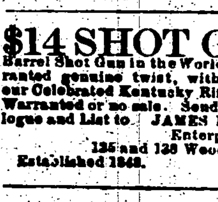
(FORMERLY EATON RAPIDS HOUSE.)

J. K. MORGAN, Proprietor.

BOARD on reasonable terms. Good sample rooms on first floor. This HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Stables attached. Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

Self-Recommending Churn.

Extraordinary Offer.



If you want to get a churn, we will send you one to try, and if it gives entire satisfaction, you can remit us the price of the churn less the freight: and if not, you can return the Churn to us, at our expense. Address C. BLUST & CO., Manf's, Mansfield, O. Send for Circular and Price-List.

Size.	Capacity.	Will readily churn.	
XXXX	28 gallons,	14 gallons.	$7 50
XXX	23 "	13 "	$6.50

$14 SHOT GUN The Best DOUBLE Barrel Shot Gun in the World for the money; warranted genuine twist, with flask and belt; also our Celebrated Kentucky Rifle, for twelve dollars. Warranted or no sale. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and List to JAMES BOWN & SON, Enterprise Gun Works, 136 and 138 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa. Established 1848. au25-7y1

REVOLVER FREE. Seven Shot Revolver with box cartridges. Address Jas. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa. au25-7y1

THE SLAUGHTER HAS COMMENCED!

In consequence of the cool season we find ourselves overstocked with certain lines of light weight goods which we have greatly reduced in order to close.

Men's suits $3.00
Men's suits $3.50
Men's suits $4.00
Men's suits $5.00
Men's suits $6.50
Fine Black Skeleton Coats $1.00
$6.00 Fine Drab Cass Pants $3.75

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Linen and Alapaca Dusters and Ulsters.

Gauze Undershirts 20 cts.
120 different styles of Harvest Shirts
Flannel Shirts
Dress Shirts.

Calland see.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.
38, 40 and 42 CANAL STREET,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

HARNESS.

NEW HARNESS STORE.

A. STRONG, desires to inform the citizens of Central Michigan that he has permanently established himself in Eaton Rapids—"that he has come to stay"—and intends to make the

Harness Trade

lively, by selling cheaper for cash than was ever brought before the public. I only ask those in want of any thing in the Harness line to give me a call, and see my stock, to be satisfied that I do sell the best and cheapest.

Repairing 25 per cent. Cheaper than was ever known before in this place. It is a fact, and if you will call I will convince you. We also manufacture and keep for sale, the

Patent Bent Wood Trunk,

Combs, Brushes, Whips, Nets, Harnesses, and in short, everything usually found in a Harness store. Remember the place, one door north of the Frost House. A. STRONG.
Aug 13th, 1878.—tf.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
Gray's Specific Medicine
TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss

Before Taking. After Taking.

of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Eaton Rapids by L. T. White, and all Druggists everywhere.

DRS. PRICE & BREWER

HAVE

Visited Jackson for Eighteen Years;

Have met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases

—OF THE—

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH and LIVER, HEAD, NERVES, KIDNEY, BLADDER, WOMB AND BLOOD.

Affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, etc.

Their reputation has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice.

Our practice, not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not tear down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no flattering. We know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement with a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, we claim not to know everything or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for themselves; it will cost nothing, as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

DRS. PRICE & BREWER can be consulted at their offices as follows:

EATON RAPIDS, Mich., Anderson House, on Thursday, August 1st, 1878.

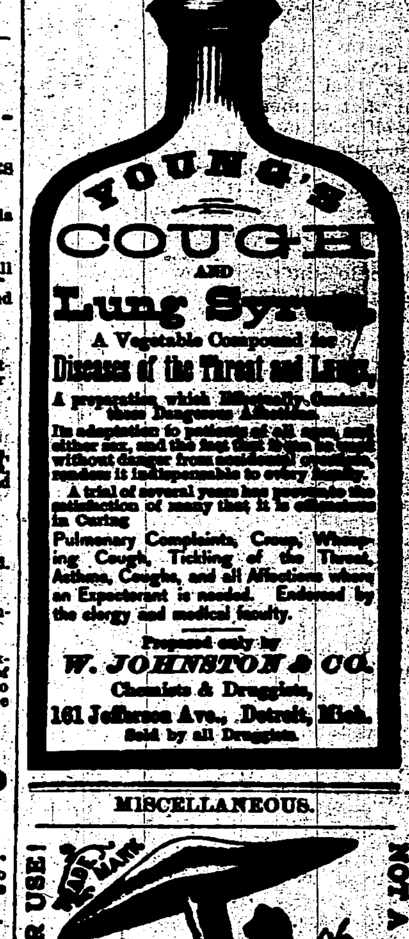
CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sherwood House, on Friday, June 14th.

Residence and Laboratory, Waukegan, Ill.

Upon all diseases incident to the human system, such as affections of the lungs, heart, liver, stomach, kidneys, spleen, nervousness, dropsy, rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, scrofula, dyspepsia, fits, hip disease, ulcers, paralysis, mercurial diseases, impurities of the blood, indigestion, etc. We will explain the symptoms characterizing all chronic diseases, and show by demonstrations that the present modes of treating these diseases are wrong, and not calculated to prove beneficial, and explain the principles by which cures of those diseases can be effected.

Patients will direct all letters to DRS. PRICE & BREWER, WAUKEGAN, ILL., with stamp.

ADVICE FREE. Special attention given to the Diseases of Women and Children.



MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW MILL!
NEW MEN!
New and Very Low Prices.

Having completed our mill and put it in operation, we are now prepared, ready, and willing, to do custom sawing and sell

LUMBER

At very Low Prices, and solicit the patronage of the public.

COME AND SEE US.

We guarantee satisfaction.

LOGS

dropped at our mill will be sawed or paid for. We intend to keep housed and For Sale, a good assortment of the best of all kinds of Lumber for repairing Agricultural Implements, &c.

Location—WEST BROAD ST. **EATON RAPIDS.**

H. C. WHITTUM, C. M. CADWELL, J. RANK.
October 26, 1877. tf

—WILSON—
THE
Well Auger Man

I wish to inform the public that I have just invented a

Valuable Improvement

on my Well-boring Machine, which enables me to make

A WELL OF ANY SIZE OR KIND REQUIRED. Parties wanting Stone, Brick or Tile Wells, can contract with me for the same, all completed, at

BOTTOM PRICES

Call on or address J. B. WILSON,
48tf Eaton Rapids, Mich.

CITY BAKERY LIST
EACH DAY.

HOT

BREAD, RUSK, BISCUIT, CAKES and PIES

CRACKERS.

Lansing Cracker, Detroit Palace Cracker, Soda Cracker, Lemon Cracker and Cracknels.

Warm Meals and Cold Lunch served at all hours of the day.

Candies made by ourselves—always fresh and pure.

FRUITS.

Oranges, lemons, dates, prunes, currants, citron, figs, canned peaches, tomatoes, blackberries, corn, peas, beans &c.

GROCERIES.

Sugars, syrups, New Orleans molasses, teas, coffees, spices of all kinds, corn starch, gloss starch, sodas, soaps cider-vinegar and kerosene oil.

A full stock of cigars and tobacco.

DRIED

Beef, halibut, herrings, cheese, boneless cod.

FLOUR.

Winter, spring, Graham, buckwheat, corn-meal.

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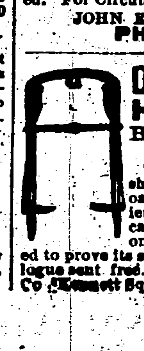

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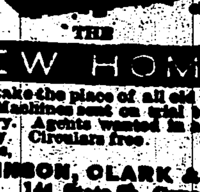

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