LOWELL JOURNAL.

OFFICE IN GRAHAM'S BLOCK—2d FLOOR. "DUM VIVIMUS, VIVAMUS." $1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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LOWELL JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

At Lowell, Michigan, by

JAS. W. HINE.

TERMS $1.50 A YEAR.

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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If you want a GOOD MEAL for 25 Cents, GO TO
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No. 50 Canal Street,
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Meals, 25 cents.
37y1 Day Board. $3.00 per week.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

R. A. M.

REGULAR Convocation of Hooker Chapter No 73, at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening on or before the full moon in each month.
E BAILEY H P
M M PERRY Sec'y

Hereafter all notices must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon, to insure publication the same week. Notices of considerable length should be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

To Business Men.

Next week the JOURNAL will appear in new dress and makeup and several hundred extra copies will be printed for circulation. Advertising will be taken at regular rates and we don't believe our business men can make a better investment than to patronize our advertising columns. All advertisements for next week should be handed in not later than Monday noon. Our regular advertising rates are no higher than those of many papers not having more than half the JOURNAL'S circulation.

Journal Jottings

Mrs J. Ely Chapin is in town.

M. Jacobson has gone east to buy goods.

M. C. Walker has a new fence and improved sidewalk.

Mrs. E. R. Craw and children returned from Ohio last Wednesday.

Allen Lamb succeeds C. D. Pease as salesman in Althen's clothing store.

Mrs. Jas. H. Weeks is visiting old home and friends in New York State.

Rev. Mr. McKay of Saranac preached on the Island here last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Emily Hart of Sand Lake has been visiting friends and relatives in this village.

Mrs. Dr. J. Orton Edie of Grand Rapids and daughters, Lynne and Mabel, are visiting Lowell friends for a few days.

C. M. Watters recently sold his sorrel mare Lucy to Mr. Kimball of Ionia for $200. Cheap enough

Hop picking will soon commence and by and by, pretty soon, another big lot of girls will be getting wedding garments ready.

The frame of the new catholic church in this village is up. It is not to be a very expensive but is to be a very pretty structure

Saranac has much domestic infelicity, the Local says. Ought to do something for it right off.

We are indebted to Giles S. Congdon for copies of California papers.

Murphy, the great temperance reformer, is said to be coming this way.

A subscriber complains that too many stores are kept open on Sundays.

E. Lee has opened a fruit store opposite the Boston Store and is shipping peaches.

The Spiritualists will have a big camp-meeting at Nashville, Aug. 28. See bills.

The front of C. G. Stone & Co's store has been freshly embellished and looks very fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barber of Eaton Rapids are visiting their daughter, Mrs. R Quick of this village.

We print the old form on the new press this week and then lay it tenderly away and put on the new next week.

Mr. J. L. Somerby, late of Rock Island formerly of this village, is in town and will probably remain for some time.

Aha—another fine girl—7½ lbs. Arrived at G. W. Forrest's on Friday, August 22d, and it can't be bought for $1000 in gold.

If you want cider go to Taft's cider mill. He is ready for business and is squeezing out the juice with neatness and dispatch.

Chas. N. Post of Chicago spent Sunday with his brother in-law E. A. Sunderlin. Mrs Temple accompanied him to Chicago on Monday.

A very tired man named Lyon was picked up here and taken to Grand Rapids Saturday as a vagrant. Gave bail for three months of good behavior.

Very few have sent returns from their wheat crop, except those already mentioned Richard Hornbrook of this township got 440 bushels from ten acres.

One man was reported sober while in attendance at Camp Custer but we have just learned that he wasn't there at all; so there goes that little bright spot under a cloud.

Messrs. J. C. Blanchard and T. G. Stevenson of Ionia, have bought a sheep ranch in Colorado and $25,000 worth of sheep. They go for Ewing in Colorado more than they do in Ohio.

Peaches are small this year. The Early Crawfords, however, are fair size and just coming into market. Common peaches bring about $1 00 per bushel; Early Crawfords are worth $2 00.

Mrs. Sarah V. Slayton, of Grattan, formerly of this village, returns this week to her duties as preceptress of Wheatland Academy, Hillsdale Co. having been re-engaged for that position.

H. G. McWilliams of the P. O. News room has purchased the stock of goods owned by the late I. D. Morris, and added it to his counters. He will furnish papers to all who desire to procure them.

Wayne E. Morris of Emmet County arrived here last Thursday. The letter informing him of his father's death reached him by the same mail that took the JOURNAL containing the announcement.

Jim Johnson, the Dane who stabbed Marshal Gibbs, of Middleville, was found and arrested in Chicago last Thursday. He admitted that he did the deed and offered no resistance when captured.

There is more joy in a quarter found in your last winter's pantaloons than in ninety and nine acquired in the ordinary way.—Saranac Local.

Is, eh? But if you please, just let our last winter's pantaloons alone after this.

Hogs are all right in their place but their place is not in the street or in any vacant lot within 80 rods of any house in the corporation. They must be kept on a plank floor and the floor must be kept in good order Bear this in mind,

Aug. 19—a fine daughter to Mrs. Aggie Newton, of East Saginaw; formerly Miss Aggie Sinclair, teacher in the Lowell Union School. The little one cannot well be named Sir Isaac, but the congratulations are forwarded just the same.

A report, which seems to be reliable, informs us that Mrs. May Easterbrook, wife of Harry Easterbrook, and daughter of H. M Clark, late cashier of the Lowell National Bank, died Aug. 9th, at or near Nashville, Tenn. She had been in failing health for a long time.

George Beebler's old building has been removed to his lot on Monroe street and men are at work preparing the foundation for his new brick building, soon to be erected. At present Beebler does business in the building recently occupied by the late I. D. Morris, news dealer.

The Detroit Evening News completed the sixth year of its existence last Friday. Its aggregate circulation for the six years amounts to 27,217,015 copies; over 700 tons weight or seventy full car loads of paper. The News has been a big success so far, and is bound to go ahead and take no step backward.

One of Lowell's young merchants attended the fireman's dance at this place last Friday evening, and was so struck with the beautiful form and features of one of our Saranac girls, that he would like to retire from business in Lowell and remove his magnificent stock of goods to this place. Good for the boy.—[Saranac Local.

Likely story, that is, when there are ten such girls in Lowell to one in Saranac.

Col. H. H. Vinton, formerly of this village, was a gallant soldier in the late war, and his many Lowell friends will be glad to learn that under the arrears of pensions act he has received the snug sum of $4,075.50, and is entitled to and will receive hereafter, as long as he lives a $300 pension every year. Col. Vinton has for several years been residing in Saybrook, Dakota. Of late he has been in feeble health, as has also Mrs. Vinton.

The Calico Dance at Train's Hall Friday was a success. The receipts were $54.00.

Miss Jessie Hooker received the prize—a gold necklace—for the best lady waltzer; Geo. T. Hine received the prize—a vest chain—for the best schottischer, and Miss Flora Cummings received the prize—a dress pattern—for the best attired lady (in calico.) The judges were J. S. Hooker, Mrs. R. Marshall and Mrs. C. D. Hodges. A series of hops will be given by the same management during the coming season.

The Michigan Exchange is the favorite hotel in Detroit for Michigan people. And especially since Hawley Lyon been has connected with the house has it captured Western Michigan people visiting that city. Everybody through this section knows "Hawley." All knew him years ago when he run the Rathbun house in Grand Rapids and in later years all have known him as the popular host of Sweet's Hotel. His connection with the Michigan Exchange will make that house more popular than ever. They always make their guests feel at home at the Exchange.

The Lowell nine, (the Incognito) baseballers, are invited to play the Cass club of Ionia on Friday of this week, and have decided to go. They have not had sufficient practice to swing around the circle yet. With a few weeks practice they would be all right, but a club that hasn't played together more than once or twice in several years, can't be expected to go through a sharp game without making some bad blunders. We want to see them win if they go, and if they do win it will be a feather in their caps, surely.

Mrs. Cormick McGee was given what was supposed to be a dose of quinine about 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon but the drug seemed to have the effect of a dose of morphine and antidotes were administered accordingly. She was walked about until nearly midnight to keep her from falling asleep. Several physicians were in attendance who were very glad to find her condition improving after midnight. On Sunday she was much better and gradually continued to improve until past all danger.

A pleasant surprise to Mr. and Mrs C. D. Pease took place at the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. J. Q Look last Friday evening. After a goodly company had arrived Mr. and Mrs Pease were invited in and were greatly astonished to learn that the little affair had been gotten up expressly for them. Later in the evening they were again surprised by the presentation of a handsome silver cake basket and pickle dish—a present from some of their friends who desired to leave for the far west. The occasion was heartily enjoyed by all present. F. D. Stocking and G. W. Hunt were there with their music and the company engaged in the mazy dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Pease left Lowell for Grand Haven Saturday, and yesterday started from there for Dakota. The best wishes of a host of friends go with them.

The Big Picnic.

The State Grange Picnic held at Grandville on the 22nd, was an immense affair. Nearly all of the county granges in the State were represented and it was estimated that not less than 6,000 people were present. The speech of welcome was made by E. A. Burlingame, responded to by C. L. Whitney of Muskegon. John Porter of Wyoming was chosen president of the day. The "Cascade grange male Quartette" with Mrs. H. G. Holt as organist made excellent music and there was also music by a full choir. The principal addresses were made by Hon. J. J Woodman, master of the State Grange, and J. Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange. The dinner was immense in kind, quality and quantity. It was a big day for the Patrons and, by the way, whenever the farmers of Michigan start out to have a big time they have it. Depend on that every time.

W. M. A. & I. S.

Which means the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society. Its first annual fair will be held at Grand Rapids Sept. 22d, to 27th, inclusive. The fair grounds adjacent to the city have been leased by this society for five years and the citizens of Grand Rapids have contributed over $4,000 for the improvement of the grounds and buildings. The premiums will aggregate over $12,000. This commendable enterprise can hardly be called an experiment. The fair will be a success, for the right men and the right spirit control it. Let every man and every woman do what he and she can to make the first fair of this new Society surpass all other fairs held in the state. It need not interfere with the state fair at Detroit, but it may equal it. Michigan is a great state and Western Michigan is great in resources as well as area. Hon. Geo. W. Thayer of Grand Rapids the president of the society, is one of our best men and James Cox of that city is the efficient secretary. Applications for space should be made to the secretary who will furnish all information desired relative to premiums, &c.

A Reminiscence.

"Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, accompanied by his daughter, will escort Mrs. Chisholm to Kemper Co. Miss., and prosecute her case." Speaking of his daughter reminds us that fifteen years ago last spring the editor of the JOURNAL was wielding that which was mightier than the sword in the office of the Provost Marshall General of the Southern Department, located at Hilton head, S. C. Gen. Woodford was acting Provost Marshal Gen. at that time and his wife and daughter (Eva) were stopping at "headquarters." And now comes the affecting part of the story. Frequently when we were spreading Government ink upon Government stationery Miss Eva would climb up into our lap and spread more English language before us in five minutes than a short hand reporter could take down in an hour. And she pulled our hair and our ears and made fun of our poor little timid mustache, which she couldn't have pulled without the aid of court plaster. How things have changed since then. Eva must be about 22 or 23 years old now and here we are old enough to be her husband. We have just as much hair as then, our ears are just as long and we can trot a seven-year old girl on our knee now a big sight more gracefully than we could then—but things have changed.

Grattan Gatherings.

Blackberries are few and far between.

The corn in our town makes as good a show as any yet seen.

Mrs. J. R. Trask is little if any better.

George Smith's fever is now pronounced typhoid. He is in a very weak condition.

Mrs. Arthur Smyth returned to Grattan with her mother last Thursday.

Mrs. John Smyth has gone to Indiana for a lengthy visit.

Messrs. H. Watkins and L. Brown are recreating in Chicago.

W. Casner's new home presents quite an imposing appearance.

Wm. Daniels is also building a new farm house.

The new bridge built over Seeley's creek cost the town $105.00.

Nehemiah Smyth, another Grattaneer is getting 42 bushels per acre as part of his wheat crop.

Bishop Borgess of Detroit dedicated the new bell at the Catholic Church Aug. 21. The bell weighs 1300 lbs.

T. R. Stevens, Mrs. Adelbert Stevens' father was taken with paralysis last week, and now lies unconscious. Death is expected at any time.

Mrs. T. Slayton read at the Grange Saturday night, an interesting essay on the Kindergarten—childs garden—system, explained at Ionia last month. MAUD.

Dairymen's Association.

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 26, 1879.

Special dispatch to the LOWELL JOURNAL.

There is some talk of organizing a Dairymen's Association in this city. Some of the county officers are heartily in favor of it and sometime ago commenced making arrangements to that end. Another preliminary meeting will be held in the County Clerk's office soon when the following questions will be discussed;

1. How long will butter keep, provided it ain't left out on the front steps?

2. What kind of milk-weed is best adapted to this climate and how much butter ought to be realized per weed?

3. Resolved—That butter in crocks ain't half as handy to carry to the pawn shop as butter in pails.

4. Resolved—that it don't pay to trade off a darn big crock of butter for six Early York cigars and then have to take the butter back and pay for the cigars.

The discussion of these questions will be followed by suggestions from some of the more experienced dairy men relative to "puttin' up" butter etc. Some good hints were thrown out at the first meeting—but some of the members were in a hurry to get away before they got through, so the clerk moved to a churn and they did, with a dasher two after the motion was put.

Mr. Fincham.

About two weeks ago there came a man to this village who called himself Fincham. He was a white eye-browed, white-haired specimen of the genus homo and he claimed to have just arrived in this country from London. Wanted to buy a farm. Had $9,000 in cash just aching to be invested in property around here. Had a wife and family in Ionia, Detroit and various other places. Stopped at Mr. J. Devoe's about a week and was going to buy Devoe's place, was also going to buy M. D Court's farm, Dr. Peck's farm F. D. Stocking's place and two or three farms in Vergennes and Grattan. Thought property heare dog cheap. His money was in banks at Ionia and Detroit. It took two banks to hold it, you see. Took a walk with Mr. Devoe a week ago Saturday and got to talking about notes, &c, Wanted to know how notes were written in this country. Mr. Devoe showed him one of $100. Fincham liked the way it was written so well that he changed the conversation and put the note in his pocket after engaging Mr. Devoe's attention in another direction. Time passed until Tuesday, the interim being improved by Fincham in waiting for his wife to come with a hunk of that $9,000. Nice talker, was Fincham. On Tuesday he came down town and tried to sell the note to G. W. Parker. The note was signed by A. Peck. Good note. Too good to stand much of a discount. George smelled a mice, told Fincham to wait until he could go to the bank and get the money. Parker started for Devoe's and met him. Devoe hadn't thought of the note since he let Fincham take it, although he had begun to suspect the whitehead. Fincham was arrested and Edie put him in the lockup over night and took him to Grand Rapids the next day. Back again Thursday for examination before Perry; waived examination and is now in Kent County jail awaiting trial in October term of Circuit court. Bad egg, Mr Fincham. You'll be late with your fall's work on those farms you've been buying, we fear. Your wife hasn't come—thought you'd like to hear. That $9,000 hasn't been heard from, and, as you didn't have anything but a big hole in your pocket when searched, you hadn't better send for it just yet.

About Kalkaska.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—As your flying trip to Kalkaska was short, and so many trout to make way with, you had a meager chance to see Kalkaska County. Perhaps the famous Grand Traverse region of which Kalkaska county forms a part, is as widely known as most any tract of country on the surface of the earth. Everybody has heard of it and still the most erroneous impression exists, even in the Southern part of this State, in regard to its climate, soil, &c., arising chiefly from the fact that it is so far north. It must be very cold up there, they reason, and farmers must be troubled with frosts, both early and late—entirely worthless for agricultural purposes, say they. This false impression, for false it is, needs to be corrected for we are all interested in the development of our whole State and hence it becomes necessary for those who live in the Southern tier of counties to be informed somewhat of the condition of the Northern tiers. Kalkaska county being located in the heart of the Grand Traverse region, 140 miles north of Grand Rapids, may be used as an example.

I find the climate a most delightful one. My vision of the Snowclad hills have all melted away. The atmosphere is pure and invigorating, but certainly no colder than in Kent county, and every climatic influence here is favorable to agriculture. The soil is mostly of sandy loam, richly impregnated with lime and is favorable to all plant growth. It is easy to till and improves very rapidly under good cultivation. The stumps do not form such an obstruction to the plow here as there, since the roots extend downward instead of spreading over the surface. As soon as the logging is done cultivation is comparatively easy. Crops of all kinds are successfully grown, and I am thoroughly convinced that farming does pay here. I have been greatly surprised to find farmers who have cleared off a number of acres and raised excellent crops without ever having a team of any kind on the place. This is not giving the land a fair show by any means, yet under these disadvantages it "crops" out first-rate. Those farmers who have the necessary facilities for doing good work are making a good record. I have seen splendid crops growing in different parts of the county, and have examined many specimens in the office of the Kalkaska Leader, and can see no reason why the "Hands that hold the bread" in this part of God's green earth shall not ere long contribute their share of products by which "the great world must be fed."

Roads are regularly laid out, opened and in good condition all through the country. In schools and churches the people are well up with the times; mail routes are well arranged for the accommodation of the public; markets are good and of easy access; merchants are content to realize a small profit on their goods; transportation facilities are unsurpassed; building material is abundant, cheap and first grade, and the best of timber for various other purposes can be found on every section and farm. Thousands of acres of land are yet unimproved and can be bought on easy terms. Water is easily obtained in most places and its quality will equal that found in any part of the world, for it could not be better. And in conclusion I fully believe that those who locate here under favorable circumstances will never have a chance to regret that they sought this beautiful and productive country. N. C. JOHNSON.

Editorial Comment.

The Mississippi argument is Yazoo-logical as ever.

A person of good taste is one who can eat a peach in the dark and be able to tell what kind of a worm it is.

An exchange says that all that is required to make a good cornet player is a "good lip." A two gallon jug has a good lip.

It is announced that President Hayes will visit the State fair at Detroit next month. And our biggest specimen beat, Moses Field, will be away, too.

Mr. Tilden is very feeble, they say—paralyzed in one arm and one eye. The other eye, which is on the presidency, will also be paralyzed in 1880.

This will be remembered as the biggest snake story season of the nineteenth century. And yet good judges tell us that they see no difference in the quality of whisky.

Gov. Sprague out-Darwined Darwin when he kicked that German music teacher out of his house. He found the missing Linck—who probably wasn't glad he cum.

Parties contemplating suicide can save themselves the trouble and disgrace, and accomplish the desired end, by going to Mississippi and running for office on an independent ticket.

A lady inquirer asks if Notre Dame is pronounced Dame with long a. or Dam with short a. We regret that truth compels us to answer that among the hightoned the profane pronounciation is preferred.

The brutal murder of Dixon, of Yazoo, shows where the cloven foot in Mississippi politics belongs. It is only a slight change in the programme, that's all. Hitherto the bulldozers have killed voters; now they kill the candidates.

Will Carleton is writing a ballad for Christmas. We had intended to do that, ourself, but happened to remember that Sam. Carey said all of our children would be barefooted next winter, and would have no stockings to hang up. Therefore 'twere heartless mockery to write a Christmas ballad.

It doesn't seem possible that there can be a sane man in Michigan that is not interested in the Marquette and Mackinac railway project. The lower peninsula markets demand that this connection be made and it will be a sorry mistake indeed if through any fault or failure of our people, the project is permitted to go down.

"Annex Canada to this country!" yells out a high school student, who thinks what he doesn't know about geography isn't worth looking up, "why," said he "it can't be done—how are they going to get Canada over Detroit river—now please tell us will you?" It was a fresh idea to us, and somehow every day brings up some such thing to make us feel our allfired littleness in grappling with these great large questions that agitate and puzzle our best minds—and are so perfectly clear to those young minds just propagating their first pin feathers.

It is a noticeable fact that in all this sensational talk concerning the Sprague—Conkling affair none of Conkling's enemies have as yet been able to fasten any definite charges upon him but deal plentifully in insinuations and buoy about every rumor that has been set afloat. Now if Conkling is guilty of immoral conduct with Mrs. Sprague it is time to tell when and where and prove the assertion. Insinuations and guess-work will do for a few days, but after that the public begin to look for something more substantial and convincing. It has already been proved that Gov. Sprague is an ass, now let Conkling's guilt or innocence be as firmly established.

In Friday's Detroit Free Press are two interesting extracts from the press. One is from the Louisville Courier Journal which says: "Wendell Phillips says of the Republican party that 'the fault of this party is one-third ignorance and two-thirds knavery." Then a little further down in the same column the perspicacious editor of the Free Press, with an eye single to the eternal fitness of things, inserts the following from the Cincinnati Commercial: "Wendell Phillips has furnished the proof that he is the most able and eloquent fool of the century." I further comment is necessary the Free Press may make it, we shan't.

A Cyclopedia for $10.00.

Perhaps the most remarkable literary enterprises of the time, is the publication of the Library of Universal knowledge, in 20 volumes of nearly 1,000 pages each, handsomely bound for 50 cents per volume, or $10 00 for the set. It is a reprint entire of the last (1879) Edinburgh and London edition of Chamber's Encyclopedia: A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the people, with very large additions upon topics of special interest to American readers. The amount of matter will somewhat exceed that of the Cyclopedia of Appleton or Johnson, though the price is but a fraction of their cost. Volume one is to be ready early in September, and the others will follow at very short intervals. The remarkable low prices are accounted for by the method of sale, to the subscribers direct, saving them the large commission, often 50 or 60 per cent. paid to agents or dealers; also, by the recent great reduction in the cost of making books, and by making very large sales. This certainly is a work that the millions will appreciate. Special inducements are offered to early subscribers and to clubs.

The same publishers have recently issued editions of Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature, 4 vols., $2,00, formerly sold in 2 vols. for $9,00; also, Rollins' Ancient History, and Josephus' Works, large type editions, for $2 25 and $2,00, and Smith's Bible Dictionary, $1 00.

They also publish in August and September, the Acme Library of Biography, 12 vols. and the Acme Library of Modern Classics, 9 vols., the former at 35 cents and the latter at 50 cents per vol. In these series are presented such authors as Carlyle Maccaulay, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Lamartine, Michelet, Thos. Moore, Walter Scott and Fouque, and such subjects as Cæsar, Cromwell, Burns, Joan of Arc, Vicar of Wakefield, Picciola, Lallia Rookh, &c. Full catalogue of publications terms to clubs, &c., will be sent free on request by the publishers, the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

Died.

At Long Branch, Norton Co. Kansas, July 7th, 1879. Tillia A. Post, wife of G. C Post, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gilbert of Lowell.

"God hath claimed his own." How sad to part with one so good, so kind, so loved by all who knew her. Truly it may be said "none knew her but to love her." She died as she had lived praising God who doeth all things well. Farewell dear one, farewell.

EVA.

In this village, Friday, Aug. 22, of congestion of the lungs, CORA AMELIA, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hunter, aged 11 months and 27 days.

In this village, Friday Aug. 22d, Kate, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. West.

School begins next Monday.

The Band excursion to Chicago is declared off for the present.

The weather continues dry and vegetation is very pale.

Dr. O C. McDannell and wife have been visiting friends at Middleville.

The D. G. H. & M. will run a cheap excursion to Grand Haven on Friday 28th.

Report that a horse and harness and some wheat were stolen in Grattan Monday. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Pixley, being the losers.

Within a few days past dogs have killed 4 sheep for Enos and Blass, 12 for J. J. Walker and 4 for John Elias. Damages appraised by Justice Hunter. If dogs must have mutton the mutton must be paid for.

A smash-up and runaway occurred last evening in front of Bank Block. Mrs. McCarty's phæton collided with J. W. Rickert's wagon throwing it around and the box off, then collided with Marvin Chase's wagon breaking it up badly Rickert's team broke their fastenings and ran across the bridge steering clear of a dozen or more of teams and then turned north and ran to Fox's mill before stopping. Were brought back uninjured. Mrs. McCarty's phæton sustained slight injuries. Nobody hurt.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lowell, Kent Co., Mich. Aug. 27 1879.

Ladies List,—Mrs. Mattie Lumbard, care of C. C Parsons.

Gents List,—Benjamin J. Cool, Isac or Susannah Cusser, Alfred Ellice, John Hurley, James King, Samuel Laturner, Wm. Rencuss, John Shook, care of Henry Weekes, Ezekiel Welch.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "ADVERTISED" and give the date of this notice.

JAS. W. HINE, P. M.

Locals.

That Interest Everybody.

Smoke the Green Seal, sold only at the P. O News room.

Go to SMITH'S PHOTO ROOMS over Giles' grocery, west side, for your pictures. 45tf

New Goods! New Goods!! Just received a large and complete stock of Ready made Clothing for fall and winter trade. CHAS. ALTHEN, Cor. Store, Train's Block.

All kinds of pictures taken in first-class style and at the lowest prices at SMITH'S PHOTO ROOMS over Giles' store, west side. 45tf

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

For Boys' school suits call at Althens.

FARM FOR SALE

Farm of 103 acres situated one mile east of Lowell. Well watered. good house and out buildings, and under good cultivation. For terms inquire or address the undersigned.

SIMON HELMER,
48w4 Lowell, Mich.

Go to the 99 cent store for Hammocks, Umbrellas, Lounges, Bedsteads and chairs.

Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises Big stock at Althens'.

Any one desiring information in regard to Kansas or Kansas Lands, address or apply to M. R. Poole, agent, K. P. Land Dept. Lowell, Mich. 2tf.

The latest style of Hoop Skirts for 50 cents at the 99 cent store.

Chas. Althen has the largest and best selected stock of clothing to be found in Lowell which he offers at the lowest possible prices. Cor. Store, Train's Block.

NOTICE.

Came into my enclosure, on or about the 21st day of July, a red cow, about 6 years old with brockled face and some white on the belly, also white bush on the tail. The owner will please call and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

6w6 CHAS. BUTRICK. Ada, Mich.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros Seal of North Carolina at the same price?

Headquarters for First-class sewing machines at Althens' Clothing House, Lowell, Mich.

Just received at the 99-cent Store a large invoice of the latest and newest styles of jewelry, consisting of Opera and Matinee chains, lockets, sets, rings, gents vest chains, etc.

Call and see the White and New Home sewing machines before buying any other At Althens', Cor. Store, Train's block.

Tonsorial.

FRANK HOWARD has opened a BARBER SHOP in the Huxley Building and respectfully announces that he is prepared to do all tonsorial work in the most satisfactory manner. A trial will convince the public that he understands the business thoroughly. Give him a call.

Rev. George H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., known to every one in that vicinity as a most influential citizen, and christian minister of the M. E church, says; "I wish every body to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives, to Shiloh's consumption cure." Drs. Matchett & France physicians and druggist of the same place, say; "It is having a tremendous sale, and is giving perfect satisfaction such as nothing else has done. For lame back, side or chest, don't fail to use Shiloh's porous plaster. We recommend these remedies." Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

DRAIN NOTICE.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given, that I will let to the lowest responsible bidder, the job of constructing a ditch, or drain, across the south west one quarter of the north east one quarter of section number thirty five, in the township of Lowell, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1879, in the township of Lowell, at my residence in said township. And for five days previous to the letting of such job, plans, specifications and profiles of the survey of said ditch, will be open for inspection, at my residence aforesaid.
Dated, Lowell, Aug. 27th, A. D. 1879.
Signed, JEREMIAH LUSK,
Drain Commissioner of Township of Lowell.

Handsome Chromos are given free, to all customers trading $10.00 and over, at the Boston Store. M. Jacobson & Co

F. D. M. DAVIS, Attorney and Solicitor Circuit Court Commissioner. Commercial collections a specialty, Saranac, Mich.

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK

Of Lowell Michigan

CAPITAL.................$50 000
SURPLUS..................$10 000

DIRECTORS:

W. W. HATCH, E. J. BOOTH
N. A. STONE, C. R. HINE,
A. S. STANNARD, M. N. HINE,
C. T. WOODING, E. R. CRAW,
C. G. STONE.

C.T. WOODING, Prest E. J. BOOTH, V. Prest.
E. A. SUNDERLIN, Cashier.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

OF

SUMMER GOODS!

AT COST.

In order to reduce our stock and make preparation for an extensive Fall Trade, we offer the entire balance of summer Goods at actual cost.

Summer Silks at cost.

Grenadines at Cost.

French Novelties at Cost.

All our summer Dress Goods at Cost.

Summer Shawls at Cost,

Parasols at Cost.

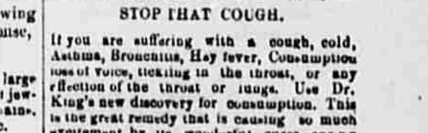
Linen Suits and Dusters at Cost.

Lawn Suits at Cost.

In fact, everything in the line of Spring and Summer Goods will be offered at prime cost, as we do not intend to carry them over.

This bona fide reduction will give all those who are in want of any of the above named goods a chance to save from 15 to 25 per cent.

F. W. WURZBURG,
Cor. Canal and Bronson St.
Grand Rapids.



Dr. A. B. Spinney
204 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, - MICH.

SPECIALTY,
Chronic, Surgical, Eye and Ear Diseases.

Catarrh, Throat and Lung affections treated by Inhalation and Oxygenized Air.

DR. SPINNEY has been nineteen years in active practice in this State, twelve years in a large general practice. Last six years has devoted all his time and energies to the study and treatment of his specialties.

Best of references given when desired. Consultation always free.

No cases prescribed for unless good can be done. All patients treated by the month.

Best of Glasses, of all forms always on hand. Brazilian Pebble, Scotch Pebble, and Glass Lens in Steel, Rubber or Gold.

At Potter House, Lowell
August 20, 21, & 22.

STOP THAT COUGH.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay fever, Consumption loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs. Use Dr. King's new discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its 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 for ten cents or a regular size for $1,00.

New Jersey sweet potatoes at at Giles.

LOWELL MARKETS.

Corrected on Monday of each week by JOHN GILES & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

Beans per bu	70c @ 90c
Bran per ton	$10.00
Butter per lb	9c 10
Cheese per lb	10
Corn pr bushel	47c.
Calf skins, dry	12c.
" " green	9c @ 10c.
Eggs pr doz	8c.
Flour pr cwt	$2.30.
Hay pr ton	$6.00 @ 9.00
Hides, dry	9c @ 10c,
" green	6c.
Lard pr lb	@ 6c
Oats pr bu	35c.
Potatoes pr bu	40 cts.
Tallow pr lb	5c.
Sheep pelts	10 to 75.
Wheat ext white	92 per bushel.
CloverSeed	4.00
Timothy seed	1.75.
Honey white cap	10 to 11
Do extracted	12 c.
Harvest apples	15 cts per. bush.
Sweet corn per doz	6c.
Large cucumbers per doz	10c.
Peaches, ordinary	75c.
" " early Crawford	$175 $2,00
Black berries	10c, per qt.
Cabbage	5 to 9 cents per hd.

The Lowell Journal.

JAS. W. HINE, Editor and Publisher.

LOWELL - MICHIGAN.

THE OHIO IDEA.

Its Nature Explained and its Absurdity Shown Up.

History and Defence of the American Banking System.

Telling Speech of Secretary Schurz at Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give the following extracts from the able speech of Secretary Schurz at Cincinnati on the evening of August 20:

In this state of Ohio the Democrats have nominated as their standard bearer Gen. Ewing, a gentleman of ability and distinction, who owes his prominence in politics mainly to the zeal and energy with which he has advocated the extremest and most dangerous financial principles and measures. His very name is an inflation platform. If the Democratic party of Ohio had ever desired to disguise the financial ends it means to reach by overclouding them with the discussion of other political questions, the nomination of Gen. Ewing would have been sufficient to expose and defeat the stratagem. Whatever may be said in this campaign, the success of Gen. Ewing in Ohio, on this great battlefield of financial discussion, would inspire a revival of the inflation movement all over the country, even in spite of the resumption of specie payments. It would again draw the Democratic party all over the west and south into its current and expose us to a harassing agitation at a time when a steady conservative policy is so necessary for the rebuilding of our prosperity. Thus the state election in Ohio has again, as it had in 1875, acquired national importance.

WHAT DOES THE OHIO DEMOCRACY DEMAND?

They speak no longer of the immediate repeal of the resumption act, which would indeed be like asking for the repeal of this morning's sunrise. But as they formerly strove to prevent resumption, so they now seek to overthrow specie payments. The way in which they seek to do this is defined in the following resolution of their platform:

We demand the gradual substitution of treasury notes for bank currency, to be made receivable for all dues and legal tender equally with coin, such government issues to be regulated upon principles established by legislation or organic law, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of value.

Let us look at this resolution! The first part of it is easily intelligible. It means that by the destruction of the national banking system and by substituting greenbacks for national bank notes the amount of paper currency for the redemption of which with coin the government is directly responsible, would be about doubled. At present the government is directly responsible for $346,810,000 of greenbacks. Then it will be responsible for $329,500,000 substituted for national bank notes in addition, in all about $676,310,000 of government paper money. How will this affect the maintenance of specie payments? The amount of paper currency directly redeemable by the government being doubled, the amount of coin reserve held in the treasury to secure redemption must be largely increased also. I think that in this instance it would have to be more than doubled. Why? The amount of coin reserve to be held by a government or a bank for the redemption of its paper circulation, so as to keep that currency up to par with coin, depends in a great measure upon the confidence of the public not only in the ability but also in the good faith of that government or bank as to the redemption of the paper currency. When that confidence is perfect, there is comparatively little danger of those alarms which produce runs for the conversion of paper currency into coin. But when there is reason for distrust as to the wisdom or the honesty of purpose of the government or bank with regard to the redemption of the paper currrency, such alarms and runs are more apt to occur, and the coin reserve must therefore be larger in proportion so as to strengthen public confidence.

How, then would public confidence be affected by the adoption of the Democratic programme, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes? Every sensible man would at once understand that this measure was carried, not by the friends, but by the enemies of specie payments. The success of it would therefore be a most severe shock to public confidence as to the honest purpose of the government, then—we must assume—in the control of the inflation Democracy, to redeem the greenbacks in coin. The inflation Democracy would after its past history enjoy as much confidence as the bull admitted to a china shop. The consequence would be a general alarm, apt to induce prudent men to make the best of their opportunity to get some of the coin while it lasts; in other words a general run upon the treasury, a rapid exhaustion of the reserve, and the breaking down of specie payments.

SUCH AN ALARM

and its results could be averted only by some very strong proofs on the part of the soft-money Democracy, then supposed to control the government, that they in good faith mean to maintain specie payments; and such proof could be given only by the accumulation of a very heavy coin reserve in the treasury, a coin reserve heavier in proportion to the increased amount of greenbacks in circulation than was necessary under Republican rule, for the simple reason that the confidence enjoyed by Republican control of the finances would for obvious reasons not be enjoyed by the soft money Democrats. To make the public believe in their honest intention to maintain specie payments, the soft money Democrats would have to add something like $150,000,000 at least to the coin reserve in the treasury, probably more.

How can this additional coin reserve be procured? There are two sources. One is from surplus revenues. To raise $150,000,000 from surplus revenues would require additional taxation. But how many of these gentlemen would consent to the levying of additional taxes for such a purpose? Not one.

The other source from which the $150,000,000 additional revenue might be drawn is the sale of United States bonds. Will they agree to that? No; they are already on record. An increase of the public debt for resumption purposes has been for years one of their points of attack. And now in their platform they "demand that the further increase of the bonded debt in time of peace be stopped, and that it be put in process of extinction."

But if the increased coin reserve to secure the redemption of greenbacks substituted for national bank notes can be drawn neither from additional taxes nor from an additional sale of bonds--what then? Then the reserve can not be formed at all, and, as I have shown, specie payment will inevitably go by the board. We shall be thrown back into the uncertainties, disorders and convulsions of the irredeemable paper money system, and all our struggles for a sound financial basis will have been for nothing.

I am, therefore, warranted in saying that as they formerly sought to prevent resumption so they now strive to break down specie payments by the substitution of treasury notes for national bank currency. This is the plain meaning of the first part of the financial resolution in the Democratic platform.

GEN. EWING'S POSITION.

What Gen. Ewing expects congress to do (in this matter of "regulating government issues" as set forth in the second part of the resolution) he indicated in the speech with which he opened this campaign at Lancaster a few weeks ago. He said:

So, too, when the volume of currency diminishes and prices consequently fall, all business becomes unprosperous; while when the currency is being increased, values rise and business becomes good again. The power to control the volume of currency, affecting as it does so profoundly the general prosperity, is in its nature a sovereign power. The welfare of the people demands that this power to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower values, to give prosperity or inflict distress, shall not be committed to the hands of private individuals or corporations representing the holders of public and private debts whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices, and is diminished by every rise. It should be exercised by the government alone, in such manner as shall give to the debtors, tax-payers and industrial classes the assurance of justly established and stable values. If two or three thousand private corporations, acting as they always do, in the interest of the holders of money securities, are permitted to control the volume of currency at their pleasure, there is no limit to the injury and loss they may inflict upon the people or to the wealth they may accumulate by hidden and concerted measures of expansion and contraction of values.

Here, then, is Gen. Ewing's own statement of his and his party's programme. First he contends that greenbacks must be substituted for national bank notes, whereby the currency would, as I have shown, become an irredeemable government paper currency again. And then he lays down the broad principle that "the power to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower values, to give prosperity and inflict distress, should be exercised by the government, and by the government alone." My Democratic friends, I ask you in all candor, have you considered what kind of a leader you have put at the head of your party, and what kind of doctrine you are called upon to accept and endorse by voting for him? Gen. Ewing is of old Whig origin. Do you remember upon what grounds the Democrats fought the old Whigs? Was it not mainly that the old Whigs were thought to favor an undue accumulation of powers in the hands of the government, while the Democracy contended that the powers of the government should be carefully limited and circumscribed? And now I say to you, never did the extremest Whig in his boldest dreams conceive so monstrous an accumulation of governmental power as Gen. Ewing claims for the government in this single sentence. Stop and think for a moment what kind of a power that is; to determine how much or how little money the people shall have, and by regulating the volume of currency, to change its value; to determine arbitrarily what every dollar in the land shall be worth from week to week and from day to day. As I said on another occasion, the current value of every piece of property, of every article of merchandise, of every private fortune, of every chance the contractor has in his contract, of every dollar the laboring man has in the savings bank, or the merchant on deposit, will be at the mercy of the government. No man can make an investment, no merchant can sell or buy a lot of goods on time, no manufacturer can accept an order, no contractor can make a contract for a public or private structure, no working man can make a contract for wages without the government having it in its power to determine their profit or loss, their success or ruin. That is the power Gen. Ewing wants the government to exercise.

And now, what kind of a government have we? It is a government of political parties. Imagine the government to be what every partisan desires it to be, the two houses of congress and the executive controlled by the same party. Who then will wield that tremendous power which Gen. Ewing wants the government to exercise? Under Democratic rule at least, according to recent experience, it would be

THE CAUCUS OF THE DOMINANT PARTY

in congress. It would be in the power of the dominant party then to determine and change the current value of every article of property in the land, and, as Gen. Ewing says, "to give prosperity and to inflict distress." At the mercy of the caucus of the dominant party would be the private fortune of their more arbitrary sway over the fortunes of their subjects than the Democrat Ewing, far outwhigging the extremest whiggery, wants to be exercised by King Caucus of the dominant party in this republic. If you are ready to accept and indorse such doctrines, my Democratic fellow-citizens, then, I pray you, let us hear no more of your opposition to a centralization of power in the government, no more of your devotion to a careful limitation of governmental authority. Then all your protestations on that head will appear as the most transparent cant of hypocrisy.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Now, while the Democratic leader declares that the power "to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower values, to give prosperity or inflict distress," should be exercised by the government, he insists also that such a power must, above all things, not be "committed to the hands of individuals or corporations, and least of all to corporations (meaning the national banks) representing the holders of public and private indebtedness, whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices and diminished by every rise." For, as he says, if the national banks "acting as they always do, in the interest of the holders of money securities, are permitted to control the volume of the currency at their pleasure, there is no limit to the injury they may inflict upon the people, or to the wealth they may accumulate by hidden and concerted measures of expansion and contraction of values."

Here is the wonderful discovery made by the Democratic leader that it is the interest of the national banks to ruin their customers by contracting the currency. There has been

SO MUCH DEMAGOGY AND LOOSE TALK,

so many appeals to popular prejudice and ignorance in the warfare against the national banks, that it is delightful to have at least one of the great lights of the inflation Democracy expose by his own statement the whole absurdity of their arguments. Let us examine it. What are the national banks? They are joint stock corporations formed under the law for the purpose of carrying on, under the supervision of the government, the business of banking, which consists in receiving and holding deposits, making loans to business men, discounting notes and bills, selling exchange, etc. The national banks are also authorized, upon the deposit of government bonds in the treasury, to circulate a certain proportional amount of bank currency, also under the supervision of the government. That is all. It is the custom of a certain class of politicians to denounce the national banks as a monopoly of the money power. Let us see how much of a monopoly there is in them! Do they consist of a few great moneyed institutions, wielding a large concentrated power? No; there is about 2,100 of them, separate establishments scattered all over the country. Are they in the control of a few rich men? No, the stockholders who own them number about 210,000. They live in all parts of the country, belong to all the different classes of society, and to all political parties. Over one-half of the 210,000 stockholders hold shares to the amount of $1,000 or less each. They are evidently not moneyed aristocrats, but people who have vested their little savings in bank stock. Can any one national bank control so large a quantity of the currency as to produce by its withdrawal or expansion a serious effect upon the money market? No, the law discriminating against the large institutions, provides that no bank, organized since the act of July 12, 1870, is entitled to a circulation of more than $500,000. Is national banking a privilege conferred only upon a limited number of persons or institutions? No, since 1875

NATIONAL BANKING IS PERFECTLY FREE.

Any number of persons not less than five, in any part of the country, of any class of society or vocation in life, of any political party, who together can command a capital of $50,000, may under the law organize a national bank and circulate notes equal in amount to 90 per cent. of the bonds they deposit. Thus Gen. Ewing and Gen. Sam Cary and any number of their Democratic friends can become national bankers to-morrow if they together raise a capital of $50,000 for that purpose. The national banking system, far from being a monopoly, is, therefore, essentially a popular system, as popular a system as ever existed under any government.

It is of the banks under this system, so owned and so constituted, Gen. Ewing says, that they are apt to get together and agree in a grand and dark conspiracy upon "hidden and concerted measures"

TO ROB AND BREAK DOWN THEIR BUSINESS

customers for their own benefit. And how are they going to do it? That is very simple. It is not by issuing more currency, for as Gen. Ewing tells us when the currency is increased, values rise; and he tells us also that the "wealth of the national banks is diminished by every rise of prices." But it is by contracting their currency that the national bankers are to get enormously rich; for, as Gen. Ewing teaches us, "when the volume of the currency diminishes, prices consequently fall," and also that the wealth of the national banks is "increased by every fall of prices." From this it appears that, according to Gen. Ewing, that the national banks and their stockholders will necessarily conspire for a diminution of the currency, for thereby they will enormously increase their wealth. This, with due respect, be it said, is one of the richest gems of nonsense I have seen for a long time. So far it has been one of the loudest Democratic cries against the national banks that they were deriving large profits from their circulation by getting interest on it and also on the bonds on which the circulation is founded. It would be manifestly for the benefit of the national banks, therefore, to issue as much circulation as possible, so as to get as much as possible of that increased interest. But here Gen. Ewing steps in and says, by no means! The national banks "represent the holders of public and private indebtedness whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices, and diminished by every rise;" and inasmuch, as he also states, a fall of prices, so beneficial to the national banks, is brought about by a diminution of the currency, the national banks will increase their wealth not by issuing more currency but by issuing less, or better still, by speedily withdrawing all of their currency which is already out. I wonder whether it has never occurred to Gen. Ewing, who must have pondered deeply upon this subject, that if his view of the national banks be correct, their conspiracy to increase their wealth by a fall of prices would have best succeeded, and they would have made the most money by not issuing any currency at all! How in the world did it come to pass that the $329,691,697 of national bank currency, an increase of over seven millions since last January, ever saw the light of day if the bankers would make money by keeping the currency, and thereby prices, as low as possible! What consummate fools those national banks must be!

An Ideal Clergyman in Actual Life.

The correspondent of an English paper thus sums up the good qualities of a clergyman in St. James Parish Pontypool. Speaking of representative men, Ralph Waldo Emerson says: "I count him a great man who inhabits a higher sphere of thought, into which other men rise with labor and difficulty; he has but to open his eyes to see things in a true light and in large relations; whilst they must make painful corrections and keep a vigilant eye on many sources. He is great who is what he is from nature, and who never reminds us of others."

Ministers of the Gospel are generally believed to inhabit a higher sphere of thought than other men. The clergy of the Church of England as by law established have many special opportunities of dwelling in learned leisure and lettered ease, apart from the fierce tumult of the busy workaday world. And even over those of her sons on whom the hardest labor falls, the Church seems to exercise an influence of refinement and culture. The piety, learning, and genius of her distinguished ministers, from Jeremy Taylor to Dean Stanley; the noble traditions of her afflictions, her trials, and her triumphs; the solemn beauty and pathos of her liturgy: all these must exert an assimilative influence on the minds and hearts of her clergy.

To Attain Long Life.

He who strives after a long and pleasant term of life must seek to attain continual equanimity, and carefully to avoid everything which too violently taxes his feelings. Nothing more quickly consumes the vigor of life than the violence of the emotion of the mind. We know that anxiety and care can destroy the healthiest body; we know that fright and fear, yes, excess of joy, become deadly. They who are naturally cool and of a quiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing can make too powerful an impression, who are not wont to be excited either by great sorrow or great joy, have the best chance of living long after their manner. Preserve, therefore, under all circumstances, counsels *The Sanitarian*, a composure of mind which no happiness, no misfortune, can too much disturb. Love nothing too violently; hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly.—*Scientific American.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Second Regiment, which was encamped two miles east of Grand Rapids, broke camp Tuesday morning, and the companies separated and go home. Their exercises are pronounced by the inspecting military officials as exceedingly satisfactory. These culminated Monday in a sham battle, which was interesting and exciting and was witnessed by at least 20,000 people from the city and surrounding country.

On Saturday night James C. Gibbs, marshal of Middleville, was stabbed by John and Jim Johnson, Swedes, while taking them to the lock up for disorderly conduct. John was arrested on the spot and is in jail. Jim ran and is yet at large. Gibbs died at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon The sheriff offers a large reward for the arrest of the fugitive.

The peg factory and grist mill at Maple City, Leelanaw county, with the boarding house and other buildings connected, were burned Sunday morning. They were owned by W. H. Crowell & Co. Loss, over $20,000, no insurance.

Mrs. Geo. Johnson, wife of a wealthy farmer of Lodi, was drowned Monday morning in Saline River. It is supposed that she fell from a log and was stunned, as the water was not deep. She was found by her husband.

Tuesday morning Isaac Evans, a resident of Lapeer, fell from a small load of straw and broke his neck, from which death ensued instantly. He was 69 years of age, a retired farmer, highly respected, and has resided in that city and the immediate vicinity for 39 years.

Tuesday evening James Miller, a painter employed in the Flint soap works, drank a considerable quantity of muriatic acid by mistake, supposing the bottle contained beer. It was thought he could not recover.

A fire at Hillsdale Monday night did damage to the amount of nearly $50,000. The following are some of the losses: J. G. Wolf, cigar and sporting goods, $1,200, insured $1,000; Clarks news depot, loss $600, insured $300; M. E. Willets, worsteds etc., loss not stated; P. Mead & Son, crockery, etc., loss $8,000, insured for $5,000; V. Taffner, tailor shop; W. L. Stone, jewelry store, loss $4,000; post-office cleaned out and damaged by water, all mail matter, etc., saved. Allen & Mansfield, justice and real estate office; S. D. Bishop, law office; Z. D. Thomas, justice office; Dr. J. W. Falley, who had records of the county fire insurance company, and the county poor records since 1845, and the Hillsdale school records and soldiers' pension papers since 1864, all of which are a total loss; C. B. Dresser's justice office; the city clerk's office; Dickerman & St. John's law office; L. P. Reynolds, insurance office; E. L. Koon and Shepard & Fowle's law office. In the third story, which was known as Waldron's hall, nothing was saved. The building was owned by Hon Henry Waldron, and was insured for $16,000.

A fire broke out in the saw mill of Sanborn & Bliss in Carrollton at 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon. It was first discovered in the roof of the engine house. The wind was blowing a gale and the whole mill was enveloped in flames in five minutes after the alarm was given. From the mill the fire extended to the drill house and thence to the large steam salt block, the boarding house, the barn, five dwellings and finally to the lumber docks. The docks contained from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 feet of lumber. The mill was valued at $40,000, the salt block at $12,000 and the other improvements at $8,000 exclusive of the lumber on the docks, was worth $60,000. The fire got into the fields adjoining and burned over 60 acres of meadow, gardens, fences and crops.

John Hyslop, a boy of 12, was run over and killed on the railroad near Hudson on the 20th.

Michael Haat's barn in Wright, Ottawa county, was struck by lightning on the 13th and burned with all its contents, including 1,000 bushels of wheat and other produce. Loss $2,000 with small insurance.

Dr. A. P. C. Jones, an old resident and prominent citizen of Saranac, left that village July 20, and has not since been heard from. He stated to his friends on leaving that he was going to Sturgis for the purpose of purchasing a horse.

Hon. George Brownell of Utica, Macomb county, one of the oldest pioneers of eastern Michigan, died on the 15th, aged 77. He settled in Farmington in 1825, in old territorial times, where he lived 31 years. He then removed to Utica, where he has since resided.

The large barn on Senator Chandler's farm near Lansing was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The greater part of the loss is covered by insurance.

Thursday forenoon during a thunder-storm the farm barn of Calvin Watkins of Attica township, ten miles southeast of Lapeer, was struck by lightning and set on fire. Mr. Watkins and a hired man were standing in the barn door and the former was struck on the neck, the current passing diagonally across the body and tearing off his boot-heel. Both were knocked down, but the hired man soon rallied and dragged his employer from the building, afterwards getting the horses and buggy out. It was thought Mr. Watkins would recover.

The planting of eels in Goguac Lake, Calhoun county, has proved a success. Parties are taking them up nearly every night. This description of fish was introduced there in the spring of 1877 and each spring since. The eels measure on an average from 23 to 28 inches in length, and when put in were only two or three inches in length.

The burning of the mill and salt works at Carrolton, has thrown over one hundred men out of employment. The losses by the fire foot up $137,000, on which there is an insurance of $70,100.

Ten buildings in the village of Whitehall, were burned Thursday morning, consisting of stores, dwelling-houses and barns, some of the occupants barely escaping with their lives. The fire is supposed to be incendiary. The buildings were the saloon of Hans Christie, grocery store of Michael Hanson, saloon adjoining building of Peter Call, and furniture store of Christopherson. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,800.

Earl D. Flint, a young man working for John Crissman, a farmer a few miles west of Grand Rapids, surrendered himself to the sheriff on Thursday and accused himself of having shot and killed a tramp named Lynch on Crissman's farm Tuesday of last week and hid his body behind a log. Officers have failed to find the body.

The annual reunion of the Tenth Michigan infantry will be held at Bancroft, Shiawassee county, October 1.

Kalamazoo county will vote next spring on the question of taxing itself $12,000 for the benefit of its agricultural society.

Mr. L. Gorton, formerly of Paw Paw, but lately of Chestonia, Antrim county, was killed on the 20th by a falling limb.

A meeting of the building committee of the regents was held at Ann Arbor, Friday. President Angell, the secretary of the university museum, Prof. Jenney of Chicago, and Regent S. S. Walker were appointed a committee to modify the plans and specifications presented by Prof. Jenney for building the museum, so as to come within the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars, including all work for the completion of the building, and to enter into a contract subject to the instructions given by the board. William Beaty of Adrian was awarded the contract for the building of the amphitheater of the medical department at $2,425. He was further awarded the contract for constructing the homeopathic hospital and amphitheater, subject to such modifications of plans as will bring them within the appropriations.

Reuben Coe's dwelling near Ionia was burned on the 17th. Loss $2,200, insured $675.

It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty million feet of ash lumber will go out of the Saginaws this season. The price in that market at present is from $16 to $18 per thousand.

Geo. Clark was fatally shot at Tuscola, Ill., by his step-son, Hugh McGuire, who met Clark in the street and told him he had come all the way from Kansas to kill him for deserting his (McGuire's) mother. McGuire gave himself up to the authorities.

The Chicago and Lake Huron freight depot at Flint was burned on Friday; loss $2,000.

A fire was discovered in the roof of the University building Friday, and did about four thousand dollars worth of damage before it was subdued. Help was sent from Ypsilanti, arriving in thirty minutes after being telegraphed, but it was not needed.

A large barn belonging to the estate of Jas. Brown, in Clayton, Genesee county, was burned Friday night, together with hay, wheat, farm machinery, etc., making a total loss of over $1,000; insured for $400.

John Wivell, employed at the Quincy copper mine, Hancock, fell down a shaft 100 feet on the 20th and was killed.

Off Stannard Rock, Lake Superior, the other day, Mrs. Jay A. Hubbell and Miss Mary Harris of Houghton, and Miss Carrie Emmons of Washington, D. C., in the course of three hours' fishing, hauled out over 1,800 pounds of lake trout, some of which weighed 25 pounds.

The Rhode Island locomotive works have recently shipped the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad company eight new heavy freight locomotives.

The Chicago Tribune thinks the writer of a series of articles in the North American Review, "The Diary of a Public Man," is the Hon. Charles E. Stuart of Kalamazoo. Mr. Stuart is about 80 years of age, and has been out of public life for twenty years.

In London bread of superior quality is now sold at 3 cents per pound, a lower price than for forty years.

Detroit in Brief.

A disease similar to murrain is said to be spreading among the cattle in the western part of the city.

Saturday afternoon Thomas N. Johnson, 65 years of age, shot himself through the breast at his residence, 89 Fifth street, and died from the effects of the wound early Monday morning. The deceased was for many years proprietor of a saloon in Windsor, and subsequently had charge of a hostelry at Malden. He had acted strangely for a long time, and it is believed he have been insane.

The Rev. W. R. Tillinghast of the Holy Trinity Church, Detroit, was accidentally and fatally shot while camping on Fox Island, Tuesday afternoon. A young man named James Wright, was handling a revolver, and did not perceive that it was full cock. As he turned around to say something to Mr. Tillinghast, the revolver was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Mr. Tillinghast's back between the shoulder blades and descending on the outside of the ribs about four inches, where it changed its course and entered the body, cutting one of the largest arteries, which caused internal hemorrhage. Mr. Tillinghast walked a few steps after being shot, but died before medical aid reached him. He was about 40 years of age and had been a resident of Michigan about 12 years.

The Wayne Circuit Court has adjourned till September 6.

Edward K. and Robert, two sons of Prof. Bela Hubbard, aged respectively 23 and 21 years, left the city on the 16th for a boat excursion on the St. Clair flats, have not since been heard from and it is believed they were drowned.

There is a strong probability that President Hayes will visit Detroit during State Fair week.

Mr. James F. Joy returned from his eastward trip Friday, and was interviewed for information concerning the Wabash projects. Mr. Joy said he had none to impart.

The bodies of Edward K. and Robert Hubbard, the young men who were drowned in Lake St. Clair some days ago, were discovered Saturday afternoon near the Basset channel about two miles from the boat house where they were last seen alive.

Ransom Sanlsbury, a well known Detroit confidence man and gambler, was shot and killed in Toledo, on Saturday, by a policeman named Nohl, who afterwards shot and killed himself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russell & Johnson's plaining mill and two tenement houses adjoining, in New York, have burned. Loss, $100,000. Amount of insurance not ascertained.

Two coaches of the south bound train on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad were thrown down an embankment near Columbia, Ga., by a broken rail Sunday night, and turned completely over. Sixteen persons were injured, none seriously.

On Sunday 25 new cases were reported to the board of health Memphis, 15 of whom were colored, and on Monday 13 cases, six of them colored. Virginia Lopes, who arrived in New York with her parents from Havana in the steamer Saratoga, died of yellow fever Monday in the quarantine hospital. The waiter of the steamer is down with the disease.

Southwest specials report very heavy rains in that section. Streams are swollen; the Rio Grande rose 16 feet in two days; telegraph wires are prostrated; mails greatly delayed; great damage to stock apprehended.

The partially decomposed remains of a body supposed to be that of Samuel E. Aldright, who killed Wm. K. Miller at Montgomery's Ferry, Perry county, Pa., on the 7th of August, was found in a cave near the scene of the murder Sunday. It is supposed that after committing the murder Aldright killed himself.

By the fall of a rotten bridge over the Housatonic river at Stockbridge, Mass., a wagon and six occupants went into the river. Somers Benjamin, aged 22, of South Egremont, was killed, Aggie Ronald and Fanny Millard were seriously wounded, and the remainder slightly hurt.

Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever were reported to the board of health at Memphis Tuesday, 13 of whom are colored.

The coal war at Eureka, Nevada, has broken out afresh. The sheriff's posse attacked the coal ranche at Fish Creek, between sundown and dark Monday evening. Many shots were fired, five Italians killed, six badly wounded and several prisoners taken. None of the sheriff's posse received a scratch in the fight.

Antonio Ardito, a Greek and Nicalo Infantum, a Sicilian, have been arrested as the murderers of Joseph Frye, of Boston who was found dead by his safe some days ago. The property stolen is reported recovered. Ardito is 22 years of age, Nicalo 16 The former has been two months in the country, and fled from home to escape the consequences of a murder committed there. The latter has been here two years They have made a full confession.

The storm at Moorehead City, N. C., on Monday was the most violent which ever visited that place. At 6 a. m. it blew a hurricane from the southeast, and at midnight hauled to the southwest, a change which saved Beaufort and Moorehead from destruction. The Atlantic House, the largest hotel in that part of the country, was entirely demolished, nothing being left. There were 150 guests in it, and there was not a particle of clothing saved by any of them. The people did not begin to leave until the waves were literally breaking the hotel to pieces. John Hughes, son of Maj. Hughes, of Newbern, lost his life in the wreck of the Atlantic House

The Yazoo county, Miss., difficulty, growing out of Dixon running as Independent candidate for sheriff, culminated in the fatal shooting of Dixon, on the 20th, by Jas. H. Barksdale, candidate for chancery clerk. Dixon was shot three times.

Walter Paine, of Fall River, Mass., the defaulting treasurer, has gone to Cuba. The American linen company lose $159,000 by the defalcation of Paine, their third treasurer. It appears, from 1860 to the present time Paine has been indebted to the mill in amounts varying from $1,000 to $34,000, and of this the directors were entirely ignorant, their excuse being that Paine in his statements included all his accounts in the item of "accounts receivable."

The soldiers' reunion at Madison, Ind., Wednesday was attended by 8,000 to 15,000 persons. The survivors of 40 regiments were in line. Speeches were made by Gen. Morton, C. Hunter, Judge Cravens and others.

The strike of driver boys at Exeter colliery, near Pittsburg, makes 500 men idle.

Twenty-seven new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health at Memphis Wednesday.

At Waldron, Scott county, Ark., on the afternoon of the 16th inst., Sheriff Samuel Leming, while attempting to arrest Walter Malone for brutally assaulting his wife, was shot and mortally wounded. Malone attempted to escape, but was followed by a large crowd and overtaken a short distance from town. He refused to surrender and was shot by some one of the crowd, and, it is believed, will die. Later advices report the death of Sheriff Leming.

Twenty-six new cases were reported to the board of health at Memphis, Thursday, 7 white and 19 colored. The national board of health has decided not to furnish rations to those who remain in Memphis or other infected cities, and to furnish rations to persons in camps under their supervision only for a limited time, and under exceptional circumstances. Deaths from yellow fever in Havana during July 475, cholera 1.

Dispatches from Port Dalhousie report an earthquake between two and three Thursday morning, attended by a loud clap resembling a discharge of cannon. Solid brick buildings were shaken. At Thorold the shock was violent, at Welland severe. At Allaburg, Beansville and Port Robinson a rumbling noise accompanied the earthquake, which was also felt distinctly at Port Robinson, St. Catherines and Niagara.

J. W. Cotton, station agent and grocerer at Williamsburg station, on the Kansas Pacific road, near Topeka, was murdered Thursday by a tramp. The tramp called for cheese and crackers, and while Cotton was reaching into a barrel to get the crackers the tramp struck him in the back of the neck with an axe, nearly severing his head from his shoulders. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

On Thursday the steamer France, from Havre, brought $800,000 in gold bars and the steamship Abysinia, from Liverpool, brought $250,000 in gold bars.

It is estimated that nearly 40,000 people were in Aurora, Ill., Friday, witnessing the scenes attending the reunion of the war veterans. Every train was crowded, and the artillery and bands of music rendered the city a complete camp. Decorations were more lavishly distributed than ever. Among the arrivals were Lieutenant Gen. P. H. Sheridan, who was escorted to headquarters by a force of six hundred men with martial music and flying colors, and welcomed at camp Dick Yates with ringing cheers and a salute of fifty guns. The great event of the meeting was the storming in the afternoon, of the so-called rebel fort Wade, over which the confederate emblem had been waving for three days. Gen. T. J. Henderson commanded, and made a gallant defense of the fort. The attack was made by Gens. Mann, Swain, Hilliard and Torrance with five pieces of heavy ordnance.

Nine cases were reported to the board of health at Memphis Friday, four of whom are colored. Private advices from Starkville, Miss., report four cases of yellow fever there, being attributed to refugees from Memphis. The national board of health have sent an agent to investigate.

Two hundred laborers of the Chicago dock laborers' union are on a strike for twenty-five cents an hour. They now receive twenty cents.

A dispatch from Santa Rosa, Cal., says that at Fisk's Mill, Sonoma, county, Monday, a tidal wave washed three men and one woman into the ocean. All were drowned.

A special from Austin, Texas, says that Taylor Ake, convicted of rape was hanged Friday in the presence of four hundred spectators, mostly negroes. He declared his innocence in a speech to the crowd, and maintained composure until the black cap was drawn, when he deferred the hanging by various pretexts. The drop fell while he sung "John Brown's Body."

W. R. Bell, cashier of the American express company at Kansas City, is missing, and so is ten thousand dollars of the company's money. He has been absent from his post since the 20th inst., and was last seen in St. Louis on Wednesday.

A terrific cyclone struck Orange, Texas, from the east Friday. The wind rapidly increased in velocity till 7 when there was a short lull and the wind suddenly veered to the south, blowing down fences, unroofing houses, uprooting trees, and doing other damage. Nearly all the saw mills were damaged, and several million feet of lumber blown or floated away.

Seventeen new cases were reported to the board of health at Memphis Saturday, 7 whites and 10 colored. Mrs. Van Buren, a Memphis refugee, was found suffering from what was supposed to be an attack of yellow fever in the Pennsylvania railroad depot, Jersey City, Friday night, and was taken in one of the city ambulances to the Jersey City charity hospital.

Friday night Rev. I. S. Kalloch, the Workingmen's candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, defended himself before an immense audience against the charges thirty years old of immorality preferred against him by the Chronicle. He said these charges were revived by Charles and Mike DeYoung, two bastard sons of a prostitute. Saturday morning Chas. DeYoung drove in a covered coupe in front of the private entrance of the Metropolitan Temple, where Kalloch has a room, and sent a messenger boy asking him to come out. Kalloch immediately appeared on the sidewalk, when DeYoung shot him in the breast. Kalloch turned to retreat in doors, when DeYoung shot him in the back. A crowd immediately seized the carriage in which was DeYoung, turned it over, and tore him out. He was dreadfully kicked and bruised, and no doubt would have been killed on the spot had not an unusual number of policemen come suddenly to the rescue and hurried him to jail. The affair created intense excitement. The workingmen collected by the thousand and demanded that DeYoung be delivered up. The military were called out, and bloodshed seemed to be inevitable. It was thought Kalloch's wounds would not prove fatal.

PERSONAL.

Rev. S. S Jocelyn, one of the earliest of the abolitionists, died at the home of his brother in Tarrytown, Sunday, aged eighty.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of Gen. Grant, is not true. The mistake arose from the death of Mrs. F. W. Sartoris, formerly Adelaide Kemble.

It is reported that Ismail Pasha intends to reside at Genoa.

The health of Gen. Garibaldi for the last five days has been worse. He cannot eat on account of arthritic pains.

John S. Hubbard, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, Va. and late Republican candidate for congress, committed suicide at Green Spring Run Monday by shooting himself through the brain. Deceased had been laboring under mental depression for some time past.

It is said that Gen. Ignatieff will shortly replace Gen. Todleben as governor general of Poland.

It is reported that M. Gambetta will visit England during the recess of the Assembly, where he will be the guest of Sir Charles Dilke.

Count Karoleji will probably succeed Andrassy as Austro-Hungarian Premier.

Sir Rowland Hill founder of the penny postage system, is dead aged 85.

Sir John George Shaw Lefever, vice chancellor of the university of London is dead.

Prof. E. Shelton of the Kansas Agricultural College has declined the professorship tendered him by the Lansing Agricultural College.

The Hon. Peter White and wife of Marquette, are off for Europe and several months' absence. They have a daughter at school in Switzerland.

Lord Dufferin, it is said, will succeed Lord Lytton as viceroy of India.

The resignation of Mr. Childers from the direction of the Great Western Railway is regarded as an accomplished fact.

Prof. Rudolfo Faib, the distinguished archæologist, has arrived at San Francisco from Peru. He was convinced from his researches in South America that Peru was settled by voyagers from Tyre.

On July 17 Gen. Grant and party went to the shrines of Ijeyasu, founder of the great Tokugawa family, at Nikko, a famous and sacred resort one hundred miles in the interior They retured early in August. Their future movements are undetermined, but it is supposed that Grant will visit the Hakone mountains and baths of Fujiyama, Japan's highest mountain, Kamikura, the ancient capitol, and sail for home at the end of August.

Secretary Schurz left Chicago Saturday evening for Dakota via the Illinois Central railroad. The secretary will spend between three and four weeks west, inspecting the Indian agencies and the management of affairs there in his department.

POLITICAL.

Secretary Sherman, who left for Ohio Tuesday, being questioned concerning the future financial operations of the treasury, replied that the treasury operations will probably hereafter have no material effect upon the money market. It is probable that before the 1st of October nearly all called bonds outstanding, amounting to about $47,000,000, will be presented for payment and will be paid for through the clearing house of New York. As much of this money will go to different parts of the country, elsewhere than New York, the payment may cause some movement of currency from that city, but it will naturally soon come back again.

The names of James Oglethorpe and William H. Crawford have been selected as representatives of Georgia in the national gallery of states at Washington.

The Minnesota Democratic state central committee has called a state convention in St. Paul September 25.

The Democrats of California have nominated Judge Davis S. Terry for attorney general, vice Joe Hamilton, declined.

Gov Talbot of Massachusetts has written a letter declining a renomination.

The campaign in Ohio was opened on the 20th, Secretary Sherman speaking at Steubenville, Secretary Schurtz at Cincinnati, Judge Taft at Cleveland and the Hon. Charles Foster at Akron.

The congressional hard times committee has finished taking evidence at San Francisco. Several of the party left for the Yosemite that day. The inquiry is generally looked upon as farcical, as far as accomplishing any useful purpose is concerned.

Henry L. Pierce will be a candidate for the Republican nomination of Massachusetts.

Assistant Attorney General Freeman advises the post-master general, that postmasters should not be required to testify in judicial proceedings who rents a box in his office, who took letters from it, etc., tending to show what became of certain correspondence.

The Atchinson, Ks., Champion publishes a letter written by H. M. Dixon, the victim of the Yazoo assassin, to a friend in that city, dated only a week before his death. In it he said he would gladly leave the country if he could get away, and intended to do so as soon as possible. The Champion asserts in an editorial article that a letter was received there several days before Dixon's murder and written not by Dixon, but by a citizen of Yazoo, which asserted that Barksdale agreed that if nominated for chancery clerk, to drive Dixon from the country, and Barksdale's nomination was made with this understanding.

FOREIGN.

A week's notice of 5 per cent. reduction of wages of operatives have been posted in most of the cotton mills at Iley Bridge, England, where two hundred thousand spindles are running on short time, and two hundred thousand and stopped altogether, while six hundred and thirty-six thousand are working full time. A move for the general adoption of a short-time system is expected this winter. In Ashton-under-Lyne four hundred and twenty-five thousand spindles are stopped and two hundred thousand work on short time.

At Lurgan, Ireland, Saturday two hundred police charged on a mob with fixed bayonets. The police were beaten back, and twenty of their number injured. The rival mobs fired at each other with rifles. One leader of the Catholic party had some dynamite which exploded, injuring him fatally.

The Sultan has yielded to the demands of Great Britain for reforms in the administration of Asil Minor.

The rapid decline of Bonapartism in the French provinces is shown by the fact that three imperialist newspapers have stopped for want of friends.

The Russian Nihilists have changed their headquarters to Kieff, as being better adapted for concealment than St. Petersburg.

The Grand Hotel at Paris was sold by auction Wednesday for £854,400.

The Russian Government is on the point of signing a contract with American firms for the construction of a number of cruisers at an aggregate cost of 25,000,000 roubles.

The Edison company have obtained permission from the French government to establish telephonic communication between various quarters of Paris.

The Times Berlin correspondent reports the loss of property in Russia by fires in July alone at 8,003,336 roubles. An enormous fire occurred at Batoum on the 6th inst.

Cholera is reported at Ostend, Brussels and western Flanders.

British Skilled Labor Coming to America.

From the New York Times.

Moored at the Castle Garden dock yesterday afternoon, and apparently a little impatient to get under way, lay the dirty little steamer Vulcan, half ferry and half freight boat, under an engagement with the Frary Cutlery Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., to take about 130 cutlers, who arrived from Sheffield in the Algeria on Tuesday night, to that enterprising Connecticut town. In conversation with Mr. Frary the reporter was informed that comfortable tenements in East Bridgeport had already been provided for the newcomers, and that they would be immediately set at work, producing cutlery of the finest quality. Each man's tenement has a little garden which he can cultivate, if he will, and each workman will be encouraged in every feasible way to found a pleasant home for his family. The company pays all the expenses of transportation from Sheffield to Bridgeport, landing them at their new thresholds free of cost and of lien upon their wages. Twenty or thirty were brought over as an experiment several weeks ago, and in October about 500 English and German cutlers will be furnished with transportation to Bridgeport and set at work. The Sheffield papers speak very disparagingly of the new movement, which is understood to involve capital as well as skilled labor. The philosophy of it is briefly set forth by Mr. Frary. Owing to the high tariff on knives in this country, and the free trade in men, capitalists have conceived the idea that it is better to bring their factories and workmen over here and make knives that have no tariff to pay, than it is to keep on contending against American manufacturers with a large discrimination in favor of the latter. The removal of the operatives, who arrived yesterday is practically the removal of an old and well-established Sheffield factory, and the transfer of its capital and labor to America. A new aspect of the tariff question is that of the attraction of foreign capital to the development of American manufacturers; but should the venture of the Frary Cutlery Company prove successful, it will, no doubt, be imitated by other manufacturing interests.

The Dog Days.

Dog-days is a term for which we are indebted to the ancient Thebans, who first, cultivated astronomy in Egypt, and determined the length of the year by the number of risings of the dog-star, or Sirius. At the season of the year when this brilliant star rose with the sun their combined influence was supposed to be productive of pestilential heat and all manner of baleful influences. Therefore the Egyptians watched the conjunction of Sirius and the sun with mingled feelings of hope and fear, for it foretold to them the rising of the Nile, and was ominous of fruitful crops or devastating droughts. Their dog-days extended from the 4th of August to the 14th of September. The rising of Sirius, however, has been so accelerated by the precession of the equinoxes during the passage of more than two thousand years, that the corresponding conditions for the ancient dog days would include them within the 3d of July and the 11th of August. It will readily be seen that our modern dog-days have no connection with the rising of Sirius or any other star, because no permanent data can be based upon stars whose positions are always changed by the falling back of the equinoctial points. The dog-days refer to a particular kind of weather, which marks about forty days occurring a month after the Summer solstice, and based entirely on that epoch. They simply retain an ancient name, as in many other instances, without retaining its significance. It may seem strange that Sirius, which is seen overhead in mid-Winter, should be associated with the heat of Summer; but it must be remembered that this star is overhead in mid-Summer in the day-time, though, like the other stars, invisible on account of the sun.

White Africans.

Major Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, who has just crossed Africa, from Benguella southwestward to Natal, describes a race of white men found by him near the headquarters of the Zambezi. He says: I one day noticed that one of the carriers was a white man. He belonged to a race entirely unknown up to the present day. A great white people exist in South Africa. Their name is Cassequer; they are whiter than the Caucasians, and in place of hair have their heads covered with small tufts of very short wool. Their cheek bones are prominent, their eyes like those of the Chinese. The men are extremely robust. When they discharge an arrow at an elephant the shaft is completely buried in the animal's body. They live on roots and the chase, and it is only when these supplies fail them that they hold any relation with the neighboring race, the Ambuelas, from whom they obtain food in exchange for ivory. The Cassequeres are an entirely nomadic race, and never sleep two nights in the same encampment. They are the only people in Africa that do not cook their food in pots. They wander about, in groups of from four to six families, over all the territory lying between the Cuchi and the Cubango. It would seem that from a crossing of the Cassequeres with the negroes of other races sprang those mullattoes of the south, whom the English call Bushmen. The latter are, however, better off than the Cassequeres, and use pots in cooking their food, while their dispositions are good, though quite opposed to civilization.

Huxley on Education.

If a lad in an elementary school showed signs of special capacity, I would try to provide him with the means of continuing his education after his daily working life had begun. If in the evening classes he developed special capacities in the direction of science or of drawing, I would try to secure him an apprenticeship to some trade in which those powers would have applicability. Or, if he chose to become a teacher, he should have the chance of so doing. Finally, to the lad of genius, the one in a million, I would make accessible the highest and most complete training the country could afford. Whatever that might cost, depend upon it the investment would be a good one. I weigh my words when I say that, if the nation could purchase a potential Watt or Davy or Faraday, at the cost of an hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt cheap at the money. It is a mere commonplace and every day piece of knowledge that what these three men did has produced untold millions of wealth in the narrowest economical sense of the word.—*Prof. Huxley.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Suggestions for the Sick-Room.

In preparing a meal for any one whose appetite is delicate, it should be made to look as tempting as possible. The tray should be covered with the whitest napkin, and the silver, glass, and china should shine with cleanliness. There should not be too great a variety of viands, but a very small portion of each one. Nothing more quickly disgusts a feeble appetite than a quantity of food presented at one time.

The patient never should be consulted beforehand as to what he will eat or what he will drink. If he asks for anything, give it to him, with the doctor's permission; otherwise prepare something he is known to like and offer it without previous comment. One of the chief offices of a good nurse is to think for her patient. His slightest want should be anticipated and gratified before he has time to express it. Quick observation will enable her to detect the first symptom of worry or excitement and to remove the cause. An invalid should never be teased with the exertion of making a decision. Whether the room is too hot or too cold; whether chicken broth, beef tea or gruel is best for his luncheon, and all similar matters, are questions which should be decided without appealing to him.

Household troubles should be kept as far as possible from the sick-room. Squabbles of children or servants never should find an echo there. In the event of some calamity occurring, of which it is absolutely necessary the sufferer should be informed, the ill news should be broken as gently as possible, and every soothing device employed to help him to bear the shock.

Above all, an invalid, or even a person apparently convalescent, should be saved from his friends. One garrulous acquintance admitted for half an hour will undo the good done by a week of tender nursing. Whoever is the responsible person in charge should know how much her patient can bear, she should keep a careful watch on visitors of whose discretion she is not certain, and the moment she perceives it to be necessary, politely but firmly dismiss them.

She must carry out implicitly the doctor's directions, particularly those regarding medicine and diet. Strict obedience to his orders, a faithful, diligent, painstaking following of his instructions will insure to the sufferer the best results from his skill, and bring order, method and regularity into domestic nursing.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Curiosities of Food.

Man has been wonderfully ingenious from his infancy in the concoction of edible varieties. Apart from baked human thighs in Feiee, and boiled fingers in Sumatra, there are certain culinary fashions still extant, which must be marvelously unintelligible to a conventionalized appetite. Not that it appears strange to eat ducks' tongues in China, kangaroos' tails in Australia, or the loose covering of the great elk's nose in New Brunswick. Not even that it is startling to see an Esquimaux eating his daily rations—twenty pounds in weight of flesh and oil—or a Yakut competing in voracity with a boa-constrictor; but who would relish a stew of red ants in Burmah, a half-hatched egg in China, monkey cutlets and parrot pies in Rio Janeiro, and bats in Malabar, or polecats and prairie wolves in North America? Yet there can be little doubt that these are unwarrantable prejudices. Dr. Shaw enjoyed lion; Mr. Darwin had a passion for puma; Dr. Brooke makes affidavit that melted bear's grease is a most refreshing potion. And how can we disbelieve, after the testimony of Hippocrates, as to the flavor of boiled dog? If squirrels are edible in the East, and rats in the West Indies—if a sloth be good on the Amazon, and elephants' paws in South Africa, why should we compassionate such races as have little beef or mutton? For we may be quite sure that if, as Montesquieu affirms, there are valid reasons for not eating pork, there are reasons quite as unimpeachable for eating giraffe, alpacha, mermaids' tails, bustard and anaconda.—*Athenæum.*

Black Pepper.

Pepper grows upon a beautiful vine which twines around a pole prepared for it; or, more commonly, the vines are planted at the foot of a straight-stemmed tree, whose trunk they embrace in elegant festoons. The leaf is large, resembling the ivy, and is of a bright green color. The small, whitish-green blossoms appear in June, about at the commencement of the rains, and are followed by the pungent berries, which grow in long spikes like grape bunches, but each berry on its own stem like currants. The berries are from three to four months ripening. As soon as ripe they are gathered and spread upon cloths to dry, by which process they become the shriveled black pepper of commerce.

When the East India Company had the monopoly of the pepper trade, the Sumatrans played a trick upon them which was ingenious enough for a Yankee to perpetrate. They steeped the pepper-corns in water until the black coat burst off, and then dried them without it. The spice thus prepared was sold to the company as a different species at three times the cost of the black. The company having swallowed the story, made the buyers swallow it too, and we have ever since had a black and a white pepper from the same plant. The decortication of the black berry diminishes their pungency, hence the real value of the white pepper is less than that of the black; but presenting a more uniform appearance, it brings a higher price. Pepper is raised in Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the West Indies.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Pure Air as a Medicine.

A distinguished physician, prescribing for a lady threatened with lung disease, commanded her to spend at least three hours every day in the open air, no matter how stormy the day might be. She obeyed, and is now well. *Hall's Journal* tells an anecdote which also illustrates the medicinal value of pure air:

An English family became ill in midwinter. Medical advice was obtained, and the usual remedies applied for a long time, without producing any marked favorable change. At length a pane of glass was accidentally broken in the only room in the house. It was not noticed. All at once the sick began to improve; the doctor's eyes were opened, and he gave orders to let the window alone. In a short time, every member was entirely well.

Let every individual who is as "afraid as death" of a puff of pure air, bear this suggestive incident in remembrance. If an open window is not practicable, keep open the fire-place, and have a little fire, or a liberal lamp, or a brisk jet of gas burning in it. This will cause a draft up the chimney, which is an easy and efficient way of ventilating any sick room; a ventilation which would save valuable lives in multitudes of instances.—*Ex.*

Angel Footfalls.

While the breeze of early autumn
Drifts across my window ledge,
And the silver moon of harvest
Glimmers through the forest's edge;
While the undertone of nature
Sing-of-days that are no more,
Then I hear soft baby footsteps
Patter on my chamber floor.

In the strife of early manhood
When the world seemed hard and stern;
When the bitter daily struggle
Made my heart with anger burn;
When my back was stooped with toiling,
And my hand and heart were sore,
God sent music with their footsteps,
Baby footsteps on my floor

Where the grass beyond the doorstone
Trampled down by baby feet,
Make at least a narrow pathway
Until path and highway meet,
One by one I lost their footfalls
Mingled in the highway's roar;
So I hear to-night but echoes
From my silent chamber floor.

Other baby feet that pattered
In our cottage to and fro,
Never found the dusty highway,
Never toiled through pain or woe;
But the white-robed forms of mercy
Led them through the unseen door;
Still in dreams their velvet footfalls
Visit now my chamber floor.

I am gazing from my window
At the rising harvest moon,
Dreaming out an old man's fancies
Of a harvest coming soon,
When the listening and longing
And the watching shall be o'er,
May my homeward-toiling children
Find the waiting open door.

THE HOME OF TWO WIDOWS.

A writer in Lipincotts' Magazine tells the story related by Eustache, the postillion, to a party who was visiting Belleisle, near the coast of Brittany. He said:

"Five years ago Hubert Pichet married Francoise Albert. They were neither of them very young, for Hubert was at least 30, and Francoise was nearly as old. But it was quite a suitable marriage; they had always lived in the parish of Bangor, and had known each other quite well since they were children. Hubert had been a lobster-fisherman since he was a boy, and had saved a good deal of money to marry upon, for he was not like some men that perhaps monsieur has seen who never can lay by a franc. He had a brother who was a year or two older than I was at that time (I am 23 now,) and he had asked Jeannette Lanfranc of Port Phillippe to marry him. Others, it may be, had asked her similar questions, but Christopher Pichet was the one she preferred above all others."

"Was she pretty?" Rollie interposes.

"Monsieur, she was then, and is still the most beautiful girl in Belleisle-en-Mer;" and the gloam in the young man's eyes tells us more than his lips.

"Christopher and Jeanette," he continues, "were to have been married six months after Hubert, but not long before the wedding day the two brothers went off on a fishing trip, to be gone two days. But the two men never came back;" and Eustache's handsome face is quite sad as he says this. "A dreadful storm came up and the vessel was wrecked. The other men on board of her were picked up by a foreign steamer, but Hubert and Christopher were washed ashore next day at the foot of the cliffs here below us. Ah, mademoiselle, that was a sorrowful day for the two poor women! It was long before they could be consoled, but after a time Francoise bought this little cottage that you see, and invited Jeanette, who was an orphan, to live with her, so they could always be near the spot where the two brothers were found. They have lived in the cottage ever since, supporting themselves by knitting and such work, which they sell at Palais on market day. As Francoise was really a widow and Jeannette was so soon to be married, the place where they live is always called 'The Home of the Two Widows.'"

Eustache pauses here, but looks as if he had more to say; so Rollie asks him if he knows the two widows.

"But yes, monsieur, I know them well. Jeannette is a distant cousin of mine, and I frequently visit them to see if I can do any little thing for them. It was partly to see Jeanette that I suggested to monsieur the driving here to-day." And Eustache blushes just a little. "If monsieur and mademoiselle must know," he resumes, "I have loved Jeannette for many years, even before Christopher Pichet asked her to marry him. I think she has always liked me, but not in the way I wished. But it is so long since Christopher died that I think she feels differently toward me now, and it is very lonely for her here, with only Francoise for company. I am not quite poor, monsieur. I have some money, and if Jeannette would marry me we might live very comfortably in Palais. But last month, when I said this to her, she said she could not leave Francoise, and Francoise said when she herself came here that she should stay here always."

"Could you not persuade Francoise to change her mind?" I suggest. "It would not be well for her to live in this lonely spot entirely by herself, but if she would go and make her home with you and Jeannette in Palais, do you not think Jeannette would consent to marry you?"

A pleasant light comes into the young fellow's eyes. "Perhaps, mademoiselle," he says hopefully; and then we all get into the carriage. Our road leads us by the cottage, and as we approach it a beautiful girl, to whom Eustache lifts his hat, appears at the door.

"That is Jeannette," he tells us a little proudly. "If the young monsieur," he says with evident embarrassment, "would kindly consent to drive for a short distance along the road, and then return, I could stop for a few moments at the cottage."

Who could refuse a lover this little request? Rollie cannot, at all events, and he willingly takes the reins. Eustache thanks him very gratefully, and, leaving the carriage, is soon walking up the little path that leads to the cottage door. A short distance further on we notice the entrance to a beautiful valley which seems to extend across the island, and turning up this we find our route so charming that nearly an hour elapses before we return to the cottage. As we come in sight of it again we see Eustache waiting for us and looking very happy.

"Has she consented?" Rollie questions.

"But yes, monsieur," the happy fellow responds; "it is all settled. Francoise says that if Jeanette wishes to marry me she will come and live with us in Palais; so Jeanette says she will have me, good-for-nothing fellow that I am. And it will be very soon," he adds as he takes the reins.

"How soon?" we both ask.

"In two weeks," Eustache answers gleefully; "and if mademoiselle and the young monsieur could come to the wedding we should feel very much honored, Jeanette and I."

"We could come over from Auray again," my nephew suggests eagerly.

"I do not know that I care to undertake the journey again," I answer; "but you certainly might if it would give Eustache any pleasure."

"All right, Aunt Sue!" and as the invitation is accepted on his part, Eustache looks, if possible, more happy than before.

The young Frenchman tells us all about himself and Jeanette on the homeward drive, and we cannot help becoming exceedingly interested in himself and his fortunes.

"He is a better fellow even," Rollie says to me on our return, "than Jean Renaud, whose wedding we attended at Quimper, you remember."

"You think so because he is nearer your own age, I imagine, Roland."

The next day, when I propose leaving for Auray, our good landlord's face is the picture of dismay. "Leave Belle-isle-en-Mer without having enjoyed the bathing! Mademoiselle must be joking. Is she not aware that people come from all parts of France for the bathing? And she will go away without even thinking of it!"

Monsieur Paradol has unconsciously raised his voice with each sentence, and the last one is almost a shriek. It is hard not to laugh, the little man is so very dramatic in his manner and gestures. I hesitate, and Monsieur Paradol sees that I do. From that moment I am lost. And my nephew only aids and abets our voluble landlord by suggesting that as I am fond of bathing I might as well stay here and enjoy it until after Eustache's wedding, and if anything is wanted from Auray we can send for it by the boat.

"And the month that we were to be at Auray?" I say to him. But I submit to my nephew, as I have done all along in the course of our travels in Brittany, and consent to remain in Belleisle. Monsieur Paradol is delighted; his little gray-green eyes gleam with pleasure.

"Mademoiselle and the young monsieur shall not repent their decision," he assures us with much unction as he leaves us, bowing low; and the dinner that he sets before us that day is one to be affectionately remembered. There are but few guests at Monsieur Paradol's establishment, and his wish to retain us as long as possible is quite natural. Still, I am bound to say that he appears strictly honest, and our hotel bill is perfectly reasonable in its charges.

A few more days go by very pleasantly. There is the bathing so much extolled by our landlord, and the drives and the walk to occupy our time, and the evenings Rollie improves by writing long letters to school friends in America.

But worthy Monsieur Paradol has evidently an uneasy feeling lest time should hang heavy on our hands, and one evening he appears at our open door with a tray full of books, which he deposits on a chair before speaking. "It is but to-day that I said to myself," says the little man retrospectively as he smiles graciously at us, "that it might be that even with the bathing mademoiselle and the young monsieur might weary of our Belleisle-en-Mer, and wish to leave. I am distracted with the idea. I say to myself, 'What shall I do?' Alas! I can think of nothing; I am miserable. I say to my sister, 'The Americans have seen everything on the island; there is nothing but the bathing left, and it may be they will not care to stay for that.' Then my sister says, 'Auguste, you can take them your books;' and here mademoiselle will observe that I have done as my sister advised. They are not many, but if"—and he includes us both in a gracious bow and wave of the hand—"but if you will condescend to read them, they will occupy the time."

I thank Monsieur Paradol for his attention, and assuring him that we intend to remain a week longer it is probable, he departs, looking much relieved. It is a miscellaneous collection he has brought—volumes left behind by several generations of travelers, I imagine, as so many different tastes are represented. Chateaubriand's "Atala" is the first book I took up, then a volume of Alfred de Musset, and next a paper-covered copy of the "Conscript."

"If it should rain to-morrow," I say to Rollie, "we could pass the day very comfortably with Monsieur Paradol's books."

The morrow, however, proves to be bright and sunny, and my nephew and I go out for a walk towards the city walls, intending after dinner to have Eustache drive us out to the Bangor lighthouse, which we were to have visited the day we went to the Roman camp, but forgot about it till too late in the day. Our walk about the town and its massive walls absorbs most of the morning, as we proceed quite leisurely, talking meanwhile first of the walls and Vauban their builder, and then of our pleasant French driver and his approaching marriage.

"I am going to Auray to-morrow," Rollie says, "to purchase something for a wedding present for him; that is if you do not mind me leaving you for a day, Aunt Sue," he adds.

We see no one about the passage or the court yard as we enter the hotel on our return, but when we appear at dinner, two hours later, Monsieur Paradol greets us with a very grave grace. He says but little, however, and we are left to wonder what has come over our usually vivacious landlord till after the dessert, when, as we are leaving the dining room, Monsieur Paradol says entreatingly, "Will mademoiselle and monsieur stay but for a moment? I have something to say." As we pause to listen to him he continues, addressing me: "Ah, mademoiselle, it is as if a son of my own were taken away. Only this morning I said to my sister, 'When Eustache marries Jeannette Lafranc I will give him 800 francs, and I will have him to take my place at dinner;' and now, mademoiselle, it is gone; he is dead;" and a tear glistens on Monsieur Paradol's red cheek.

"Dead?" I exclaimed in painful surprise. "How did it happen?"

"Dead?" cries Rollie, his lip quivering. "Oh, it cannot be! Monsieur Paradol, you cannot mean it! Why he was looking forward to taking us to Bangor this afternoon, and he took off his cap to us with such a pleasant smile as he drove off with those people from Vannes early this morning."

"But yes, Monsieur, it is all true. The two ladies from Vannes wanted him to drive to the cliffs near the camps of the Romans; and as one of them took off her glove to pick some flowers near the edge her ring came off with it, and both rolled over the edge and lodged in a little hollow a few feet down. Eustache was always so polite—mademoiselle must know that—and he said that he would climb down and get them. The ladies said that it was too dangerous and that he must not, but Eustache said it could be very easily done. And so, Mademoiselle, it could have been on some days, for I knew the place, and when a boy I used often to climb down a little way to gather a beautiful grass that grew there and nowhere else; but this time a strong wind must have been blowing toward the land and have sent the waves higher up than usual, for the ladies said the rocks looked very wet and slippery. Mademoiselle sees how it must have been with poor Eustache. Right before their eyes he lost his hold and fell into the sea. 'Jeannette! Jeannette!' they heard him cry as he fell, and then they heard only the noise of the waves."

Monsieur Pardol pauses just here, much agitated, but in a moment he recovers himself and continues his sad story. "There was no way to help poor Eustache; there was no men or boats at hand; and so the ladies drove back and sent the first men they could find to look for the body of mon pauvre Eustache. Then they came and told me. Ah, mademoiselle, I am an old man and I have seen much trouble, but to-day is the saddest of all my life. Eustache was like a son to me, and when he was but a boy I brought him here;" and the good man's voice trembles.

My own eyes are fast filling with tears, and as for Rollie, he has gone to his room, unable to hear more.

"Mademoiselle will pardon me for telling her what is only my own sad affair, but when I was a young fellow like Eustache I loved his mother, but she did not know it, and before I could summon courage to tell her she married Pierre Frentin. Ah, that was long ago!" and Monsieur Paradol sighs.

I think it best not to ask more about this, but inquire if Jeannette Lafranc knows of what has happened.

"But no, mademoiselle, although it happened so near her. I am wretched when I think of her," he exclaims, coming back to the present moment. "Ah, good mademoiselle," he resumes, as a thought strikes him, "it is you who shall tell the sad news."

"I?" I exclaimed in dismay. The task is one that I would rather leave to another, but upon Monsieur Paradol's again soliciting me, I consent, and he drives over with me an hour later to the cottage of the "two widows."

Francoise meets us at the door, courtesying and smiling. Jeannette, she tells us, has gone out for a little walk, but will return soon. Thinking that Francoise could best break the news to her companion, I tell what has befallen Eustache, and she, though much overcome, promises to tell Jeannette as gently as she can.

But it is not from Francoise that Jeannette hears the story. As we drive home by the cliff near the camp of the Romans we see Jeannette standing on the very edge, a rough looking fisherman near her, and both are looking down into the sea.

"She knows already, I fear," I say to Monsieur Paradol.

Leaving our carriages, we go toward the two, and looking down, as they were doing, we are just in time to see three or four fishermen lifting the poor bruised body of Jeannette's lover from a hollow in the rocks, where a careless wave had tossed it. There are no tears in her eyes as she stands watching those below, but as they take up their dripping burden a sudden light comes into her beautiful, pale face, and she springs forward as if she would leap into the sea, which has proved so cruel to her and those she had loved. Quick as her movement had been, the fisherman by her side has been quicker, and his strong arm holds her back.

Two days more, and Eustache's funeral is held at the church in Palais where he was to have been married. Every one in Palais knew the handsome Eustache Frentin, and the church is filled with sorrowing friends. The two ladies from Vannes are there closely veiled, Rollie and I are beside Monsieur Paradol and his sister; and just before us is Jeanette, weeping and supported by Francoise. The aged priest's voice trembles as he proceeds with the service, and the clear, sweet tones of the choir falter sometimes as they utter their responses.

That evening Rollie tells me that he has paid the priest to say masses for poor Eustache for a month.

"Not that I believe in that sort of thing," he adds; "but if it will do the poor fellow any good, Aunt Sue—"

And I have not the heart to remonstrate.

The next day but one we go to Auray, taking Jeanette with us. She can no longer bear to live near the sea, she tells us, and I think of finding a home for her with some friends in America. Francoise goes to live at Monsieur Paradol's and assist his sister in her household cares, and so the home of the "Two Widows" at Belleisle-en-Mer is left empty and desolate.

Some Quick Replies.

Dr. B——, who was for many years associated with the University of Virginia, was noted for his quickness of retort, and some of his repartees, which are fading out of contemporary memory, are worthy of preservation.

Once, many years ago, being on a visit to Washington, he thought he recognized a friend in the man who was immediately before him.

"How are you?" he said, clapping the supposed friend familiarly on the shoulder.

The stranger, turning stiffly, answered with some resentment:

"My name is Hull, sir."

"I beg your pardon," said the professor. "I was looking for the Colonel."

On another occasion, as he was walking, looking intently in the street, a man coming in the opposite direction, and who was gazing with equal earnestness into a shop window, ran shoulder to shoulder against him. The stranger, drawing himself up with extreme *hauteur*, said:

"Why did you run against me?"

With equal severity the professor answered in exact imitation of the questioner's tone and manner:

"For precisely the same reason that you ran against me," and the encounter ended in a good-natured laugh.

A gentleman, coming into his office one day, said:

"Doctor, why do you keep your room so hot? It is like an oven."

"I must," he answered promptly, "for it is here that I make my bread."

Many years ago this incident was told in one of the magazines; but the point was somewhat missed, as the contributor or printer made it *bake* instead of *make*.

On a visit to a New York publishing house, against which he had a claim for six hundred dollars, he was ushered into an office where one of the firm sat on a high office stool, pompously shelling letters. The professor stood awaiting recognition; but no notice was taken of him. Finally, the small business man, twisting himself around on his perch, said, in the most supercilious of tones:

"What?"

"That," said the professor, handing the order for the money.

The business was settled without another word.

A very tiresome civil engineer had been vexing the righteous soul of one of the University professors, who, for a joke, and to rid himself of the nuisance, sent him to Dr. B—— with his engineering schemes, as to a congenial and sympathetic soul. He therefore came with high hopes, and unfolded his schemes several times with wearisome multiplicity of detail to the devoted professor, when the listener's impatience made itself felt. The engineer continued to say, "Just *one* moment, Professor, *one* thing more." Finally, his hearer's much-tried patience showed signs of utterly giving way, whereupon the patentee again said:

"I only want to show you one thing more, Professor. I have invented a short method of boring mountains, which I think will prove very valuable."

"My dear sir," burst forth the wearied listener, "if you would only invent short method of boring individuals you would indeed confer a lasting benefit upon the race." The engineer departed.

A would-be *litterateur*, who was the head of a large variety and notion business, was constantly annoying the doctor with his pretensions. On one occasion he said:

"Doctor, I have an idea"——

"No, no, my dear H——," said the doctor a little impatiently, "you are mistaken, you deal in notions, not in ideas."—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Camp Life for Ladies.

The Lexington Botanical Club, consisting of four ladies and two gentlemen have for many years spent their summer vacation among the mountains. Long ago, when the only way to reach the mountains was by stage routes—glorious rides, for which we all scrambled for the top—we began to make our trips, and became familiar with mountain hotel life and the tourists of the day.

There was then to us an indescribable charm in the undisturbed wilderness of the regions passed through, in the lonely grandeur of the summits and a delicious plash of the mountain stream. But as houses of entertainment multiplied, and the increased facilities for reaching the mountains poured people into these regions, very much of that charm was taken away. We loved the mountains, every rock and rill, every ravine and ridge, but we loved them as we saw them, when little of fashion or sham penetrated so far, and we determined to try some plan by which we might reach less frequented places, continue to enjoy our mountain trips free from those who go only to say they have been, and can only tell you when they return, which hotel sets the best table or where the finest dresses are seen.

We had heard much of camping out, of the delights of whole weeks in the open air, of the never-failing appetite produced by the entire change of habit, and, most health giving of all, the delicious sleep on fragrant hemlock, lulled by the murmur of mountain streams. Our elder brothers never failed to rouse to enthusiasm when camp life was the topic of conversation, and it seemed to us that we, including the ladies even, might enjoy this life as well as they.

We made the attempt, first camping near Conway, that we might be within reach of protection should we chance to need it, and with very imperfect outfit. But this first attempt was so successful, and we so thoroughly enjoyed our vacation, without even stepping under a roof for three successive weeks, that we have every year since shunned the hotels, and, to a great extent, the frequented places, and set up our house-keeping wherever we desired. We have sometime travelled with our own horses, and pitched our tent wherever night found us, staying a few days in every place, or starting on after one night's halt, as the attractions of the region decided us.

At other times we have been conveyed far into the wilderness, and have trusted to fortune to get out again. And thus in one way or another we have camped throughout the White and Franconia Mountains, and beyond, through the Grafton Notch to Lake Umbagog, and through the Dixville range to the source of the Connecticut.

I have thus hastily sketched the extent of our camping because this paper is chiefly for the benefit of women, and I desire to let them know that they may, if they will, do almost the same mountain work as men, may visit those delightful spots which have hitherto been but a name to them, may fish in streams sufficiently remote from civilization to contain trout more than two or three inches long, may enjoy views not down in the guide book even, and in this way may visit places usually regarded as inaccessible. To those fine ladies who care so little for seeing the real beauty of mountain or forest that a tear in their dresses or a shade of brown on their facees outweighs the gain of near and intimate acquaintance with nature in its grandeur phases, this paper will have little of interest. But to those who fear only from inexperience, it may give a few hints that will induce them to try camp-life for themselves.—*Paper read before the Appalachian Society by Miss M. F. Whitman.*

Flooring a Lawyer.

Rufus Choate, in an important marine assault and battery at sea case, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship "Challenge," on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that at last Dick got his salt-water up and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries. At the beginning of the testimony Dick had said that the night was as "dark as the devil and raining like seven bells." "Was there a moon that night?" "Yes, sir." "Ah, yes! A moon?" "Yes a full moon." "Did you see it?" "Not a mite." "Then how did you know there was a moon?" "*Nautical Almanac* said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in the world." "What was the principal luminary that night, sir?" "Binical light on board the "Challenge." "Ah, you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton." "What in blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?" "Be civil, sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the equator." "Sho! you're joking." "No, sir! I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me." "I shan't." "Ah you refuse to answer, do you?" "Yes—I can't." "Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper-ship and unable to answer so simple a question?" "Yes, it's the simplest question I was ever asked in my life. Why, I thought that every fool of a lawyer knew there ain't no latitude on the equator!" That shot floored Rufus Choate.

An Ambitious Text.

The parsons do, after all, tell the best stories. Rev. Dr. —— is responsible for the following: In the early part of his ministry a very eminent clergyman of his own denomination visited him and spent a Sabbath with him. Of course he invited him to preach for him, and, to his great satisfaction, he consented. Rev. Dr. —— is tall, and his pulpit was rather high, to accommodate his manuscript to his sight; his visitor was short, rather stout, and had a shining bald head. Rev. Dr. —— proposed to lower the pulpit a little, but his friend declined and, on the contrary, desired that it should be raised higher. It seemed that he was near-sighted, but for some reason preferred not to wear spectacles. The desk being raised, he proceeded to pile upon it the closed pulpit Bible, two hymn-books, a pile of about a dozen sermons, and finally his manuscript and then, his bald head just glimmering over the top of his *extempore* fortification, he announced his text—"Thou shalt see greater things than these."—*Editor's Drawer.*

An interesting fact in breeding is mentioned by Mr. Richardson, in his late work of French agriculture. He states that Mr. Columbet, an intelligent French farmer, set to work to build up a herd of white Shorthorns, beginning by purchasing the entire twenty-two volumes of the English herdbook, and every volume of the French. Then, with the patience of a Benedictine monk, he traced back from generation to generation the accidents of color in each family. With the knowledge thus laboriously acquired, he was able to select his stock with such certainty that the most perfect success rewarded his toil. He has reared upwards of forty calves, each perfectly white, without a single hair of red or roan appearing in any of them.

THE FARM.

Object of Agricultural Fairs.

The near approach of the season of agricultural fairs renders the methods of conducting these Autumn festivals subjects of intense interest to the farming community Few will dispute that the main object of a farmers' fair should be its educational features, manifested especially in the exhibition of choice farm products, whether of cattle and sheep, grain and roots, fruit and flowers or agricultural implements and machinery. That exhibition which approaches nearest this standard will exert the most beneficial influence on its participants and upon its visitors. Agricultural fairs should cease to represent only museums of curiosities, collections of monstrosities, or exceptional products. Neither should these societies attempt to include within their encouragement articles foreign to the direct interests of the farm and the farmer.

From an impartial and unprejudiced standpoint the New York State Agricultural Society, in the management of its annual fairs, is without a peer on this continent, and furnishes a model well worthy the imitation of the numerous societies in other States. The New York society seems to be conducted in the interest of the practical farmer, and for the sole purpose of the advancement of the art of agriculture. Many other prominent societies are too often enlisted in the self-glorification of ambitious officials, in the promotion of pet and selfish schemes, and in the establishment of questionable practices not calculated to promote true and progressive farming.

Gross abuses have gradually worked into the management of the average fair. The endorsement of this or that society is no longer accepted as a proof of superior merit in articles exhibited. The award of prizes is not always viewed as evidence of mature judgement, guided by worthy motive and honest criticism. The proceedings of many societies in this connection have fallen into disrepute. It is recorded in one of our exchanges, that at a leading fair last year a first prize was given to a sample of barley which was ridiculously white, the color having evidently been bleached out of it through the use of sulphur. Again, prizes have been awarded to roots that were industriously sand-papered, and made to present a preternaturally smooth appearance. In order to discourage the overfeeding of breeding animals for exhibition, the judges of the New York State Fair are instructed to make allowance, in all cases, for difference in condition, and are cautioned against being deceived thereby. Premiums are not to be awarded to stock simply gotten up for exhibition purposes, and devoid of natural and intrinsic merit. This same grand principle is earnestly offered to the consideration of the managers of agricultural fairs, in judging of the intrinsic merits of other offerings than cattle. It should embrace horses, sheep, swine, poultry, as well as the cereal and vegetable department. Nothing should be esteemed worthy of a prize that does not illustrate some fact or method, or principle worthy of prominence, and calculated to forward the interests of remunerative agriculture.—*American Cultivator.*

Farming That Don't Pay.

It don't pay to be caught, in the spring without a woodpile large enough to last twelve months; or to open the gates and let your stock into the fields as soon as a few bare spots appear; or to keep it on short rations, so that when it does go to grass it will take half the summer to get thrifty and strong.

It don't pay to leave the work of mending your tools and selecting and securing your seed until the day you want to use them, thereby causing costly delay.

It don't pay to sow or plant poor seed because you happen to have it on hand.

It don't pay to plant more ground than you can manure and take good care of.

It don't pay to leave weak places in the fences in the hope that the cattle won't find them; and, if you keep sheep it don't pay to let them run at large in the spring until they become tramps and cannot be kept home by any ordinary fence.

It don't pay to neglect cows, ewes or sows when they are dropping their young.

It don't pay to let the spring rains wash the value out of the manure that has accumulated in the barnyard this winter.

It don't pay to let the hens lay under the barn, steal their nests and be eaten up by skunks.

It don't pay to put off any kind of spring work until the last moment, nor does it pay to work land when it is too wet.

It don't pay to leave turnips, cabbages, beets, or even apples in the cellar to rot and breed disease; for if you have more than you can eat or sell, the stock will be profited by them.

It don't pay to summer a poor cow simply because no one comes to buy her.

It don't pay to sell a heifer calf from your best cow to the butcher, simply because it will cost more to raise it than you can buy a scrub for next fall.

It don't pay to leave the banking around the house until it rots the sills.

It don't pay to be stingy in sowing grass seed, or to try to live without a garden.

Finally, it don't pay to provoke the women by leaving them to cut the stove-wood or to carry it in from the door-yard or to remind you every morning in haying and hoeing that you must saw enough before you go to work to last through the day.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

American Cultivator: In repairing or improving the old house, be sure you provide a veranda. Not one of those little, narrow, useless things, which you can hardly turn round on without stepping off, and on which a chair can barely rest with safety; but a good, wide, roomy, cool veranda, whereon you may pile flowers; in one corner of which shall be ample room for the hammock; big enough for all the children to play upon, and with room enough beside for your wife to hold afternoon receptions, and for your neighbors to come over of an evening and talk about the weeds and the caucus. A half-hour at nightfall spent in restfulness and quiet upon such a veranda, with your wife and children about you, will be a full compensation for the hard work of the harvest field, under a midsummer sun.

The deficit in receipts as compared with expenses of the Royal Africultural Society of England is now stated to be £15,000, or $75,000. Stock exhibitors especially who incurred great expense in moving their stock have also been heavy losers.

WAR IN EUROPE AGAIN.—There is more biliousness in the politics of the Eastern Hemisphere. We would advise those blood-thirsty and dyspeptic statesmen of Europe to take Mott's Liver Pills. Best pills ever discovered by man. Warranted to cure if taken in season.

Use nothing but Obermier's Great German Remedy for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Ague, and all Impurities of the Blood Sold by Druggists.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS

The fair reader shudders when she thinks of the settler's wife watching, from the door of her rude hut, the retreating form of her husband going out to his daily labor—going out perhaps to return not again, for before nightfall a savage hand may have laid him low among the prairie grasses. Or it may be a child, a bright-eyed daughter is snatched away in an unguarded moment, to grace the next war dance. When we read the heart-rending details of their savage depredations, we are apt to blame the government for not taking more strict precautions to insure the settlers protection. But we daily read of the depredations of that arch-fiend, consumption, with scarcely a thought of the terrible inroads it is making in human life. Tens of thousands of homes are annually desolated by consumption, to one by Indian outrage. Like the Indian, consumption oftenest comes stealthily and no danger is apprehended until the victim suddenly finds himself hopelessly ensnared, and death's fatal arrow ends the scene. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, and tonic, has restored thousands of consumptives who had tried every other remedy recommended to them without obtaining any relief, and are willing to testify to its remedial powers.

The cordial reception that Dr. F. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic has received at the hands of the medical profession in Louisiana certainly proves that it is an excellent remedy, and that the composition of it, as published by its proprietors, Wheelock, Finlay & Co., of New Orleans, is indorsed by them. Against Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and enlarged spleen there is no better remedy in the wold. For sale by all druggists.

The Wonderful Clock.

The master astronomical timepiece, the invention and creation of Phelix Meier, of Detroit, is the grandest horological production known to the world. The inventor has immortalized his name, and made famous Detroit, the city of his adoption. We called in at Merrill Hall to see and contemplate the great work. It was evening. Meier, that the audience might fully understand and witness more distinctly the movements of the planets, increased the motion through the agency of a crank. The motion of these planets under the influence of the beautiful shadowing, produced from the colored lights thrown from an instrument situated in the gallery upon the clock, was marked, and the effect on the mind and eye was like a vision of glory. The beautiful experience is photographed upon our memory, and it can never be effaced. No citizen of Michigan should miss seeing the mighty invention of this modest modern Archimedes. We would say more, but to be appreciated the clock must be seen.

An Important Manufacture.

A person unacquainted with the internal arrangements of State street wholesale business houses knows nothing of the activities progressing within. A glimpse into one of these bee hives of industry yesterday brought to light a manufacturing busines of whose magnitude but few citizens are aware, although its productions are known almost worldwide. Ague-stricken sufferers in this vicinity who have been restored to health by Reed's Gilt Edge tonic know of its efficacy, and can cordially second the encomiums of persons who have been benefitted by it in the west and south and even in Australia. It is deservedly popular everywhere. Malaria is averted by its use and dyspepsia cured. It is not a cure all, but its corrective qualities are unexcelled. Reed & Co. manufacture the bitters by the most scientific method known to pharmacy A chemist of Yale—and the faculty are not disposed to lend their names to advertise a nostrum—no other than Mr. R. H. Chittenden certified in the most emphatic manner that the process is the best possible one and that the ingredients are such as favorably re-act upon the system. In our examination of the industry we were peculiarly impressed with the neatness and thorough work that characterized it. Only the best properties are used, no expense being spared to obtain them. They are thoroughly assimilated, the rectification being exceedingly fine. Every bottle of the tonic is the same, great care being taken to have it of a certain standard. When it is ready for bottling it is as clear as can be wished and thoroughly deserves its designation of "gilt edge." A large number of cases are turned out daily, so thoroughly packed that there is no danger of breakage no matter to what distance they are transported.—New Haven (Conn.) Register.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—City and State brands .....5 00@5 15
Medium state .....4 60@4 75
Patents .....6 50@8 00
Low grades .....2 50@3 50
Rye .....3 25@3 50
Wheat—Extra white .....99@1 02
No. 1 white .....99@1 00
Amber .....99@1 00
Barley—75@1 40 per bu.
Corn—34@37c per bush.
Oats—34@36c.
Rye—45@47c per bush.
Beans—Unpicked 50c.@ $1.00 per bush Picked $1 20.
Beeswax—22 @ 24 per pound.
Butter—Prime quality, 10@12' Medium 6 @ 10c
Cheese—6@7c per lb.
Blueberries—$3.25@3 50 per busnel.
Blackberries—$3 per bu.
Apples—$1 50@2 50 per bbl.
Dried Apples— 3@5 cts. per lb.
Grapes.—$5 00@6 00 per 2-bu stand
Eggs—Fresh 9@11c.
Hay—$8 00@11 00 per ton; baled $11 00.
Honey— 10@12c ℔ lb.
Onions—Southern $3 25 @ $3 50 per bbl. State $1@1 25 per bu.
Plums.—$5@6 per stand.
Pears.—$1 25@2 00 per bu.
Peaches—$1 75@2 75 per bushel.
Cabbages—$2 25@1 50 per bbl.
Green Corn—5@6 cts. per doz.
Tomatoes—40 c@60 per bush.
Potatoes—New $1 20 @ 1 30 per bbl. Fro store 35 c per bu.
Watermelons—$8 00@15 00 per 100.
Nutmeg melons.—$2 50@3 per bbl.
Provisions—Pork Mess $10 @$10 50; Lard—@6½; Smoked Hams, 8@10; Shoulders, 5@6c; Bacon, 7½c; extra Mess Beef, $10 50@11.50 per bbl.
Salt—Saginaw, $1@1 10 per bbl; Onondaga $1 12;
Wood—$3 00@6 00 per cord.

Detroit Stock Market.

The receipts of live stock at the Michigan Central Yards last week were: Cattle, 917; hogs, 9,272; sheep, 1,719. The market was quiet, with no change in prices from the previous week's quotations. Trade is confined to butchers' stock and feeders. Sheep sold for $3@3 60, and hogs brought $2 80@3 per cwt. A choice lot or two of hogs sold for $3 50. Sales of cattle were. 5 cows and heifers, av 1,076 lbs, at $2 75 per cwt; 19 steers, av 1,103 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 20 steers and heifers, av 760 lbs, at $2 75 per cwt; 2 bulls, av 1,040 lbs, at $2 00 percwt; 6 heifers, av 830 lbs, at $2 70 per cwt; 22 stockers, av 835 lbs, at $2 65 per cwt; 20 head, av 786 lbs, at $2 50 per cwt; 27 mixed, av 780 lbs, at $2 75 per cwt; 14 mixed, av 688 lbs, at $2 55 per cwt; 21 mixed, av 830 lbs, at $2 70 per cwt; 1 head, 990 lbs, at $2 per cwt: 5 butchering head, av 845 lbs, at $2 75 per cwt; 9 head, av 1,170 lbs, at $3 80 per cwt; 10 steers and heifers, av 749 lbs, at $2 60 per cwt; 3 stockers, av 750 lbs, at $2 65 per cwt; 13 stockers, av 820 lbs, at $2 65 per cwt; 5 head, av 750 lbs, at $2 50 per cwt; 3 bulls, av 1,050 lbs, at $2 per cwt; 18 steers, and heifers, av 798 at $2 60 per cwt.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make new Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

Would You be Beautiful?

Then cleanse the system from all the impurities that force their way through the skin, producing irritation, sores, pimples, blotches, eruptions, discolorations, CANCER AND SCROFULA, by taking

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup,

or Compound Syrup of Stillingia and Sarsaparilla.

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Then keep the blood pure and the stomach and Liver in good order by taking

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There is no other medicine that has such an unvarnished reputation and such a magnificent record, during all the years that it has been before the public and we can safely recommend it as a POSITIVE CURE IN ALL CASES.

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BALSAM for the LUNGS.

It is a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, And all diseases of the Lungs, Chest & Throat.

This well-known remedy has been used for thirty years and has cured thousands of cases, many of which were given up as hopeless. No case, however obstinate, can resist the healing properties of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Trial Bottles will be furnished gratuitously to all who are afflicted with Lung and pectoral diseases. Remember that it is the *persistent use* of the Balsam that cures the worst cases.

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Pure Blood Will Tell.

"A beautiful face is a joy forever." The ladies of Baltimore, Cincinnati and Louisville have always been celebrated for their beauty, and the highest medical authority has long since decided that their clear and lovely complexions are attributed to PURE RICH BLOOD, as they never resort to the usual cosmetics, the very best of which are dangerous. If little Black Pimples, Blotches or any of the skin diseases appear they never attempt to cover up by using Face Powders but take at once the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, ROSADALIS. It is a sure cure for Scrofula, Ulcers and all skin diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood. One bottle will convince you of its great merit. For sale by all druggists.

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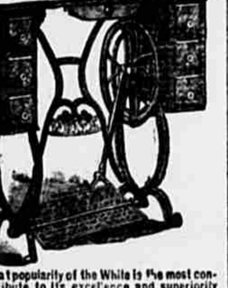
Unrivaled in Appearance, Unparalleled in Simplicity, Unsurpassed in Construction, Unprecedented in Popularity, And Undisputed in the Broad Claim OF BEING THE VERY BEST OPERATING QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST, AND Most Perfect Sewing Machine IN THE WORLD.



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The demand for the White has increased to such an extent that we are now compelled to turn out A Complete Sewing Machine every three minutes in the day to supply the demand!

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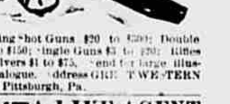

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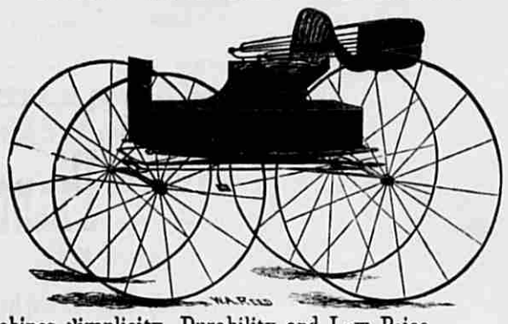

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We do not tell you that this is a cure for all ills, but so positive are we of its merits, that we offer, in good faith, $200 to any person afflicted with a disease of the Blood, Liver or Kidneys, which a timely use of this remedy will not cure.

If you have Liver Disease, indicated by a coated tongue, foul breath, poor appetite, frequent headaches, dull pain in the side, yellow skin, or any of these symptoms, take Dr. Smith's Stillingia Blood Purifier, it is a sure cure. Physicians recommend it as being a *new* and *purely vegetable remedy*, and one to be relied upon in all cases.

It is rapidly taking the place of the old, slow and uncertain remedies of the past, 20,000 bottles having been sold during the last few months.

If you have Kidney Disease, with dry and feverish skin, capricious appetite, pain in the back or hips, which at times changes to shoulders, breaking your rest at night, and during the day makes you feel tired and despondent, you should use Dr. Smith's Stillingia Blood Purifier at once. It will positively cure you, or we will forfeit the above reward.

Bad Blood, appearing in the form of Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Ulcers, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Lameness, Swelled Joints, all result from a diseased condition of the Blood, indigestion and engorgement of the Liver, for which Dr. Smith's Stillingia Blood Purifier is a never-failing remedy, recommended by the highest medical authorities.

Ague, or Chills and Fever, are the results of congestion of the Liver and Spleen. This remedy will cure it in less time and more permanently than any other medicine. It should be used by all who need a medicine to strengthen, tone up, and invigorate the entire system. Sold by Druggists at 75 cts. per bottle. If you do not fully understand your disease, write to us, giving symptoms, and we will send you the desired information free of charge.

DR. B. A. SMITH & CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The FIRST ANNUAL FAIR of the

WESTERN MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY,

Will be held at GRAND RAPIDS,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The well-known beautiful and spacious Fair Grounds adjacent to the city have been leased by the Society for five years.

The citizens of Grand Rapids have contributed over $4,000 for the improvement of the Grounds and Buildings. **The Grand Stand and Track have no superior in the State.**

PREMIUMS—The premiums for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine and Poultry will be liberal, and are based upon principles of equality and justice to all breeders. None are excluded. All are welcome.

The Premiums will aggregate over $12,000.

The buildings include Art Hall (a fine structure), Pomological Hall, Manufacturers Hall, Mechanics Hall, Agricultural Hall, Poultry Hall, Carriage Hall, etc.

Applications for space, or for information relative to premiums, can be made to the Secretary.

JAMES COX, Sec'y, Grand Rapids. GEO. W. THAYER, Pres't, Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 28, 1879.

LOWELL JOURNAL

LOWELL - MICH.

General Items.

The wheelbarrow pedestrian walks not wisely, but to wheel.

The dentists convention agree to pull together for another year.

It is suggested that nature furnishes the small boy with his bathing suit.

Fifty Yale graduates are or have been instructors in deaf and dumb asylums.

While Dana remains in Europe he resembles an awning, in that he keeps off the Sun.—*Albany Journal.*

An exchange says: "A new moon appears to morrow evening." But it is a lie. It is the same old moon.

To some men a dime that purchases a bunch of hairpins looks fifty times as large as that which purchases two glasses of beer.

The old goat tried to butt a circular saw, and the subsequent proceedings were but a trifle to what the bucksaw.

Since the passage of the act providing for promotion from the ranks in the army, six privates have been raised to the rank of second lieutenant.

A willow tree opposite Theodore Parker's residence in Boston is the growth of a slip from a willow tree that grew over the grave of Napoleon, at St. Helena.

Some of the fools have gone to the country, but quite a number remain in the city, and distinguish themselves by watch chains outside their coats.—*Puck.*

"With all thy faults I love thee still," hiccoughed the inebriate sinner, as he picked himself from the pavement, untangled his legs and uncertainly ambled away.—*Rockland Courier.*

It may be that the simple-minded farmer has no selfish design in telling the tourist that fish will bite only potato bugs, and in kindly offering to let the disciple of Walton go into the patch and get all the bait he wants.

Californians are making a desparing effort to keep 5 cent nickels out of circulation by importing Japanese five cent pieces, as nobody is supposed to be willing to handle any baser metal than silver on "the coast."

You have no more right to injure the national language than to clip a statue or to run a knife through a picture in the national museum.—*R. W Dale, D. D.* That's so, the man that does it ought to be fired out immediately.

The baby oyster is not much bigger than a pin head at the end of a fortnight and at three months old only the size of a split pea. In a year it will become as large as a five cent nickel, and at the end of four years growth is fit for the market.

A young lady graduate entered a Des-Moines book store and asked for the "Infantile Innocents in the Recesses of the Forest." The clerk had formerly been connected with the post office department, was used to hard ones, and at once handed out "The Babes in the Woods."

Richard Grant White says the expression "He is going for to go" is incorrect. Richard is too particular. We suppose he would also object to the remark, "You git right up and git right out and get." And yet the fellow to whom it was addressed would understand it as quickly as if you were to sling two pages of grammar at him.—*Norristown Herald.*

A San Francisco letter to the Chicago Times shows that the yield of the American gold mines has steadily decreased since 1853. The value of the gold produced in California that year was $65,000,000. In 1878 the yield was only $17,000,000, and that of the present year is not expected to exceed $19,000,000. It is sad to reflect that the sobriquet of "Golden state" is becoming a misnomer, but such seems to be the case.

Olive Logan, the Enquirer's special reporter in London, to the author of "Pinafore:" "Mr. Sullivan, I understand that you soon sail the ocean blue, and your gallant ship's a beauty?" "I sail for America soon, if that is what you refer to," replied the famous composer. "Have you ever visited America before?" "Never." "What! Never?" "I never have, 'pon my honor." [Exit Olive, remarking, 'Why, damme, it's too bad?']—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Anthony Comstock says of the class of criminals that he especially pursues: "It is more difficult to keep these sharks in prison then to run them down and convict them; in the first instance there was Jake Berry," he continued, "who exhibited nude women in New York, and whom I had convicted four times, and at last congratulated myself on having finally locked him up for a term of years. A lot of political hacks from the city slums importuned Gov Robinson for his release, and, to his shame, the governor pardoned him. Such a man," he added indignantly, "is not fit to be governor of this state."

HORACE GREELEY'S ESTATE is as full of odd turns as a witty man's speech. It pays just where no one ever dreamed of its realizing anything, and it does not pay in those very items where it was expected to realize handsomely. Thus Mr. Greeley's heirs have got nothing from their shares in the New York Tribune, which were expected to yield them a clever income, and had paid as 100 per cent per annum. But, on the other hand, Cornelius Vanderbilt, junior, whose notes were not thought to be worth the paper they were written on, has paid every dollar of the debt, principal and interest, amounting to $70,000. So a tract of wild land in West Virginia, which cost $10,000 or $12,000 and from which no one ever thought a penny would ever be realized in this generation, has lately improved so unexpectedly in value that it is said that an offer of $40,000 has already been made for it, and much more may in the end be got for it

School Law.

We take the following official rulings and decisions from the Lansing Republican of last week:

1. A township superintendent is considered qualified in the meaning of the law, by virtue of his office, to teach only in the township in which he holds office. If he engages in teaching in any other township, he must be examined and obtain a certificate from the superintendent of such other township before he can be considered duly qualified.

2. A teacher must keep himself, or herself, qualified within the meaning of the law, by holding a certificate from legal authority, in force for the entire time while engaged in teaching.

3. A contract made with a teacher who does not hold a valid certificate at the time of making such contract, is void.

4. An alien residing in a school district, and having property liable to assessment for school taxes, is a qualified voter at district meetings, but he cannot hold office.

5. A woman residing in a school district, and who owns property liable to assessment for school taxes, is a qualified voter at district meeting, and also eligible to hold office.

A Swindle Continued.

Thousands of confiding men in Michigan will always remember the New York Advocate, for which they paid 25 cents in advance last season and received but a few numbers before the thing died It howled fiercely against the bond-holders and moneyed classes, and then practiced the miserably mean swindle of robbing its subscribers. We predicted its collapse several weeks before it happened. The cheat is revived this year by some scamps wearing green back costume A copy of the New York Review and Taxpayer's Advocate has been sent us,—volume 7, No. 12 Its temper, its editorials, its head-lines and its caricatures are very much like those of the Advocate. The last number we have seen of the latter paper was volume 6, No. 24. The Review is evidently a resurrection and rehash of the Advocate and will swindle the people in like manner, if they are foolish enough to remit any money.—*Lansing Republican.*

The Yazoo Style.

The Detroit Evening News is an independent political paper and this is what it has to say concerning the Yazoo style (outhern style) of conducting elections:

The murder of Henry M. Dixon, independent candidate for sheriff of Yazoo county, Miss., will prove a more serious matter for the democracy all over the country than they expected. The details of his assassination show that his murderer was a candidate for office on the democratic ticket, that the murder took place in broad day, and that it was in the form which is too often regarded in the south as in a certain degree partaking of the nature of a duel. That is to say, the assassin did not steal up behind and kill him without warning, but called out to him from the opposite side of the street, and then, approaching him with a shot gun, began firing. Dixon in the meantime having drawn a revolver. This is what is called in the south west "getting the drop" on a man, and differs from the sudden, dark, unwarning assassination in giving the intended victim about one chance in a hundred for self defence. It is quite as cowardly and more dangerous to the community, inasmuch as this sort of murder has the impudence to assert respectability, and does it with some success in certain of the more savage districts of the south and southwest. It will be idle for democrats in the north to assert that it was a mere personal quarrel. The individual who was chosen, or who chose himself to do the deed, was but the instrument of political passion pervading the whole country, which had announced its intention to punish opposition by death. The antecedent facts of the tragedy, which we related yesterday, are too well known to leave any room for any such excuses. Nor will it suffice to blacken the character of the murdered man, as the Mississippi democrats are already attempting to do, by calling him a murderer, a debauchee, a man of violent temper, a moral monster, etc. He may have been all of these, but it seems in Yazoo county, murder, debauchery, violence, and moral monstrosity go unscathed and only become intolerable to the community when aggravated by the greater crime of political opposition. It was for running for office that Dixon was killed, not for his bad character, which, at its worst, seemed only a good type of Yazoo manhood. Yazoo democracy was responsible for it and democracy all over the country will suffer for it.

The Sault Ste. Marie canal was first opened for busines 24 years ago this month.

The soldiers of the Lake Superior counties have organized an association, J. H. Chandler of Houghton president, for social and reunion purposes.

R. M. Steel of St. Johns has taken a contract for building 90 miles of narrow gauge railroad in Nevada. Consideration, $920,000.

The St Louis Herald says that the once famous springs at that place are barely paying expenses It claims that the waters have lost none of their healing virtues but that the business has been mismanaged.

Erastus P. La Seur, his wife, five children and a niece were overtaken by a storm in Minnesota recently, and all struck by lightning. Mrs La Seur, two of her children and the niece were killed and the others more or less injured. The La Seurs formerly lived at Ann Arbor, in this state.

A Pennsylvania man says there is oil at St. Louis, or 1200 feet below the ground the village stands on Either he or Prof. Winchell is mistaken, and if Winchell didn't know any more about Gratiot county than he reported about the Traverse region it is safe to say the Pennsylvanian is right.

Hill's Compound Extract of Buchu and Cubebs, is warranted to cure gravel.

The baby's best friend is Dr. Bull's baby syrup, since it maintains the baby's health by keeping it free from colic, diarrhœa, etc Price 25 cents.

A TRUE STATEMENT.

Messrs. E. J. Bros. Oswego N. Y.

Gentlemen—I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of your Cream Balm as a specific, in the case of my sister, who has been seriously debilitated with catarrh for eight years, having tried ineffectually Sanford's remedy and several specialty doctors in Boston. She improved in health as soon under the use of your discovery, and has regained a healthy and hearing which had been considered irremediable. ROBT W. MERRILL.

Grand Rapids Mich. 2 * 8

FREE OF COST.

The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. Be he rich or be he poor, it costs nothing to give this great remedy a trial. Dr. King's California Golden Compound, for dyspepsia, sick headache, low spirits, loss of appetite, sour stomach, coming up of food, yellow complexion, general debility, inactivity and drowsiness, liver complaint, jaundice and biliousness, for which it is a certain and speedy cure. No person should be without it. In order to prove that it will do all we claim for it, you are given a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince you of its truly wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Hunt & Hunter.

Lowell Mich.

Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind known to everyone in that vicinity, as a most influential citizen, and Christian minister of the M. E Church, says: "I wish everybody to know that I consider both myself and wife owe our lives, to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Drs. Matchett & France, Physicians and Druggists, of the same place, say; "It is having a tremendous sale, and is giving perfect satisfaction such as nothing else has done. For lame back, Side or Chest, don't fail to use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. We recommend these remedies." Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

Hill's Buchu is a permanent cure for all diseases of the Urinary organs.

To mothers:—Should the baby be suffering with any of the disorders of babyhood use Dr. Bull's baby syrup at once for the trouble. Price 25 cents.

Hill's Buchu gives universal satisfaction in every case where tried.

For Sale.

In the village of Freeport a first-class Blacksmith Shop and House and Lot. Will be sold cheap. Poor health my reason for selling. This is very desirable property—no better anywhere. D. OLIVER, Freeport, Mich. Aug. 13, 1879. 7 w 4

Call on us and get a Spring Tooth Harrow at a reasonable price. Warranted to be the best in the market. Atkins & Adams.

ESTRAYED.

From the premises of the undersigned, in the township of Campbell, on July 29th, 1879 one mully cow speckled with red on, one red cow, both giving milk, one two year old heifer, spotted; two one year old steers, one red and one speckled. Any information that may be given or the return of the cattle will be gratefully received and a liberal reward paid.

J. M. HULLIBERGER,
Campbell, Ionia Co., Mich

DO YOU BELIEVE IT.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by indigestion, dyspepsia, sour and distressed stomach, liver complaint, constipation, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth, and head ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cents.

Hill's Buchu is acknowledged by all druggist as the best kidney medicine ever offered to the public.

Milton M. Perry,

Real Estate Loan and Insurance AGENT

Good FARMS and LOTS for sale or exchange.

HOUSES TO RENT on reasonable terms.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys, and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9y1

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

At SARANAC BRICK YARD; made from Pure Potter Clay free from CRACKS, SEAMS or LUMPS. and well burned. Parties contemplating building will please examine these brick before purchasing.

COLOR UNIFORM. 9m3

Something New!

THE COLUMBUS WATCH

ACKNOWLEDGED

By all Eastern jewelers to be the best watch, the most durable watch & most accurate time keeper now in the market. These watches are all made ¾ plate nickle movements quick train, stem winder and set. This watch can now be seen at

I. E. STRONG'S,

Sole Agent for this place,

LOWELL, MICH.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AT GRAND RAPIDS, And Practical Training School, is No. 1 College Journal sent Free on application Address D. O. Swensberg, Principal.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 9y1

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONERS ON CLAIMS.

State of Michigan, County of Kent, ss. Probate Court for said County. Estate of John E. Romig, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Cyrus E. Perkins, Judge of Probate of said county Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the 21st day of July, A D 1879, have been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons having claims against said estate in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Tuesday, the 26th day of August, A D 1879, and on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, A D 1880 at ten o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Robert Hunter Jr. in the village of Lowell, in said county to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Lowell, July 21st, D 1879.

ROBERT HUNTER Jr. } Commissioners.
JAMES H. WEEKS, }
5w4

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan; County of Kent.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Kent, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

Present—Cyrus E. Perkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Nellan deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Eliza Nellan, widow of said deceased, praying that the instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that the execution thereof and administration of said estate may be granted to William Stone and herself, they being executors in said will named.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the fifteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the LOWELL JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Kent, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) CYRUS E. PERKINS,
CHARLES SHUWTER, Register. Judge of Probate. 9w3

MORTGAGE SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein has become operative. Said mortgage made and executed by William F Wilkins, and Laura M. Wilkins, his wife of Caledonia, Kent County, in the State of Michigan, parties of the first part therein, to Nellie B. Shattuck of Grand Rapids, in said county and State, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Kent, in the State of Michigan, on the 26th day of November, A D 1875 at 11¾ o'clock A. M in Liber 67, of mortgages on pages 319, 320 and 321. Said mortgage was duly assigned by said Nellie B Shattuck to one certain Mary Quesly, of the township of Lowell, county of Kent, State of Michigan, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1876, which assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for Kent County, State of Michigan, on the 6th day of April A D 1876, in Liber 64, of mortgages on page 252, and further—Said mortgage was duly assigned, by the said Mary Quesly, to William Purple of the same township of Lowell, Kent County, Michigan, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A D 1877, which assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Kent on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1877, at 9¼ o'clock a m in Liber 64, of mortgages on page 454 upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and sixty one dollars and eighty-four cents, as principal and interest therein and including the sum of forty four dollars and eighty-four cents for insurance and taxes for the year A. D 1877, and A. D 1878, which amounts for insurance and taxes were paid by the said William Purple, there having been default made in the payment of the same by said mortgagors according to the covenants in said mortgage written, an also not so included in said principal and interest, an attorney fee of fifty dollars, stipulated in said mortgage in case any proceedings are taken to foreclose said mortgage in any manner provided by law. And no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been taken to collect or recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, nor by the note given by said William F Wilkins, and Laura M Wilkins described therein and accompanying said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOW THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land described therein and for that purpose on Friday the fourteenth day of November, next, A D Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the west entrance to the circuit court rooms, court block, so called, in the city of Grand Rapids, Kent county state of Michigan, that being the building or place where the Circuit Court for the County of Kent is holden, the land described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debt, interest thereon said attorneys fee and the costs and expenses allowed by law, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, said land being described as follows, that is to say.

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the village of Rockford, county of Kent, State of Michigan, commencing eighteen '18' rods and eleven '11' feet north of where the center of the highway running along the south line of section number thirty-six '36' town number nine '9' north of range No eleven '11' west, intersects the highway running north along the west bank of Rouge river, thence north four '4' rods, west twenty '20' rods, south four '4' rods, east twenty '20' rods to the place of beginning, also that piece of land described as follows, commencing eighteen '18' rods and eleven '11' feet north and twenty '20' rods west of the intersection of the road running north and south, along the west bank of Rouge river with a road running east and west on the south line of section thirty-six '36' above named thence north twelve '12' rods, west fifteen '15' rods, south twelve '12' rods and east fifteen rods to the place of beginning.

Dated this 12th day of August A D. 1879.

WILLIAM PURPLE, Mortgagee.

E. W. Depew & S. P. Fox, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE. Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Jacob Lange to Freeman S Gasper, and bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in Kent county, Michigan, on the 1st day of July A D. 1877 in Liber 72 of Mortgages on Page 440 and in which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of one hundred and nine dollars, and eighty cents, and an attorney fee of forty five dollars as stipulated therein, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, on Thursday October 9th A D. 1879 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the front door of Powers, Norris and Blair's Block, so called, in the city of Grand Rapids in said County of Kent, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for Kent County) the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the amount due on said mortgage, the costs and expenses of foreclosure and the attorney fee, aforesaid. Said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lowell, County of Kent and State of Michigan, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the south line of the highway leading to Lowell Station on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, thirty four .34, rods westerly from the section line between sections eleven, .11, and twelve .12, of said township, running from thence South twenty four and one half .24½, degrees east ten 10, rods, thence south sixty five and one half .65½, degrees west, four .4 rods, thence north twenty four and one half .24½ degrees west, ten .10, rods to said highway, and thence along the south line of said highway north sixty-five and one half .65½, degrees east, four .4 rods to the place of beginning.

Dated July 10th, A. D. 1879.

FREEMAN S. GASPER, Mortgagee.

MILTON M. PERRY, Attorney for mortgagee.

[Edward M Adams, Circuit Court Commissioner, Room 13 McReynolds Block.]

CHANCERY SALE.—State of Michigan—The circuit court for the county of Kent, in Chancery.

Spencer L. Shaw, Complainant,
vs.
John N Champlin, William H Champlin and Almira K. Shaw Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made in said cause on October 23d, 1878, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on september fifth, 1879, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House, of said county [to wit, Court House, so-called,] in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Vergennes county of Kent and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit—Commencing at the quarter stake between sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of town seven north of range nine west, running thence west four rods thence northeasterly thirty three rods to a point on the section line between section twenty six and twenty-seven thence west ten rods thence north eight rods thence east to Flat river thence down said Flat river according to government survey to the quarter line, running east and west across sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, thence west to the place of beginning, being one and a half acres of land, be the same more or less; a section right of flowage for a mill pond upon the northwest one quarter of section number twenty-six intending to convey the lands and mill known as the "Fox mills" or "Burrough's mill" or Foster mills"

EDWARD M ADAMS,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Kent County, Michigan.

F. D. M Davis, Complainant's Solicitor. 4w7

Dated Grand Rapid July 17th. A. D. 1879.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your minds for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 9y1

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 26th day of April, A. D. 1869, executed by John B Shear and Laura A. Shear his wife to Abel Avery and recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of Kent county, Mich gan on the 27th day of April A. D. 869, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber 1 of Mortgages on page 258, which mortgage was on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1872, duly assigned by said Abel Avery to Cephronia Shear, which assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Kent county, the 15th day of March A. D. 1875, at 8¾ o'clock A. M., in Liber 49 of Mortgages on page 579, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, of principal and interest the sum of one thousand, one hundred, thirty one dollars and ninety seven cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House of said Kent county (to-wit) Powers Norris & Blair's block, so-called) in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, on Friday the 3d day of October, A. D. 1879 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the principal and interest due upon said Mortgage, together with the costs and expenses allowed by law. Said premises being described as follows, to-wit. Village lot number twenty (20) in block number three 3, of Richard and Wickham's plat (intended) of the village of Lowell, county of Kent and state of Michigan.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1879.

CEPHRONIA SHEAR, Assignee.

MILTON M. PERRY, Attorney for Assignee. 7w13

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of, and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the county of Kent in the State of Michigan, attested on the third day of October, A D 1878, to me directed and delivered, in favor of Eliza G. Rice, plaintiff and against the goods and chattels and for want thereof, then of the real estate of Frank Irons, Oliver Trumble, Adelia Trumble and Simon B. Hansen, the defendants therein named, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale all of said defendants right, title and interest thereto at public auction, (or vendue) to the highest bidder, at the west entrance to the Circuit Court rooms, (Court Block, so called,) in the city of Grand Rapids, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court of the County aforesaid, said premises are situated, on SATURDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A D 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Kent, and State of Michigan, as follows, to-wit. The south one-half (½) of lots one (1) and two (2) of block twenty-eight (28) of Richards' and Wickhams plat to the village of Lowell according to the recorded plat thereof in county of Kent and State of Michigan. Also part of section twelve (12) in township six (6) north of range nine (9) west Kent county, Michigan described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter (¼) running west eight (8) rods thence south twenty (20) rods to north line of Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad thence easterly along said railroad to the east line of said quarter section, and thence northerly to place of beginning. Also northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of said section (12) except fifty (50) feet each side of the center of said railroad track, containing forty (40) acres more or less.

5w7 FREELING W. PECK, Sheriff of Kent County, Mich.

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