Bank, Lowell, Mich.

Madame P., he had made to that celebrated vocalist offers the most munificent and brilliant; but they were met with continued repulses. The evening of the departure of the actress was arrived, and the Count was no farther advanced in her good graces. Irritated by her indifference, and infamed the country of the contract of the

AGENT Good FARMS and LOTS FOR SALE

OR EXCHANGE. HOUSE TO RENT opreason able terms. Benj. A. Harlan,

Attorney and Solicitor. Special attention to Conveyancing, Writing Wills, and business in Probate Court.

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Williams & Wylie, ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS Over City National Bank,



one her."
"Faith,you are not over fastidious in

your selection," replied the Count, with a phiegmatic air, and with his hand he

"If, in order to contend with you,sir,

wear that you will render me satis-

"You noble!" interrupted Bacheroni;

with swords; they will make less dis-turbance than fire-arms—the light of the moon will be enough—there must

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The Most Successful Remedy ever ered, sait is certain in its effects and do blister. Read proof below: PROM REV. E. P. GRANGER

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL. PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

Strongaron, Mass. March 16, 1880.
GENTS:—In justice to you and myself I think ought to let you know that I have removed two hones spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, on very large one; don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. The horse is entirely well, no bunch to be seen, and not at all stiff. This is a wonderful medicine.

Respectfully yours.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mid in its section, as it does not bilister, yet is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep-sacted pain or remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as spavin, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lamenees and all enlargements of the joints and limbs, or rheumatism in man, or any purpose for which a liminent is used in man or beast. It is now known to be the best infinent for man ever used, acting millimstrated in min its effects. Send dreed, which will be close without manifesting singent for man ever used, acting millimstrated in min its effects. Send dreed, which will be close without manifesting singent for man ever used, acting millimstrated in the slightest alteration in his voice, and without betraying the least emoliton. Madame P. having evinced some close, the quieted her apprehensions by the unequalled success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$3. All druggists have or can get if for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.

The Count retired from his box shortly after the encounter with Zo
The Count retired from his box shortly after the encounter with Zo
The Count retired from his box shortly after the encounter with Zo
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LOWELL JOURNAL

OFFICE IN GRAHAM'S BLOCK-2d FLOOR

"DUM VIVIMUS, VIVAMUS."

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XVI.

LOWELL, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

NUMBER 13.

TEXAS.

—the majority of them as officers in the Controlerate Army, the remainder

be said of 62 members of the United

reference, some of them who should be included in the list have been omit-

Confederates, who have displaced Union veterans. A list of these men, con-taining 66 names, has recently been published, together with a list of 69

nion veterans discharged by

Democratic Sergeants-at-Arms of the

A Good Sign and a Bad One

No fair-minded or impartial person

who has had occasion to listen to the onversation of the average voter in public places and elsewhere during the

ast fortnight can have failed to ob-

the present canvass. One of the most marked of these perhaps is the grow-

ing thoughtfulness and the question-ing mood in which a great many busi-

ness men and others who have been in the habit heretofore of voting the Democratic ticket are coming to re-

gard the whole subject. Men who

have been voting for Democratic can-didates for years simply from the force of habit have begun to consider

He does well who does his best;
Is he weary let him rest.
Is he weary let him rest.
I mothers! I have done my best,
I am weary—let me rest.
After toiling oft in vain,
Baffled, yet to struggle fain;
Affer toiling long, to gain
Little good with minkle pain.
Let me rest. But lay me low,
Where the hitle daises grow,
Where the hitle daises grow,
Where the hotpath rustles plod,
Where the footpath rustles plod,
Where the footpath rustles plod,
Where the pot yet house of yet well well with the sof;
Where the yet he welded through sof;
Where the welded throute sings,
Where the welded throute sings,
Where the young bird tries his win;
Where the walking plover swings,
Where, at times, the tempest's roar,
Stall will rave old Barnesslale o'er,
To be heard by me no more!
There, beneath the breezy west,
Tired and thankful, let me rest,
Like a child that sleepheth best
On its mother's gentle breast. TIRED OUT.

relli satisfied himself that he had acted as became him toward his adversary. He had owed such a debt of gratitude to the noble cantatrice, that he would have proved himself a recent and an ingrate if he had suffered her to be outraged with impunity. Born of a noble family of Trieste Zorelli had from his youth manifested a remarkable talent for music, and his father had permitted him to pursue his favorite study, under

when the Count, from his position near the stage, hazarded some pleas-antries at first gay and satirical then mere fibres. A more moderate disgress and injurious, while his friends applauded and laughed at his sallies charge may rupture the channels through which the sap flows, and thus the tree may be killed without suffer-

applauded and laughed at his sailes Zoreli approached near the box of the Count and listened attentively. So absorbed did he become that he lost his cue and forgot his part, while Bacheroni, perceiving that he watched him, began to hiss. In this he showed himself less indulgent than the audience, who had pardoned the control of the same than the same ing any apparent external damage.

These results are usually assigned to
the sudden vaporization of moisture,
and the idea is probably accurate, for it is easy to burst a very strong glass tube if we fill it with water and discharge a jar by means of two wires whose extremities are placed in the water at a short distance from one anctor his momentary distraction. Zorelii leveled an angry glance at the Count and resumed his part. Bach-Count and resumed his part. Bacheroni continued his annoying remarks until the fall of the curtain.

They were yet laughing in the box of the Count when the door opened, and not solely in that of least resistuntil the fall of the curtain.

They were yet laughing in the box of the Count when the door opened, and a man appeared upon the threshold. It was the singer Zorelli. His face was pale and his brow contracted with gracier. ance. When we think of the danger of leaving even a few drops of water in a mold into which melted iron is to be poured, we shall find no difficulty in thus accounting for the violent dis-ruptive effects produced by lightning. Heated air is found to conduct better with emotion.
"Sir Count." he said, advancing, "you "Sir Count, he said, advancing, you have traduced and injured a female when she was without protection against your insults, and who had given you no cause except the rejection of your dishonorable proposals. That female I regard as a sister. I am the count of the country steel has in the than cold air, probably on account of the diminution of density only. Hence we can easily see how it is that animals are often killed in great numthe only protector she has in the world, and I come to demand satisfacion from you for the wrong you have

bers by a single discharge, as they crowd together in a storm, and a col-umn of warm air rises from the group. Inside a thunder-cloud the danger seems to be much less than outside There are several instances on record of travelers having passed through clouds from which, both before and a phlegmatic air, and with his hand he waved Zorelli away, as beneath his after their passage, herce flashes were seen to escape. Many remarkable in-stances are to be found in Alpine trav-el, and especially in the reports of the it be necessary that I should be of noble birth, I will prove that my family is of a rank equal, if not superior to your own; but, in the first place, officers engaged in the survey of the Pyrenees. Several times it is record-ed that such violent thunder-storms were seen to form round the mountain on which they were encamped that the neighboring inhabitants were sur-prised to see them 'return alive. Be-fore the use of lightning-rods on ships away, away! What would be thought of me were I to condescend to cross swords with a stroller—a——" The Count was stopped in the midst of his remarks by a blow from the became general, great damage was often done to them by lightning. The number of British ships of war thus wholly distroyed or much injured duhand of Zorelli.

Bacheroni rushed toward his adversary, but his friends intercepted him and held him back. The actor remained standing near the door, with his arms folded upon his breast. The Count, having been calmed down, ap-proached him and said in a whisper, "I cases, however, the damage was only indirectly due to lightning, as the powder magazines were blown up. In the powder magazine of Brescia, in "Name your place, hour and weapon," "At the San-Gallo gate, at midnight,

1879, lightning set fire to over 2,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, producing one of the most disastrous explosions on

relli, and did not reappear there the rest of the evening.

In interrogating his conscience Zorelli satisfied himself that he had acted as became him toward his adversary. He had owed such a debt of gratitude to the noble cantatrice, that he would have proved himself a recent and an ingrate if he had suffered her to be outraged with impunity.

Acounter.

Ensnared by the graces and beauty of Madame P, he had made to that celebrated vocalist offers the most munificent and brilliant; but they were met with continued repulses. The evening of the departure of the actress was arrived, and the Count was no farther advanced in her good graces. Irritated by her indifference, and indamed with anger, he entered the theatre with fixed intention of bantering the rebellious cantatrice into a compliance with his wishes.

Madame P, was in the midst of seene with the tenor singer Zorelli, who personated the part of Palcone, when the Count, from his position ages of the great West, like the far famed Shepherd's Delight of Nevada one drink of which fascinating fluid moves the assimilator to steal his ow sheep and hide them in the remot sage-brush from his own pursuit.— N Y. World.

# Counting the Chickens.

The Danbury News Man says that "the reason people count their chickens before they are hatched is because it is deasier. Mr. Benson, on Grafton street, found a dead hen back of his barn Saturday morning. He suspected it Saturday morning. He suspected it was one of his fowls, but he was not was one of his lowns, but he was not certain, and the way to ascertain, he thought, was to count his flock, which numbered sixteen. He gathered them together with a few flakes of cold pantogether with a few makes of cold pan-cakes, and then commenced counting: 'One, two, three—four, five—six—seven—. One—two, three, four, five—, six—. One, two, three, four—, five, six, seven, eight— nine

two, three one, two, three, four, five six six, seven eight nine

six six, seven—eight—nineten, eleven—elev—blast ye, stand
still! One, two—two—two, three
four—four—four—four—O ye
will, will ye? ye will, ye will, ye will?"
he suddenly screamed, chocking with
passion, and jumping up and down in
a perfect ecstacy of rage. Then he
dove after a clothes-pole and bore
down on the frightened and fleeing
hens like a whiriwind, scattering the
yard with feathers and filling the air
with the shrieks of the crazed biyeds;
and never ceased the attack until every and never ceased the attack until every hen was out of sight. He don't know yet whether that hen is his."

ORIGIN OF WEIGHTS.-The origin o all weights and measures in England which are handed down to us, was de-rived from a grain of wheat. Accord-ing to the old statute, thirty-two grains well dried and gathered from the mid ring the long wars toward the end of the last and the beginning of the present century is quite comparable with that of those lost or injured by gales, or even in battle. In some of these four equal parts, called grains. Wil-liam the Conqueror introduced into England what was called the Troy weight, from Troyes, a town in the province of Champagne, in France. The English were dissatisfied with this weight as much as the pound in use at that time in England. Hence arose the

### REBEL BRIGADIERS.

Their Number and Power in the Nation's Council.

The Cause Lost in the Field Regained in

REPRISENTATIVE JORDON E. CHAVENS, entered the Confederate Army in 1861, became a Colonel in 1862, and continued in service until the close of the war; sent by the Democrats to the Forty, fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 50.

REPRISENTATIVE THOMAS M. GUNTER, delegate in the Secession Convention of 1861; served in the Confederate Army as Colonel of the Thirteenth Arkansas Volunteers; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-third, Forty-forth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 54. Congresses; age 54. FLORIDA.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT H. M. DAVIDSON, entered the Confederate Army as Captain, and became Lieutenant-Colonel; sent by the Democrate to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 48.

REPRESENTATIVE NOILE A. HULL, Captain of Cavalry in the Confederate Army; Lieutenant Governor of Florida in 1876; age 52

RNATOR JOHN B. GORDON at the beginning of the war entered the Confederate Army as Captain and became Major-tieneral and commander of the Second Army Corps; commanded one wing of Lee's army at Ap-pointator, succeeded Joshua Hill, Repub-lican, in the Senate in 1873, and was re-elected; resigned toward the close of the recent session; are 8.

Bican, in the Senate in 1873, and was reelected; restigned toward the close of the
Second session; age 48.

SENATOR BESJAMIS H. HILL, delegate to the
Secossion Convention in 1881, and supported secossion after the ordinance had been
adopted; Senator from teeorgia in the Confederate Congress; imprisoned in Fort
Lafayette in 1865; sent by the Democrats
to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses; and to the Senate in 1877; age 67;
REPRISENTATIVE JOHN C. NICHOLLS was a
soldier in the Confederate Army during
the entire war; one of the delegates who
nominated Breckindige; age 46.
REPRISENTATIVE WILLIAM E. SMITH entered
the Confederate Army as a volunteer, became Captain, and lost a leg in 1862; elected a member of the Confederate
Congress in 1863; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and
Forty-sixth Congresses; age 51.

REPRISENTATIVE FILLIP COOK entered the
Confederate Army in April, 1861, and became a Brigadier-General; sent by the
Democrats to the Thirty-inith Congress,
but not admitted; sent by them to the
Forty-hird, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and
Forty-sixth Congresses; age 63.

REPRESENTATIVE HERNY FERSONS was a

Forty sixth Congresses; age 63.
REPRESENTATIVE BENRY PERSONS was a
Captain of cavairy in the Confederate
Army; age 46.
REPRESENTATIVE ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. REPRESENTATIVE ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, member of seven Legislatures of the State before the war; delegate to the Secsesion Convention in 1951, and supported the ordinance of secsion after it had been passed; member of the Confederate Confederacy in November, 1861; Representative in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-inith, Thirtieth, Thirty-forth, and Thirty-forth Congresses; elected to the Senate in 1866, but not admitted; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-third Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-with Congresses; elected to the Senate in 1866, but not admitted; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-third Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-with Congresses; age 68.

REPRESENTATIVE Excess SPIERS entered the Confederate Army as a volunteer, and remained in it through the war; for three years since the war Solicitor-General for the State; age 32.

KENTUCKY. KENTUCKY.

ENATOR JOHN S. WILLIAMS entered the Confederate Army in 1861 as Colonel, became Brigadier-General in 1862, and surrendered with Gen. Johnston; served his party several times as delegate to National Conventions and as Presidential Elector; sent to the Senate by the Democrats in 1879; age 60.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN WILLIAM CALDWELL PRESISTATIVE JOHN WILLIAM CALLEY AND REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE CONFIDENCE AND SEPT 20 1861, as Captain, became Colonel, and served with Breckinridge's brigade during the entire war; sent by the bemocrat to the Forty-fifth and Forty sixth Con gresses; age 42.
PRESENTATIVE JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN. lawyer, entered the Confederate Army in 1861, and served throughout the war; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 42.

LOUISIANA. SENVIOR BENJAMIN F. JONAS joined the Con federate Army as a private of artillery; served as such and as Acting Adjutant of the artillery of Hood's corps in the Army of Tennessee until the end of the war member of the Democratic National Com-

member of the Democratic National Committee; age 48,

REPRESENTATIVE RANDALL LEE GIBSON, served in the Confederate Army, and became commander of a division: elected to the Forty-third Congress, but was not admittel; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forth-sixth Congresses; age 48.

REPRESENTATIVE E. JOHN ELLIS entered the Confederate Army in March, 1861, and served throughout the war; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth, Congresses; age 38.

served throughout the war; sent by the Jemocrats to the Forty-fouth, Forty-fifth, Forty-fifth, Forty-fifth, Forty-fifth, Forty-fifth, REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH B. ELAM, signed the ordinance of secsesion as a delegate to the Convention of 1861; Speaker of the Louisiana House during the war, and served as such until reconstruction; sent by the Pennecrats to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 58.

REPRESENTATIVE J. FLOYD KING, entered the Confederate Army and became Colonel of artiller; made Brigadier-General of State troops by Govs. McEnery and Nicholis; age 88.

REPRESENTED EDWARD W. ROBERTSON, entered the Confederate Army as Captain of a company raised by himself, and was captured at Vicksburg in 1863; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 67.

REPRESENTATIVE J. PREDEBLICK C. TALBOTT, entered the Confederate Army in 1864 and according that the confederate Army in 1864 and according the folgo of the user, was sent

entered the Confederate Army in 1864 and served until the close of the war, was sent by the Democrats, to the Forty-sixth Con-gress; age 37.

grees; age 37.

MISSISSIFI.

SENATOR LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses; resigned in 1860 to take a seat in the Mississippi Secession Convention; entered the Confederate Army and became Colonel; in 1863 sent by Jefferson Davis upon an important diplomatic mission to Russia; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and to the Senate in 1871; age 55.

REPRISENTATIVE HENERY L. MULDROW, entered the Confederate Army in 1861, and became Colonel of Cavalry; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses.

REPRISENTATIVE VAN H. MANNING, served in the Confederate Army as Captain and Colonel in Lee's army; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 41.

REPRISENTATIVE OTHO O. SINGLETON, sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 41.

REPRISENTATIVE OTHO O. SINGLETON, sent by the Democrats to the Ends of the Confederate Congresses; refired in 1861 to become a Representative in the confederate Congress, where he remained from 1861 to 1865; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-forth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 96. MISSISSIPPI.

rom 1881 to 1885; sen by the Jennerals to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Porty-sixth Congresses; age 66.

REPERSENTATIVE CHARLES E. HOOKER, resigned his seat in the Legislature to enter the confederate Army, in which he became Colonel of Cavalry; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-forth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses.

REPERSENTATIVE JAMES R. CHALMERS, member of the Secresion Convention in 1861, and Chirman of the convention's committee on Milliary affairs; entered the Confederate Army as a Captain in March, 1861; became Brigadier-General, and surrendered in command of a division; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 49.

MISSOURL.

SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL: connection

MISSOURI.

SENATOR PRANCIS M. COCKRELL: connection with the Confederate Army not described in his autobiography; was a Brigadier-General in Brown's division; age 46.

SENATOR GROGER G. VEST, member of the Confederate House of Representatives for two years, and of the Confederate Senate for one year; sent by the Democratis to the United States Senate in 1879; age 206-206.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN B. CLARK, JR., entered the Confederate Army as a Leutemant, and

the Confederate Army as a Leiutenant, an became a Brigadier General; sent by th Democrats to the Forty-third, Forty fourth Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 49.

REFAESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. HATCH, served in the Confederate Army as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, and from March, 1863, was Assistant Commissioner of Exchange; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Congress; age 47.

NORTH CAROLINA,

SENATOR MATTHEW W. RANSOM, Attorney; entered the Confederate Army and became a Major-General; sent to the Senate by the Democrats in 1872, and re-elected; age 54.

54.
SENATOR ZERCLON B. VANCE, Representative in Thirty fifth and Shirty sixth Congresses; entered the Confederate Army in May 1861, and became Colonel; Governor of North Carolina during the war; sent to the United States Senate by the Democrats in 1870, and was not admitted; Governor in 1875; sent to the Senate by the theory in 1876; sent to the Senate by the Demo-

in 1819; sent to the senter by the Deniocrats in 1879; age 50.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. KITCHIN, entered the Confederale Army in April, 1891, became Captain, and served through the war; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Congress; age 43.

REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH J. DAVIS, served in the Confederate Army as Captain; sent by CPRESINTATIVE #08EPR J. DAVIS, served in the Confederate Army as Captain; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 52. EPRESINTATIVE ALFRED M. SCALES, volun-teered as a soldier in the Confederate Army at the beginning of the war, and became a Brigadler General; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 53.

in prominent civil positions. It als appears that the same can truthfull aixth Congresses; age 53.

BRESENTATIVE WALTER L. STEELE, delegate to the Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1869; Secret. gate to the Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860; Secret-ary of the State Convention in 1861 which

ary of the State Convention in 1861 which passed the ordinance of secession; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 57.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT F. ARMFIELD, served in the Confederate Army as Lieutenant-Colonel; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Congress; age 51.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT B. VANCE, entered the Confederate Army as a Captain in 1861, and became a Brigadier-General in 1863; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 62. ted because they have not given to the publisher of the Congressional Direc tory an account of their military or civil service during the rebellion Of the 95 delegates now in Congress from the states lately in rebellion, 72 were prominent military or civil officers of the Confederacy. These men have brought with them to the capital, and placed in office there many other ex-Congresses; age 52.
\* SOUTH CAROLINA.

\* SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENATOR M. C. BUTLER, entered the Confeder ate Army in June, 1861, as Captain of Cavairy in the Hampton Legion, and became a Major General; sent to the Senate in 1877 by the Democratis; age 44.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON, served in both branches of the State Legislature before the war, and was a State Senator when the State seconded; served in the Confederate Army during the war, reacting high rank; elected Governor by the Democrats in 1876, and 1878; sent by the Democrats in 1876, and 4878; sent by the Democrats in 1876, and 4878; sent by the Democrats to the Legislature in 1865; sent by the Democrats to the Legislature in 1865; sent by the Democrats to the Legislature in 1865; sent by the Democrats to the Legislature for the Confederate Army in 1861, and became a Colonel; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Congresses, and the Confederate Army in 1861, and became a Colonel; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, age 52.

REFERSENTATIVE JOHN H. EVINS, served in

age 52, EPRESENTATIVE JOHN H. EVINS, served in

the Confederate Army as Captain of the Palmetto Sharpshooters; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Congress; age 50.
EPRESENTATIVE GEORGE D. TILLMAN, served
in the Confederate Army as a volunteer in the Confederate Army as a volunteer from 1862 until the end of the war; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Con-gress; age 54. TENNESSEE.

SENATOR JAMES E. BAILEY, served in the Confederate Army; sent to the Senate in 1877 by the Democrate; age 58.

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRISS, sent by the Democrates to Congress in 1852 and 1851; Governor in 1857, 1859 and 1851; served as a volunteer aid upon the staff of the Commanding General of the Confederate Army of Tennessee for the last three years of the war; sent to the Senate by the Democratic nary be said to the contrary; of the Senate by the Democratic and Decame Brigadier General; sent by the Democratis to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forth-Skith Congresses; age 28.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN F. HOUSE, member of the Confederate Provisional Congress; served in the C-infederate Army; sent by the Democratic but the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-skith Congresses; age 28.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN F. HOUSE, member of the Confederate Provisional Congress; served in the C-infederate Army; sent by the Democratic party in possession of every branch of the Confederacy and its leaders. There is no avoiding this conclusion. A Solid South, holding a major-lift in the Democratic cancus that dispersional Army of the State in 1851, and served through the war as Adjutant-General of the Provisional Army of the State in 1851, and served through the war as Adjutant-General aunder Harris; sent by the Democratic cancus that dispersional Army of the State in 1851, and served through the war as Adjutant-General of the Provisional Army of the State in 1851, and served through the war as Adjutant-General of the Provisional Army of the State in 1851, and served through the war as Adjutant-General of the Provisional Army of the State in 1851, and served through the war as Adjutant-General of the Provisional Army of the State in 1851, and served through the war as Adjutant-General of the Provisional Army of the State in 1851, and served through the war as Adjutant-General of the Provisional Army of the State in 1851, and where they have been—for any the Provisional Army of the State in 1851, and where they have been—for any the prov

JOB WORK.

Cards, Bill-Heads, Circulars, Posters,

EXECUTED TO ORDER.

IN THE Neatest and Promptest Manner,

AND AT REASONABLE RATES.

Apply Here Before Ordering Elsewhere

other than selfish reasons-voting the Democratic ticket, are drawing back from the inevitable logic of it; many saying that under these circumstances they will not vote for Hancock, but if they vote at all will vote for Garfield. Men all over the North, too, are be-

Forty fifth and Forth-sixth Congresses; age 55.

EPRISEISTATIVE JOHN D. C. ATKINS, sent to Congress in 1857 by the Democrats; served in the Confederate Army as Lieutenant Colonel; thrice elected a member of the Confederate Congress; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 55. Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age \$5.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES R. SIMONTON, entered the Confederate Army in April, 1861, and became a Captain; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Congress; age 42.

REPRESENTATIVE CASET YOUNG, served in the Confederate Army as Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Carroll's staff, and as Colonet of a cavairy regiment in Chalmer's division; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age not given.

TEXAS. ginning to consider more seriously the talk of the Democrats of the need of a change," and to inquire what pre-cisely is meant by it; how the material interests of the country and our busiless welfare are to be affected by it. ness welfare are to be affected by it.
In this city they see such activity in
business circles as has scarcely ever
been known before; the wholesale
houses in receipt of orders to such
an extent that packing for transportation is going on night and day, and the
streets are crowded with their loaded
draws and vans, stemphost these and Congresses; age not given.
TEXAS.

SENATOR SAMULL R. MAXEY, graduate of West Point, served in the Mexican war; entered the Confederate Army as Golone of a regiment raised by himself, and became Major General and Superintendent of Indian affairs; sent by the Democrats to the Senate in 1875; age 55.
SENATOR RICHARD COKE, served in the Confederate Army as a Captain; removed by Sheridan from the position of Supreme Court Judge, to which the Democrats had elected him; elected Governor by the Democrats in 1873 and 1876, and sent to the Senate by them in 1877; age 51.
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN H. REAGAN, member of the Fexas Secsion Convention in 1861; member of the Confederate Congresse Postmaster General of the Confederacy throughout the war; Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederacy of the Confederacy of the Treasury of the Confederacy of the Confederacy of the Treasury of the Confederate Army as Colonel and Adjutant-General of Texas; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 50.
REPRESENTATIVE G. DEFINE CONSTRUCTION of the Porty-sixth Congress and Forty-sixth Congress and F drays and vans; steamboat lines and drays and vans; seembook these and railroad companies doing a business that has no parallel; manufacturing of all kinds more prosperous and success-ful than at any previous period in the history of the country; new enterprises springing up in every direction, and of i ones enlarging their facilities and increasing their development; apital everywhere employed and ness interests and material welfare are concerned, is needed. Whichever way they turn they see the evidences of prosperity; the indications that the country has entered upon a long and safely prosperous career are abundant on every hand. They know—for every-body knows who thinks at all—that there is not a single item in this prosperity which the country owes to the party which has put General Han-cock in nomination. On the contrary, every item of it, from the solid basis of the Union, which was established under

Lieutenant-Governor, and removed by Sheridan as an impeliment to reconstruction; sent by the Democrats to the Fortysixth Congress; age 52.

Representative C. Upsox, served in the Confederate Army as a volunteer, with rank of Colonel; appointed by the Confederate Government Associate Justice of Arizona; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Congress; age 51.

Senator Robert E. Withers, entered the Confederate Army as a Major, in April. 1861, and became Colonel; sent to the Senator in 1875; age 50.

Representative Richard L. T. Beale, entered the Confederate Army as Lieutenant of Cavalry, and served through the war, becoming a Brigadier-General; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-firth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 51.

Representative Richard Congress, in which be served until the end of the war; member of the Confederate Congress, in which be served until the end of the war; member of Democratic National Committee since 1868, and sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fourth, Forty-firth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 51.

Representative Georges, in which be served until the end of the war; member of the Confederate Congress, in which be served until the end of the war; member of the Confederate Congress, in which be served until the end of the war; member of the Confederate Congress, in which be served until the condition of the Confederate Congress of the dollar that, then or a structure rests, to the very goodness of the dollar that, thanks of Reamington, and administration on which administration and the particular policies and all this social structure rests, to the lepton of the Democratic of Arizona. The very goodness of the dollar that, thanks and the Republican administration and the ward of the war and the particular policies. The whole is due to Republican administration and the war of the confederate Army as a Major, in April. 1801, and 1802 to the thinking men of the country, which of course affords the greatest endouragement to Republicans, it must be pencerate to the Confederate Army as a vounte Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 53.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN T. HARRIS, member of the Confederate Congress from 1833 to 1853; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 53.

REPRESENTATIVE EPFA HUNDON, member of the Secosion Convention in 1861; entered the Confederate Army as Colonel, was promoted after the batile of Gettysburg, and became a Brigadier-teneral; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 55.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES BUCHANAN RICHMOND, entered the Confederate Army as Captain, under Gen. John B. Floyd, and became Lieutenant Colonel; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-sixth Congress.

WEST VIRGINIA. scouted the idea, and some Democratic REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. KENNA, lawyer, newspapers laughed at it as a "Tribune person in the Confederate Army, sent by sware." But all the same, the rescality served in the Confederate Army; sent by the Democrats to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; age 32.

In commenting on this extraordinary record the Times says: These biographical extracts show that just one-graphical extracts show that just one-graphical extracts show that just one-graphical extracts of the United men, and the general disposition to find States (19) who occupied seats at the recent session of Congress were for-merly identified with the Confederacy out what is meant by a "change" fore voting for Hancock. The bad sign is that the desperate men who are so fierce for a "change," having both branches of Congress in their control, may after their defeat undertake a similar performance to that which lately failed in Maine.—New York States House o'llepresentatives-more than one fifth of that body. In taking these facts from the nearest book or

Present the historian, and Prof. Fawcett, of England, illustrate the will-power of those who, stricken blind by a calamity, have yet senieved success in life. Instead of mourning over the precious treasure of eyesight lost, they have gone to work. Adapting themselves to their situation, they have shown what training and persist ent effort could do. But James Good sell, who recently died in Burlington, Vt., was blind from his birth to his death—a period of ninety years. Yet what he did shows that even this ter-rible misfortune is not an insuperable betacle in the way of a man determined to make the most of himself.

In spite of his misfortune, he would swing an ax with dexterity, and felled trees; he was an accomplished grain thresher, and would frequently go alone a distance of two miles to thresh for a distance of two miles to thresh for the farmers, climbing the mows to throw down the grain; he could hoe

corn or garden stuffs as well as any-body, having no trouble to distinguish the weeds; he would set a hundred past fortnight can have failed to ob-serve two or three striking features of most people who can see, would load hay, and was so good a mechanic that he manufactured yokes and other farm articles with success. He had an excellent memory and was an authority on facts and dates. He could generally tell the time of day or night within a few minutes. One instance is given when he slept over one day and awoke at evening,

over one day and awoke at evening, thinking it was morning. For once he the question more seriously, and ask formed of his mistake slept another not be a very day of the would twelve hours. He was familiar with forest trees

and knew just where to go for any tim-ber desired. He could direct men where to find a chestnut, a maple or an oak, and the children where to go for

ould compute accurately and rapidly In olden days he was quite musically inclined, and like most blind people, he had a genius in that direction. He was at one time leader of the Presbyterian choir. To crown all, he

possessed one of the happiest of dispo-sitions, and was ever genial and cheerful. To this end his generally excellent health largely contributed.

The mourning color of the Turks is

Present-Cyrus E Perkins, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Peter Mors, deceased, matter of the estate of Peter Mors, one of the derives in said will named, praying amongst other thines 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 Perlina Morse and Leri. Thereupon it is ordered, that in similar 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 petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased error derived that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said-petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased error except that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said-petition, and the the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Lowell Journal a newspaper printed and circuitating in said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said; 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 circuitating in said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said; 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 circuitating in said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said county of Kent three successive weeks p



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WIDNEDAY, SEPI. 29

I,500 WILD BEASTS.
and Ornithological Wonders, in addition to the only

HIPPOPOTAMUS, Monster 5-Ton Rhinoceros, Sea-Lions, and Colossal Trained Wild Beast show and Colossal Trained Wild Beast



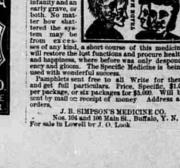
YOUTHFUL COLOR AND Assayer LIFE. Chemist

tions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE



LOWELL JOURNAL
LOYELA - MICH
A LAVE Paper in a Live Toron.

A



THE THE MALE IN THE PARTY MALE

MISCELLANEOUS. The loss at the fire at Manhattan Market New York, is \$1,500,000. The market hay sheds adjoining the block and ninety reight cars of the Hudson River Railroad are burned.

The passenger train on the LASt. L. R. due at Indianapolis, Thursday morning from St. Louis, was thrown from the track and four conches ditched, caused by a rail broken and removed from the track. Conductor Geo. Morris was instantly killed; no others were seriously injured.

A northeast storm, very severe prevailed in New York, Thursday, The track of the New Jersey & Southern Railroad between High-lands Station and Scabright was washed away, suspending all travel from New York via San-dy Hook.

dy Hook.

E. B. Parrow and son and a man named Custer were working at Shawhan's distillery at Independence, Mo., on Friday when a large wooden still, full of boiling mash, burst and they were completely cooked by the hot liquid.

Marshal O. Roberts died at Saratoga, Saturday morning.

Marshall O. Roberts dues a sea acoge, search day morning.

At midnight Saturday the great contest of 156 hours between horses and men at Chicago ended, and was won by one of the men. There were entered for the race 15 men and 5 horses, but at the close only three men and four horses were on the track. The score stands: Men—Byrne 578, Kaohne 532, Colsten 529. Horses—Betsy Baker 568, Rose of Texas 545, Bathman's entry 527, Dunnis entry 525. Therefore Byrne gets first prize of \$2,000, Betsy Baker (horse) the second prize of \$1,000. Betsy Baker (horse) the second prize of \$1,000. Betsy Baker was very laune at the close, and, in fact, all the horses were in very bad form at the close. The exhibition was bruial, and the spectators were much disgusted with the treatment of the animals.

The summer residence recently purchased

mats. The summer residence recently purchased by Professor Alexander Agassiz was burned at Gewport Sunday morning. It was located near Prof. Agassiz shouse and never had been occupied since it was built about five years ago, its owner being ill in Europe. It was worth about \$22,000; insured.

worth about \$22,000; insured.

A special from Austin, Minn, says that a fire Sunday morning burned a small house occupied by two old people, a man and his wife, hauned Purdy. The man was crippled and they lived ladne. Both were burned to death before succor could reach them.

I. M. Kalloch, of San Francisco, charged with killing Chas. De Young, was on Monday before the superior court and pleaded "once in jeopardy." The plea was entered on the ground that an information charging de-fendant with murder was set aside in May last

The Suevia and Britannic, arrived at New York Saturday, brought \$1,200,300 in gold. Mrs. Rebecca Lyon, the bearded woman, for many years traveling with Barnum's, Fore-eugh's and other shows, died Friday and was arried Sunday.

Mathias Dister, a saloon keeper 50 years old, was found hanging in an outhouse in Cleve-land Monday morning. Cause of suicide drink and unhappy domestic relations.

and unmappy dome-sic relations.

Living-ston, the Brooklyn faster, entered Monday on the seventh day of his abstinence from food. He says he feels weak but that his courage is good and he is bound to accomplish the task he has undertaken. The brush fires in the Grand Marais, Quebec, have been extinguished by the rain. The trail of the land ravaged is five miles wide and forty

of me many restance of the matter of the mat

iake steps to check the movement.

The internal revenue officers at Chicago on Tuesday captured an illicit still running at No. 394 North Water street as a vinegar factory, under the management of Thorst & Hemans, both of whom were arrested. Value of the outful about \$2,000.

Capt. William H. Thompson, of the steamship England, in the gale of September 10th, off the Newfoundland banks was washed from the large and lost. Age, 45.

Fourteen female missionaries from the Pres-Fourteen female missionaries from the Pres-byterian Board of Missions passed through Cheyenne, Tuesday, on their way to the Mor-mon settlements in Utah, Idaho and Western Wesselves

Wyoming.

Gen. Bushrod Johnson, who was a Major-General in the Confederate service, and since that a resident of Nashville, St. Louis and Brighton Jili, died at the latter place Monday. A mod broke into the jail at Springfield, Tenn, on Tuesday night and shot a negro named Ramsey who was awaiting trial on charge of murder. The mod then secured Jack Bell and Archie Jamieson, negroes arrested a few of murder. The mob then secured Jack Bell and Archie Jamieson, negroes arrested a few days ago charged with the murder of L. S. Laprode, who lived about seventeen miles from Springfield. They placed these two prisoners on horses and with them left town by the same road they entered. They halted seven miles from Springfield and hanged the two negroes on dogwood trees about seventy-five yards short.

apart.

Charles Livingston, the Brooklyn faster, who had entered upon the ninth day of a fast of forty-two days, abandoned the task on Wednesday. About 11 o'clock a man rushed into the hall and told Livingston his wife had committed suicide in consequence of her husband's determination to continue the fast against her wishes. Livingston hurried home, and found his wife in convulsions. He summoned a physician, who could not discover that Mrs. Livingston had taken any poison, and concludes that it only was a device on her part to get her husband home.

Two million five hundred thousand dollars

Two million five hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds were bought for the inking fund on Wednesday by the treasury. Rev. E. P. Adams, of Dunkirk, N. Y., has been deposed from the ministry of the Presby-terian Church by the Presbytery of Buffalo for heresy in preaching against the doctrine of eternal punishment.

The captains of the schooners More Castle and Victor, just returned from the Newfoundland fisheries, report being boarded by a large number of natives who used violence to prevent their fishing.

The bark Eriengh, from Port de Paix, Hayti, was towed into New York on Thursday, her whole crew having been taken down with yel-low fever. Two men died on the passage. In a collision on the Inter-Colonial Railway it Port Jolle, Ont. on Thursday, conductor Gazonow was killed. Freight badly dam-

aged.

The effort of Maud S. at Chicago on Thursday to beat the record of 2:1114 for a purse of 82,500, was not a success. However, the watches did not seem to agree, those outside of the stand making her time 2:101-12 to 2:11, while the time announced by the judges was 2:111-2.

The Trunk Line Joint Executive Committee convened in New York Thursday afternoon to receive the report of the standing committee, which was in session during the morning. The contracts which had been made during the past contracts which had been made during the past few weeks have been reported to the Commis-sioner and were found to be of small extent and to expire within a few days, and to present no obstacles to the full establishment and maintenance of rates. Regarding the export business it was decided that the full inland rate should be charged. All the trunk lines in the

country were represented.

Wm. Smith, of the firm of Farmame & Smith, merchants of Dannacus, Wayne Co., Pa., has disappeared and is a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000. Farmame is ruined and several firms at Cochecton, N. Y., lose largely. Smith is believed to have used the money for stock speculation.

etery was unveiled on Friday with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of a large number of spectators. Mr. M. Brosius, of Lancaster, Pa., was the orator.

ceremoules and in the presence of a narge number of spectators Mr. M. Brosius, of Laucaster, Pa., was the orator.

The defalcation of Paymaster Nelson of the army, appears to be much larger than was at first supposed. It is now reported to be over \$2,000. He is now in Canada.

Boston celetrated the 250 anniversary of its settlement, on Friday, with a grand military parade and civic festivities.

An accident at the Consolidated Imperial Mine at Virginia, Ner., on Friday, resulted in the death of nine men and one being danger onely hurt. At 3 o'clock the shift was coming off and a cage with ten men upon it had started for the surface when the cable broke precipitating them down the shaft some \$50 feet. Fourteen hundred feet of rope was piled upon them. Three men have been taken out, two of whom are dead, others are not expected to live. The following are the names of those killed in the Consolidated Imperial that right: Jno. Roach, Patrick Murphy, Dick Ryder, Thomas Megher, Mat Winser, Joseph Hannahan, William Corbett, Geo. Farnham, Jerry Sullivan. Most of the hoodies were terribly mangled.

A terrible explosion occurred Friday afternoon in a small wooden building occupied by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company as a fniminating building, at Bridgeport, Conn. At the time of the explosion five persons were at work in the building, and all are supposed to have been killed, as none have been seen since, and four bodies have been some filled and the supposed following are the names: J. Sullivan, aged 15; James Tohin, aged 17; Michael Deunysey, Jr, aged 23; William Fuerochinger, aged 45; Philander Clark, aged 50. The building was completely blown to atoms, and the debris blown a great distance.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch Thursday afternoon from the scene of Scaham colliery diseaser, says: Sixty-six men have been rescued and 139 are yet to be accounted for. The explorations have been stopped in connecquence of fire in two middle seams. Great anxiety is felt for those still in

elay of workers every four hours.

Boring for the Ariberg tunnel is actively progressing on the Austrian side of the mountain
und will shortly begin on the Swiss side. The
entire length of the St Gothard line is expected
to be in running order by April.

to be in running order, by April.

The queen of Spain has been safely delivered of a daughier. Both are doing well.

The condition of Asia Minor is lamentable, it contains 200,000 lawless refugees, who are without means of subsistance except by pillage.

The government inspector has officially announced his conclusion that the number of lead at Seaham from the colliery explosion is lose upon 165. ose upon 165.

close upon 165.

A correspondent of the Times at Calcutta reports that Gen. Sir Edwin B. Johnson has resigned his position as military member of the supreme council of India because of an intimation that he had incurred the censure of her najesty's government in connection with the ate misrepresentation contained in the war stimates. Gen. Donald Stewart will succeed im.

him.

There were 20 deaths from yellow fever and four from small-pox in Havana for the week ended Friday night last.

The nailmakers' strike in Worcestershire and Staffordshire has collapsed, the destitution of the men making it impossible for them to continue it.

Speaking of the strike at Accessorate the

the men making it impossible for them to continue it.

Speaking of the strike at Accrington the London Times says: Five thousand weavers will be immediately affected. The spinners must soon stop also, if the masters resolve to meet the strike by a lock-out throughout North and North-east Lancashire or run only three days a week as is probable. One hundred thousand operatives will be affected.

The new Finance Minister of Russia, M. Bunge, is said to have found the finances so disorganized and encrusted with defalcations that Gen. Melikoff has advised the Czar to appoint a commission to investigate the department, and it is believed the recommendation will be adopted, but the result will not be made public.

The latest note drawn up by the British Cab-

will be adopted, but the result will not be made public.

The latest note drawn up by the British Calinet and now communicated to the powers demands the cession of Dulcigno without further delay. Admiral Seymour has been invested with full powers to take up whatever position he considers the most advantageous for the purposes of the demonstration.

The news that the Montenegrins are marching on Dulcigno is confirmed by a late telegram, but it is impossible to ascertain whether Prince Nikita accompanies them. One of the aides de-camp passed through Ragusa on Wednesday. The Albanian League at Scutari has decided te dispatch additional forces to Tusi to threaten the invasion of Montenegro from that side. They were leaving Scutari Monday, and the Turkish Governor made no effort to prevent them.

A Lima correspondent of the Star and Her-

vent them.

A Lima correspondent of the Star and Herald writes, under date of August 21, that Hon.
L.P. Christiancy, American Minister, left that capital August 16, and sailed from Callao the same day in the United States steamer Wanchusett for the South, and adds: "Although it is generally believed he has gone to Santiago, the capital of Chill, my opinion is he has gone no further than Arica, there to meet some light personage from Chill, and probably the bearer of important dispatches from the White House, and not improbably some idea of what will be acceptable to the powers in Puru." The same correspondent says: Chill has met with a check where apparently she least expected it, and from a quarter she neither dare nor can despise; and intimates that England France and Italy have interfered.

A private telegram received at Berlin from

and may have interfered.

A private telegram received at Berlin from Warsaw announces that the rinderpest has appeared in the neighboring districts.

The British Consul at Van Armenia, has telegraphed Mr. Goschen, British Ambassador, that the Kurds have devasted thirteen Armenian villages

The Greek army now numbers 30,000. War naterial is rapidly accumulating, and it looks well for the purpose in hand being ripe by the nd of October.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has informed Servia that the fears ex-pressed of an impending Albanian incursion are needless.

# DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUE—City pastry brands 4 7525 00
State brands 4 7524 85
Minnesota patents 7 2628 00
Low grades 3 0423 25
Bye 4 6024 75 Hye

WHEAT—Extra white

No. 1 white

Amber

Bastxv—1 50g1 60 per 100 lbs.

Cons—42 d 47c per tu. Cons-42 d 47c per tw. Dats-33@37c per bu. BrE-60@165c per bu. Aprima-1 21 @1 30per

APPLES—\$ (2) gl. 30per bbl.
BETTER—Prime quality, 176221. Medium 14:3
17cts.
BEANS—Unpicked, 75c@1 00 per bu Packed,
\$1 40:21 50.
CRANERRIES—\$2 7(28 00 per bo.,
CREENS—\$3 00 per 100.
CREENS—\$3 00 per 100.
DRIED APPLES—10 per lb.
CRAD APPLES—10 per lb.
BGOS—Fresh 15:@16ts.
GRADES—Concords. 4c per lb. Delawares. 8:@
GRADES—Concords. 4c per lb. Delawares. 8:@

9:ts Bared, \$10.2816; loose, \$12.2\$14. Hors—\$1,230c per lb. Boxx—Strained, 10.212c per lb. Comb, 14.2

| Hosky - Strained, 10g/12c per 1b. Comb, 14;5 | Gots. | Gots.

8c; bacom, 1/3/c; extra mess beef 810 00g10 50 per bbl. dried beef 810 00g10 50 per bbl. dried beef 8ain-81 00g1 19 per bbl. 8ain-81 00g1 19 per bbl. 8ain-81 00g1 19 per bbl. 70ga70zs-80c per bu. 7ain-80c per bu.

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS.

Receipts of live stock at the Central yards last week were quite heavy, exceed-ing in amount any week during the sea-

erally selected their purchases from mixed lots.

Hoos—Receipts were not so large as the previous week and sales were brisk. Agents of railrosos at the stock yards say that shipments from this market week before last exceeded those of the same period last year by 100 carloads. Choice heavy hogs are quotable at \$4@4.55; store pizs and hogs at \$4@4.55.

SHEEF—There was a liberal supply for the week. Sales were brisk and prices firm. One lot very even, av 95 lbs, sold at \$4.30; lots averaging 80@90 lbs, sold at \$3.75@4.

\$8,75@4.

## Make the Best of Things.

We excuse a man for occasional de-

the hog. He caused animals to eat the inghe would have no boyabout him that lungs of tuberculous sheep, and tried inoculation by the blood and by milk, and found that the animals became diseased in every case. Similar effects were produced upon healthy animals which lived with taberculous ones.

who at once kicked it all to pieces, say-the process of the pieces would have no boyabout him that on such foolish in containing the would have no boyabout him the may be one shaped diseased in every case. Similar effects father bound him out as an apprentice is his precedence of the pieces of the pieces of the would have no boyabout him that is sook is or not, is so.

for them in New York. Subsequently the Earl, having heard of another large purchase of diamonds by a wealthy family of Manchester, Eng-land, from a New York firm, was led to ask this house for an estimate of the cost of such a necklace as he wish-ed. To his astonishment the firm offer-ed to surply it for less than £25,000.

dim light of the safe in which they are dim light of the sate in which they are kept they shine like so many bright stars. In viewing them at any angle their fire is as marked at one time as at another, so perfect are their proportions and so faultless the cutting. Besides the necklace are earrings and a brooch. The earrings are solitaires, watching the average of the same and the same and the same and the same are same and the same and the same are same as a same and the same are same and the same are same as the same are same as a same are same are same are same as a same are sa weighing twenty-six carats each, in exact harmony, as to color and shape, with the great stones of the necklace' The brooch is made to imitate one sf The brooch is made to imitate one sf the heraldic emblems of the Earl.o coat of arms. It contains seven large stones, weighing 144 carats, and six-teen smaller diamonds, weighing 60 carats. The cost of the earings and brooch is \$35,000. The whole set, val-ued at \$160,000, will soon be taken to England, and the name of the purchas-er will then be made known.—N. V.

### er will then be made known .- N. Y The African Diamond Mines.

The system of working—not to troub-le the reader with too much detail—is briefly as follows: The ground being picked loose by natives and broken up, s hauled out of the mines in tubs run ning on inclined wires, from these tubs it is transferred to a sifting cylinder, which removes the coarser stones, the remaining soil being mixed with water and slowly stirred in a flat pan of cir-cular form, by means of arms fitted with teeth, this pan varying from 6 to 15 feet in diameter, according to the amount of work to be done. The effect of this is to leave the diamonds, which are heaviest, at the bottom; the lighter are heaviest, at the bottom; the igues soil escaping over the edge of the pan, to be taken up by a dredger, and truck-ed away. At the end of a day's work, the contents of the circular pan are cleaned out and washed up in handsieves, when in turning over the sieve on the table the diamonds can be at once seen from their brilliance, some being of most perfect octahedron shape and

before it is fit to be washed, which of varies from 2s. to 15s, per load of 16 cubic feet, and the blue soil from 5s. to 30s—in some cases in Kimberly even reaching 60s. and 70s.— so that a claimholder who can wash from 300 to 400 loads per day has a fair chance of a good profit, the cost of working the yellow soil being about 3s., and the blue 6s. to 9s. per load. It is almost needless to remind the reader that diamonds when first taken from the earth are in a Gloucestershire remedy consists in the intext of the time.

bark, and withdrawn; a wart is transfixed with it till he feels a pain, and then the pin is again pushed into the tree. Every wart thus treated is said to die away gradually until they entirely disappear. A few years ago, we are told, that some trees might be seen they divided three times. The quality of seed used depends to be grown. Our plan is to sow a bushel and a quarter of red top, one peck and the index of a cured wart. In the place of a pin, a nail driven into an oak is reported to cure the toothache.

A Gloucestershire remedy consists in course increases the expense of manipson,
CATILE—Market was quite active under a local demand for butchers' stocks.
This grade of cattle had a better representation than at any market for some weeks. City butchers bought liberally in view of the fair week and consequently shipments east were not so heavy. The best quality of Michigan beef cattle in market averaging 1,000 and 1,200 be sold at \$3.69.50; stockers are quotable at \$2.5062.75. Butchers and shippers generally selected their purchases from mixed lots. as a curiosity, though specimens exceeding 100 carats in weight have on
rare occasions been secured. The value of a stone depends entirely on its
colors, shape, and freedom from spots
or flaws; those of faultless shape and
perfect whiteness taking the precedence of all others. The diamonds excoading 20 carats in weight, are mostly ceeding 20 carats in weight are mostly of various shades of yellow, a large white diamond being a comparative rarity.—Chambers's Journal.

## Boy Inventors.

Some of the most important inventions have been the work of mere boys. We excuse a man for occasional depressions, just as we endure a rainy day. But who could endure 365 days of cold drizzle? Yet there are men who are, without cessation, somber and charged with evil prognostication. We may be born with a melancholy temperament, but that is no reason why we should yield to it. There is a way of shuffling the should be shoul The invention of the valve motion to but that is no reason why we should yield to it. There is a way of shuffling off the burden. In the lottery of life there are more prizes drawn than blanks, and for one misfortune there are fifty advantages. Despondency is working these levers, he saw that parts blanks, and for one misfortune there are fifty advantages. Despondency is the most unprofitable feeling a man can have. One good laugh is a bomb-shell exploding in the right place, while shell exploding in the right place, while a strong cord and made one end fast to the urouser part of the engine, and the cret better than that of another.—La shell exploding in the right place, while spleen and discontent is a gun that kicks over the man who shoots it off. Some must have to get into heaven backward. Let us stand off from our despondencies. Listen for sweet notes, not discords. In a world where God has put an exquisite tinge upon the shell washed in the surf and planted a paradise of bloom in a child's cheek, let us leave it to the owl to hoot and the toad to croak and the fault-finder to complain. Take out-door exercise and slun late suppersif you would have

and shun late suppers if you would have a cheerful disposition. The habit of complaint finally drops into peevishness, and people become waspish and unapproachable.

M. Toussaint has been investigating the question of the transmission of the transmission of the book. He caused animals to eat the

Matching an Empress's Jewels. the idea of learning a trade, and he One of the largest purchases of diamonds ever made by a private buyer for personal use has been made by a member of the English nobility from a which he showed to his master. The member of the English nobility from a New York house. The negotiation began months ago. The nobleman, who may be called the Earl of A—, had long been anxious to get a diamond necklace which should be an exact fac-simile of the one worn by the Empress of Russia at the time ofher daughter's marriage to the Duke of Edinburgh, but the prices charged by the London, Paris, and Amsterdam dealers were far too high to suit the Earl's purse. The Czarina's necklace cost \$820,000; and aithough the price to a private person would have been less (since royalty always pays nearly 100 per cent. in excess of staple prices), still the Earl could not get what he wanted at a price he could afford to pay.

Last year, however, while at a reception given by Mrs. James Mackay, in Paris, the nobleman mentioned his desire to possess a duplicate of the Czarina's necklace; whereupon Mrs. Mackay suggested that he would succeed better in New York than elsewhere. She mentioned the fact that her own elegant diamonds would have for the min New York. Subsequently the Earl, having heard of another large purchase of diamonds by a battled Sarators Sentamber 2 1777.

that the first stars and stripes ever flung to the breeze was unfurled in the battle of Saratoga, September 2, 1777. This is a mistake that needs correcting. The honor of unfurling the first star-spangled banner belongs to the garri-son of Fort Stanwix, the site of which the cost of such a necklace as he wished. To his astonishment the firm offered to supply it for less than £25,000, or about \$125,000. After considerable negotiation, to insure that in size and quality the gems should be equal to those in the Czarina's necklace, the order was given. The necklace, the order was given. The necklace, the order was given. The necklace has just been completed, and is kept in the firm's safe until the head of the house takes it to London.

It consists of fifteen magnificent brilliants, graduated from about the size of a libert to the central store of nearly three times that size. The total weight of the fifteen stones is 640 carats. They are linked together by a nearly invisible setting, so that, as they lie on their bed of black velvet in the case, there is nothing to detract from the matchless brilliancy of the diamonds themselves. Even in the dim light of the safe in which they are kent they shipe like so many bright. New York regiment, to which Capt. Swartwout belonged. There is glory in the flag of our Union, and the honor of first unfurling it to the breeze be-longs to the gallant garrison of Fort Stanwix, which fought under the flag on the 6th of August, 1777, a day the events of which contributed more to the independence of the United States than is generally understood.

### Superstitions About Pins.

Why north-country people are so per-sistent in their refasal to give one an-other a pin, it is not easy to discover, as they themselves cannot give the origin and reason of this superstition When asked for a pin, they invariably say: "You may take one; but mind, I do not give it." Another fact asso-ciated with pins will doubtless interest those of the fair sex about to enter on the happy state of matrimony. Thus, it is still a prevalent belief in certain places that the bride, in removing her oridal robe and chaplet at the completion of the marriage ceremonies, must take special care to throw away every pin worn on this eventful day. Evil fortune, it is affirmed, will, sooner or later, inevitably overtake the bride who keeps even one pin used in the marriage toilet. Woe also to the bridesmaids if they retain any of them. bridesmaids if they retain any of them, as their chances of marriage will thereby be materially lessened, and anyhow they must give up all hope of being wedded before the following Whitsuntide. On the other hand, in Sussex a bride on her return home from church is often at once robbed of all the pins about her dress by her single friends present, from the belief that whoever possesses one of them will be married in the course of a year. Much sexcitement and amusement are occamarried in the course of a year. Much excitement and amusement are occasionally caused by the youthful competitors for this supposed charm; and the bride herself is not unfrequently

oak is reported to cure the toothache. A Gloucestershire remedy consists in rubbing the warts with a snail, after it has been pierced with a pin as many times as there are warts. As the snail by degrees withers away, so it is be-lieved that the wart impregnated with its matter will do the same.-London

# Select Savings.

The morality which Christ taught has not been exceeded by any.—Thomas Paine. It is a lively spark of nobleness to lescend in most favor to one when he

s lowest in affliction. Sir Philip Sid-The main object of the gospel is to establish two principles—the corruption of nature and the redemption of

Christ Jesus.—Pascal. It is with narrow-souled people a with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they

make in pouring out.-Pope.

A helping word to one in trouble often like a switch on a railroad track but one inch between wreck and smooth-rolling prosperity, -H, W. Beecher. All belief which does not render on

more happy, more free, more loving. more active, more calm, is, I fear, an erroneous and superstitious belief.— Lavater.

Bruyere. Boast not of escaping the justice of the gods; thou shalt receive thy due reward, either here or in the realms of Hades, or in a place more wild than these .-- Plato. We may have the confidence of an

other without possessing his heart. If his heart be ours there is no need of revelation or of confidence—all is open o us .- Du Coeur. Religion is a necessary and indispen

sable element in any human character, There is no living without it. It is the tie that connects man to his Creator, and holds him to His throne.—Daniel

THE FARM.

Improving Live Stock.

Throughout the great and growing agricultural States of the Northwest there are thousands of farmers who, for various reasons, most of which are insufficient, have made little or no im provement in the grade of their cattle. Occasionally one will be heard to argue that it doesn't pay; but this class is rapidly disappearing. A great ma-jority admit that the improved breeds mature earlier, take on flesh quicker, and convert grain and grass into beef or milk more economically than the common or native stock, but put in the plea of "can't afford to raise fancy stock." They point to perhaps the only man in their neighborhood who breeds thoroughbred cattle (probably some man of capital who has engaged in the business more as a rec. eation than otherwise), and say, "; ere is Mr. A; he has a thousand acres of land and plenty of money; he is able to handle high-priced cattle, but we poor farm-ers can't afford it." That is the deluers can't afford it." That is the delu-sion which prevents thousands of farmers in moderate circumstances from having anything to do with blooded cattle. We speak of cattle in particular, because, as a rule, this is the last class of stock which the or-dinary farmer commences to improve. It doesn't require a section of land, nor a hig hank account to make a

It doesn't require a section of land, nor a big bank account, to make a beginning. You need not go to England, nor even to a sister State, to get the 'blood' which is so sure to 'tell.' (Good, reliable breeders of Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins, Jersey's, etc., are scattered all through the States, and will supply, at reasonable cost, a young bull er a few cows, or whatever may be desired. A pure-blooded bull calf can be bought all the way from \$50 upwards, and bred to native cows, will give half-blooded animals which when grown, will sell readily at high will give half-blooded animals which when grown, will sell readily at high figures, when the "scrubs" are not wanted at any price. If any farmer says he hasn't \$50 to spare, let him join his neighbor, and own the animal in common. From this point of view the 'can't afford-it' plea disappears; for, if necessary, a pool of \$5 each can be formed. In just that way the breeders of Madison, Clinton, and other counties in Ohio, in early days, formed their associations for importing Short-horns from England, and the great results accomplished, point the great results accomplished, point the way for the common farmers of to-day.

-Nat. Live-Stock Journal. French Bees.

The bees are now being expelled from Paris by the Prefect of Police. A complaint lodged against these prover-bial patterns of industry brought the fact to light that some skillful specula-tor had established somewhere in the cutskirts of the gay capital no fewer. outskirts of the gay capital no fewer than a thousand beehives, with a busy community of about forty millions of subjects, who rob and torment their neighbors to an alarming degree. These winged brigands, as it seems, sally forth to prey upon the sugar boiling works with which the neighborhood is studded, and which proved to be a profitable substitute for honey-giving flowers. The owner of one of these sugar factories, who stands first in the list of complainers, calculates that bees inst of complainers, calculates that bees steal from him at the least twenty-five franc's worth of sugar a year. The workingmen of these establishments look with even more unfriendly eyes on the winged free-hooters, for they suffer in person for their greediness. When the workman leaves the factory he is often covered with a sticky layer. he is often covered with a sticky layer of sugar, and the watchful bees imme diately pounce upon him, and turn him into a field of pasture. In short, so many misdeeds are charged upon thes busy insects that it is not improbable the head of the police will issue an or-der for their banishment from Parisian soil.-Continental Gazette.

## Seeding Down Land.

There is no doubt that land to be of most perfect octahedron shape and as clear as crystal.

In the case of the blue soil, the process of washing is the same; but the latter has this disadvantage, that it has to be exposed to the sun and sprinkled with water for some weeks before it is fit to be washed which of warts, the patient is taken to an ash Thus, in Leicestshire, in the case of warts, the patient is taken to an ash tree, where a pin is first stuck into the bark, and withdrawn; a wart is transfixed with it till he feels a pain, and

Orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, tall meadow oat grass, and meadow fescue make an excellent mixture, and with red clover blossom about the same time. These grasses will be ready for mowing by the middle of June, and in the barn before the later grasses are in blossom. Our mixture of these grasses for an acre is orchard grass half a bushel, meadow fescue half a bushel, tall meadow out-grass and Kentucky blue grass one peck each, and in the Spring sow six pounds of red clover seed. It is highly important that the land should be well worked and well manured before the seed is sown.

Where hay is much needed and it is not desirable to plant sod laud, it may be plowed this week or next, turning the sod well over, and then harrow in some well rotted or fine manure, or if these are lacking then some special fertilizer, harrowing it well in, then fertilizer, harrowing it well in, then seeding down again, and next Summer' a good crop of hay can be cut. Few persons are aware of the amount of fertilizing matter there is in a sod turned under; and we have known of farms which have been greatly improved in the course of a dozen years, where the hay has been yearly sold off, by turning over the sod every three or by turning over the sod every three or four years and applying fertilizers. In order to do this it would be necessary order to do this it would be increasify for persons to understand the character of his land, so that he may knew what kind of fertilizers it will require. In fact, so important has the hay crop become that it is necessary that every grass which is to be made into hay should be a special study, so that its qualities may be well understood. qualities may be well understood. American Cultivator.

## Weaning Colts.

A little skimmed milk may be given with advantage at this period, especial-ly if the colt is not in good condition; but clean, sound oats, ground or un-ground, constitute the best of all grain ground, constitute the best of all grain foods for the colt. We prefer to have them ground, and, as cold weather approaches, we would add about one-fourth in weight of corn-meal, which helps to lay on fat and keep up the animal heat. A little oil-meal—say a pint a day—may also profitably be given with the oats for a rew months after weaning. Don't be afraid of webster.

Every man who writes a book; that book is himself. Whether he knows it or not, whether he wishes it or not, it is so. From every work, whatever it may be, mean or illustrious, there is shaped a figure, that of the writer. It is his recompense if he be great.—Victor Hugo.

When they shear sheep in Australia When they shear sheep in Australia they mean business, as may be imagined, when the flocks aggregate over 200,000 head. There are some proprie tors who own more than 500,000 sheep. Edoes & Co., of New South Wales, upon one of their sheep farms at Burrawary, had a sheep shearing which lasted ten weeks, and was concluded early in December, during which time no less than 206.123 sheep were shorn. no less than 206,123 sheep were shorn. To do this work 100 shearers, besides the regular farm hands, are employed

The Central New York Farmers' Club recently sent out invitations to its annual picnic with its initials heading the card of invitation. "C. N. Y. F. C. " (Alamante vad an old Ganger ing the card of invitation. "C. N. Y. F. C." indignantly read an old Granger, "ef that ain't the blamedest way to spell knife. This comes of yer spellin' reform." And he immediately sat down and wrote a wrathful letter to Professor North about it.

when he came home, and what time it was, for the life of him didn't dare to ask.—Hawkeye.

Dr. Montgomerie, a medical man in lieith, was standing in his shop door one morning when Will Pollock passed. This person was a fellow-lodger with Will Speir. Pollock made a pretended claim on the doctor:—"Your father was aun my faither 50 merks." "Is your father dead, Will?" queried the doctor. "Troth is he," answered the claimant. "My father is dead also," replied the physician, "and the twa can replied the physician, "and the twa can settle their accounts themselves when they foregather."

NEVER MISSED. Many of our readers may be benefited by the following reliable statement from Messrs. A Heilman & Sen, the well-known druggists of this city, who write: We have sold thousands of bottles of that valued medicine—lismburg Droperand every bottle that we have sold has always oured. It never missed. We recommend it as the best medicine we ever sold, and could furnish statements of cures sufficient to fill the largest paper printed.

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the best of all foods for the colt-and then there will be little danger of in-jury from overfeeding.—National Live Stock Journal.

SETEMUP'S STEAK .- Mr. Setemup

SETEMUP'S STEAK.—Mr. Setemup came down stairs to a 10 o'clock breakfast with a vacant countenance and a backward tendency in his hair that made his two eyes ache. He sat down at the table and picking up his knife and fork, glared in uneasy wonder at something in the platter before him. It had evidently been fried in butter and was intended for food. Mr. Setemup harpooned it with his fork and lifted it up bodily, gazing at it with ever increasing wonder. "What under the sun," he exclaimed at last, "is this thing?" "Well," replied his patient wife, with just a shadow of a sigh, "it looks like your new soft felt hat, and that is what I thought it was, but you pulled it out of your pocket when you came home this morning and said it was a nice porter-house steak and you wanted it broiled for breakfast. You need't give me any of it; I'm not needn't give me any of it; I'm not hungry." And Mr. Setemup, who was just wild to know what else he said

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