

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

VOL. XVII.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

No. 39.

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS BY

E. ROSCOE REED,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Our advertising rates made known by application at this office.
Business notices five cents per line for each insertion.
Marriage, birth, death and church notices inserted free.
Obituary comments resolutions, cards of thanks etc., will be charged for at a reasonable rate.
Correspondence from every school district in this local is solicited containing local news.
Anonymous communications not inserted under any circumstances.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Railroads.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE NORTHVILLE—DET. TIME.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
Mail.	9:44 A. M.	Mail.	9:37 A. M.
Express.	10:13 P. M.	Express.	2:30 P. M.
Day Ex.	7:03 P. M.	Mail.	8:45 P. M.
Night Ex.	2:30 A. M.	Night Ex.	1:26 A. M.

First-Class Steamers operated by this company run daily between Ludington and Milwaukee leaving the former place on the arrival of the fast Day Express from Detroit and Toledo.

DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP. Everything in the barbering line done in the most workmanlike manner. Shop in Connelly building.
J. W. FULLER, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. M. ARMS PRONG, Physician and Surgeon. Office over A. M. Randolph's Drug Store.

E. S. WOODMAN, attorney at law. Office at residence, 211 Main street Northville Mich. Office hours from 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.

E. N. ROOT, Dentist. Will attend to the duties of his profession, making a specialty of filling decayed teeth and treatment of diseased ones. Better artificial teeth for less money than can be furnished elsewhere. Office over Lapham & Perkins Dry Goods store.

SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. ALLEN M. HARMON POST, NO. 318. G. A. R. Department of Michigan, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. Visitors made welcome.
J. K. LOWDEN, Com. M. S. NICHOLS, Adg't.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.—Union Council No. 5, meets in Chosen Friends hall the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock.
B. G. WEBSTER, C. W. H. AMBLER, Sec'y.

ROYAL ADALPHIA.—Star Conclave, No. 9. Meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month. J. H. Sutton, Commander, J. W. Fuller, Secretary, J. H. Burgess, Treasurer.

C. E. CLARKSON, Sign and Fresco Painting, Wall Tinting, and Decorations in Paper Grains, etc.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal. Hours of Service: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. F. R. Best, Sup't. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Class meetings on Sunday at 6:30 p. m. and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Strangers are invited to all services.
REV. J. M. VAN EVERY, Pastor.

Presbyterian. Sunday Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. All will be made welcome.
Young People's Society meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
EV. G. E. PADDAK, Pastor.

Baptist. Hours of Service on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at close of the morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Strangers are invited.
REV. L. G. CLARK, Pastor.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President.—S. BOWEN.
Clerk.—D. A. W. H. NICHOLSON.
Treasurer.—BARTON A. WHEELER.
Assessor.—WILLIAM H. AMBLER.
Street Commissioner.—E. VANDERBURG.
Marshal.—P. E. WHITE.
Constable.—H. LOUNT.
E. N. ROOT, W. H. BISHAM, O. M. JOSELYN, BRENDEN CLARK, FRANCIS R. BEAL, O. F. CAMPBELL, Trustees.
Council meets first Tuesday evening of each month.
Chief of Fire Department.—E. B. WHITLOW.
Meetings of the Fire Company the first Wednesday evening of the first Tuesday of the month in the Council rooms.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Moderator.—Dr. J. M. SWIFT.
Director.—W. H. AMBLER.
Assessor.—O. M. JOSELYN.
Trustees.—F. R. BEAL, Dr. J. M. BURGESS.
NOTICE.

WE ARE ANXIOUS.

That every young lady should know what a delicate and hairless beauty is to be found in Hamilton's Oriental Balm. It is absolutely harmless, and it makes the complexion so soft and brilliant, so purely transparent, that Tan and Freckles, that one would only be able to detect by the aid of a magnifying glass, are entirely removed. Sold by Geo. C. Hueston.

TOWN TALK.

Additional locals on fifth page.

Read Hutt's Bros' new advertisement.

Mrs. L. F. Long, of Ohio, is visiting friends in town.

The roads to the huckleberry swamp is well patronized these days.

Miss Fannie Hastings of St. Louis, is visiting Mrs. Rev. L. G. Clark.

Rev. G. E. Paddock takes his vacation beginning after next Sunday.

Mr. E. R. Reed is receiving a visit from her father—V. Cook, of Ann Arbor.

Barber shop No. 3 closed after a short, uneventful and unprosperous life.

Work continues on the saloon building on the corner of Dunlap and Center streets.

Next Sunday Rev. J. M. VanEvery and Rev. E. B. Baurroft, of Holly, will change places.

FOUND.—A shawl. The owner can have same by proving property and paying for this local.

The street sprinkler has had to put in full time this season as it has received no benefit from rains.

Charlie Butler was not quite as well the forepart of the week but at time of writing is a little better again.

On the morning of August 1st Rev. J. M. VanEvery will discourse upon that much disputed doctrine "Eternal Punishment."

Last week Tuesday while Mrs. Fred Fry, of Farmington township, was out berrying on their farm, she died very suddenly from paralysis.

Dr. Armstrong's family have moved from the Pomeroy house on Randolph St. and now occupy a part of Mrs. Scott's house on West Main St.

Maple Rapids has just suffered another damaging fire. The sawmill and our factory were consumed last Friday morning. No insurance.

Dr. N. C. Hall, the alleged wife poisoner of Oakland County, is under arrest in Wisconsin for poisoning his second wife, who died last month.

J. W. Fuller has moved his barber shop into the corner of the hardware store of George E. Waterman & Co. where he will continue the business.

The addition to the School Furniture factory is about completed and as soon as their new machinery comes they will put about fifty extra men at work.

The Knock murder case again looms up. William Horgan, of Detroit has been arrested for the crime. The motive assigned for the deed is money.

A large company of Northville people took in the cheap excursion to Detroit last Thursday. A league game of base ball and horse races were the principal attractions.

Miss Mary Wheeler returned from Detroit last week where she has been for some weeks for her health. She was not benefited much by her treatment there and returns not benefited any.

Wednesday morning a strange young man was making a rail fence on the sidewalk. He was promptly run in by Marshall White. 'Tis right to get them off the street as soon as possible.

We have at this office, several certificates for reduced railroad rates to attend the state Prohibition convention which meets at Lansing next Wednesday. Parties who have not already secured their certificates should call and get them.

Sunday morning there appeared on the staff on top of the saloon building on the corner of Dunlap and Center streets, a black flag with "Defiance No. 4" painted on it. The flag may bid defiance but it was in mourning over something as it was only hoisted at half mast.

J. D. Covert lost a valuable cow last week. She got out or was taken out of the pasture and he has been unable to find any trace of her since. It is strange that a large cow can disappear so suddenly and completely from view. She was of light red color with a white spot on her forehead; about twelve years old. Anyone knowing of her whereabouts will confer a favor by informing him or dropping postal to box 405.

The State Teachers' Institute for Wayne County will be held at Wayne commencing at 10 o'clock Monday morning, July 26, and closing at four o'clock Friday, August 6. Full particulars in regard to board, etc. may be obtained by addressing Mr. Cholett Cady, Wayne.

Prof. Cheever, wife and daughter finished their visit here Thursday morning and left for Cassopolis where they will spend a few days before returning to their home at Three Rivers. He received a cordial welcome while here and remembers his residence here with pleasure.

Thomas Fitzgerald, who was wanted for the murder of Thomas Quinn, of Detroit, was captured in Lansing Saturday night. After leaving Detroit he went to Mt. Clemens, Lapeer and then to Lansing. Photographs of him had been all over the state yet he stopped in those places and was not detected.

Members of the order of Odd Fellows gave a basket picnic at Island Lake last Sunday claiming it under the sanction of that order. For an order that claims to be founded on the teachings of God and the Bible to be giving Sunday picnic's belies their professions and a continuance will but bring reproach and downfall to the order.

The village is getting large enough now so that the names of streets should be posted at all corners, description of property and direction to strangers is made by street corners and yet there are many persons who do not know but two or three streets in the place. The board should have the names of the streets posted at every corner.

The attention of lumber dealers is called to the advertisement of the Delta Lumber Co., which appears in to-day's issue. The trade will do well to investigate the advantages offered by this concern. Their annual product is eighteen million feet and their yard covers thirteen acres. They are manufacturers in the fullest sense of the word, and their facilities are unexcelled. Correspondence is solicited with the trade only.

After 45 years experience as printer and journalist D. R. Locke, famous as "Nashby," arises to remark: "I had rather undertake the management of a Detroit daily than that of the humblest country paper in the state. In the one instance you have, or should have, trained men under you; in the other you are yourself the trained man in all the department. If anyone thinks the conducting of a country newspaper is an easy position, he wants to try it as I did, fifteen long, though not unpleasant years.

Some days ago George Hinman, who lives west of here on the base line road, had his pocket-book containing \$60 stolen from him. For considerable time he had no suspicion as to who took it. Last week Thursday two men who had been working for him, Edward Felton and George Burrows, left unexpectedly and on them, then, his suspicions fell. They went to Detroit, he followed and notified Perlin White who watched the young men and soon found evidence to cause their arrest. On them was found Mr. Hinman's pocket-book and part of the money. They were brought here and turned over to the sheriff of Oakland County and are in jail at Pontiac. We understand one of them admits the charge.

Last Saturday afternoon white Clark M. Sly, a wealthy and prominent farmer who lives just west of Plymouth village was going in company with his two sons to the huckleberry swamp north-west of this place the neck yoke strap broke letting the end of the tongue onto the ground. The horses became unmanageable and Mr. Sly was thrown to the ground striking on his forehead. His head was thrown back to such an extent as to dislocate his neck. He lived until Monday night when he died. He was a member of the Masonic order and had joined with the Sir Knights of this place in instituting the new Commandery. They attended the funeral in a body. Thus before they are fairly organized they are called upon to bury one of their number and their new charter will at once go into mourning.

WAR RECOLLECTION.

FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

On the morning of the 9th of May, Gen. Sheridan started his command in the direction of Fredericksburg, reaching the heights of St. Marie, they were headed to the right and marched until ten o'clock, when we were halted and our horses allowed to graze.

Again marching steadily at four o'clock, arriving at a four corners called Tillburg, the command was stopped for a rest and feed. Soon a commotion took place and the first Michigan were called out and rapidly moved on, crossing the North Anna River just below an old mill. The First Michigan, upon gaining the bank were speedily put on the road and very soon retook 400 of our infantry under guards on the way to Richmond. It was short work to release them and put their captors under their care.

Beaverdam Station was but a few rods off and the arrangements were made for their immediate trip to prison. It was most beautifully upset and the supplies at the station were distributed without a requisition from the rebel commissary. We took up the track, destroyed three trains of cars, two locomotives and the station with its contents. After all we had done the rebels were not satisfied but commenced to fire on us and we were obliged to get away from the light of the fire. They continued to annoy us all night and as soon as possible in the morning a start was made, well filled up, too. We formed the rear guard and it was not necessary to keep stragglers from falling back. Many fences in the State of Virginia are made by driving stakes in the ground about one foot apart and standing four feet high then weaving brush thickly between them making a solid hedge and when dried burns readily. Between two such fences the road ran and both had been set on fire. Through this we had to make our way for some distance hurried up by bushwhackers. We made our way to the South Anna River, at Ground Bridge and encamped for the night, at noon on the following day we had advanced to within seven miles of Richmond and here we found the enemy in our front, artillery, cavalry and infantry. A general engagement was brought on by Gen. Devin's brigade and his loss was very heavy. He sent to Gen. Oyster for assistance, who asked for, and obtained, the First Vermont, and with this addition he at once took the offensive, going upon the field the Second brigade fell back, with the First Michigan and First Vermont regiments formed for the charge he dismounted the balance of the brigade with orders to unsling carbines, they were ordered to enter a piece of timber and fight on foot. The enemy across an open field as so posted in timber. The First Michigan led the advance on the right with the First Vermont for support. Just as the order came to forward an officer was seen with his staff near the rebel artillery directing the rebels. One of the men of Co E spoke to the Colonel and asked to await the effect of his shot, he thought it not worth while, but the shot was fired and the second one followed when the officer was seen to reel and fall from his saddle. The Colonel turned and thanked him making use of the expression: "You have made a spread eagle of him." No one knew who he was at the time but it was soon made known that it was Gen. Stuart. The man's name who fired the shot was John A. Huff. He had been one of Berdan's Sharpshooters and at a trial of skill at target shooting on Arlington Heights was presented with the medal as the best shot in the command. He was afterward killed in the battle of Howe's Shop. The cavalry charge was a success; the lines as steady as though on parade went down the field and when under cover of the ravine, a quick flank movement was made, then by a left wheel they were again brought into line and made the ascent of the hill. The rebels saw the ruse, wheeled their pieces and discharged them but their range had been lost and the charging squadrons passed over the ground and took them with the loss of six men.

the skill in the flank movement the loss must have been a fearful one as they were doubly charged with canister. The loss of the dismounted men was seven, many were killed and more wounded, but the field was won and held. The dead were buried, the wounded were cared for as well as possible, possession of the ground maintained until midnight, when we stole silently down the Pike toward Richmond. We relieved their pickets and made them prisoners. Nearing the lines of fortification around the city an alarm was made, the column stopped and the cause was inquired into. Torpedoes had been placed along and two of them had been exploded. The prisoners were hurried to the front and required to dig them up. The column again started and as day began to break were massed for food.

(To be continued.)

DIED.

EVANS.—On Tuesday, July 20, at the residence of her mother—Mrs. A. J. Popper, of this place—Lucy May Evans, daughter of David Evans and wife, of Ypsilanti, aged 13 years and 8 days.

All the Railroads in Michigan will give reduced rates to all persons desiring to attend the State Convention held at Lansing, Wednesday, July 28. Certificate rates will be required. Those desiring special rates should make application at once, for certificates to Wm. A. Taylor, Lansing.

BUSINESS FLASHES.

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE, which cost fifty five dollars, is for sale at M. E. parsonage for ten dollars.

NEW STOCK OF

Jerseys just received at Hutton Bro's.

CLAIRVOYANT

Madame Lodent will be pleased to see all those who wish to know the future, at Mrs. O'Donnell's on Dunlap street from Saturday July 31 to Aug 2.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Having the agency of the Domestic Sewing Machine for this territory we invite all persons desiring one of this celebrated and favorite machines on trial to leave word at the store of Hutton's and their order will be attended to at once. Or address R. F. Allen, Wayne.

STOCK BOARDS

All grades at Robinson & Cady's.

HARD AND SOFT WOOD

Of all kinds at Nevison's.

TEAM HARNESSSES

From \$28 to \$35 at Nevison's.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.

CATARH CURED health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free Sold by Geo. C. Hueston.

HUTTON BROS

Give a good genuine cast steel hand saw with one pound of Jersey Cream Baking Powder.

A NEW WOOD YARD

In town. E. W. Smith has a supply of all kinds of hard and soft wood at bottom prices. Short and split wood constantly on hand.

MOULDINGS

A new and complete Stock at Robinson and Cady.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Inquire of C. A. Hutton or L. W. Hutton.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. Sold by Geo. C. Hueston.

AGRICULTURAL SALT

and Land Plaster at Robinson & Cady

OATS

Bought for cash at Smith's.

CHEAP FOR CASH

I will sell my house and lot at east end of Dunlap street for the wonderfully low price of \$900. Examine it and see M. Mauk

JAMES ARMSTRONG

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by Geo. C. Hueston.

PERFUMES

Imported and Bottled at C. E. Hueston

and all the best perfumes and toilet articles.

For a full list of goods and prices call on Geo. C. Hueston.

Every man has a two-fold responsibility resting upon him. First, he is responsible for all the bad things he does. Second, he is responsible for all the bad things other people do which he might prevent.

The Republican party must swallow Prohibition straight or lose the Prohibition vote; and if it gains the Prohibition vote it must lose the liquor vote and the vote of moderate men, who are opposed to Prohibition. Republican anti-saloon conferences and conventions cannot help the party out of this dilemma.—Sun.

The Republicans of Maine thus put themselves on record in reference to "Prohibition don't prohibit." "This state convention now declares in answer to misrepresentations in many quarters, that the general effect of the Prohibitory law has been beneficial and has proved in a marked degree helpful to the cause of temperance in Maine. It has largely reduced the consumption of alcoholic liquors and has in many ways contributed to the moral and material welfare of the state."

Now if constitutional prohibition can be made to succeed in Maine so that great political parties admit it in their platforms, will someone tell us why it will not succeed in Michigan? Why do Republicans in this state suggest local option when their party admits the success of prohibition in a neighboring state? Is the answer not found in the fact that in Maine the party has not as large a liquor element to hold in its ranks? And while holding them there what hope is there for a decided stand on the prohibition question?

Editor Record;

Possibly you think by this time that the promised report is not to be forthcoming but you see I am with you finally.

A small party of Michigan teachers collected in Chicago last Saturday noon, reached this capital city of the far-famed grasshopper state, yesterday via the Santa Fe Route. We find it dry, dusty windy, and 110 in the shade,—quite as much heat as a Michigan man can endure well. Exceedingly great care is necessary for us from northern climes or the Kansas weather may be too much.

A little walk around the city and the inspection of the new State House in process of construction show us that Topeka will very soon outstrip our own state capital. Beautifully located on both sides of the Kansas or Kan, as it is called by the natives, connected by an iron bridge fully 1000 feet long is Topeka a city of 32000 inhabitants with not a single saloon or place where intoxicants can be obtained. Prohibition does prohibit effectually in Topeka and in nearly every city of this great state I am told that in parts of the city where twelve or fifteen drunken men a day was an average sight, now one a month is scarcely seen. A business man on the north side, told me this morning that taxes were no higher nor was the city treasury in debt as so many enemies of Prohibition are constantly croaking.

The National Educational Association has not opened yet, but will this evening at eight o'clock.

Probably five thousand teachers are here now from almost every part of this great commonwealth, and there are expected about one thousand more. It certainly is an inspiration to see, hear, and occasionally meet the men who are really moulding our educational affairs. Undoubtedly that is the greatest good to be attained at these national assemblies.

I have not fully decided yet upon my return route but expect now to go a little farther west into Kansas, then north into Nebraska visiting Omaha and Council Bluffs thence directly across the state of Iowa to Chicago omitting Minnesota this time.

The Michigan men I have seen here are Sill and Hull of Detroit, Halsey of Battle Creek, Slawson of Houghton, Stewart of Monroe, Pickell of Ludington, Tibballs of Escanaba, Osenga of Otsego.

But I will not weary you with any further remarks now. Possibly more after my return to Michigan.

Yours very truly,
A. F. WEBSTER

Michigan has 48 daily, and 493 weekly newspapers.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Prohibition, Lansing, July 28.
Republican, Grand Rapids, Aug 25.
Greenback, Grand Rapids, Aug. 17.
Democratic, Grand Rapids, Aug. 18.

A Live Detroit Paper!



THE DETROIT EVENING JOURNAL

Has been GREATLY IMPROVED during the past six months and is now THE BEST EVENING PAPER published in this State.

IT IS THE ONLY AFTERNOON PAPER

IN MICHIGAN THAT RECEIVES AND

PUBLISHES THE FULL DAY

Associated Press

DISPATCHES.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

Receives a greater number of TELEGRAMS FROM THE STATE than any other paper in Detroit.

THE EVENING JOURNAL'S

Reports of the Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and New York GRAIN AND STOCK MARKETS are more complete and cover up to a later hour than those of its contemporaries.

(This is an important item for the Business Men and Farmers of Michigan to consider.)

THE EVENING JOURNAL'S

LOCAL NEWS is Bright and Accurate; its EDITORIALS are Independent, Comprehensive and Pointed.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

is CLEAN and possesses Features of SPECIAL INTEREST TO LADIES.

THE EVENING JOURNAL is delivered BY CARRIER at 10 Cents per Week, or sent BY MAIL at the rate of \$5.00 per Year, postage prepaid.

A Big Hit And A Home Run.

A Nice Lot of Marble Top Chamber Suits.

Just received and they have come to be sold and sold they will at a low figure. Come and see them and you will not go to the city or elsewhere for a bed room suit.

TAKE NOTICE.

To the comfort of the Northville Recreation club and others, buy a WIRE HAMMOCK. They will neither rust, sag or soil the finest fabric. No holes for children to fall through.

Be sure and keep an eye on our window for fine Oil Paintings and the boss gourd frames. Framing we can do to suit you.

Oh! yes, just call and see us and we will make you smile with good bargains.

SANDS & PORTER.

LUMBER
DELTA LUMBER CO. DETROIT MICHIGAN
(Annual Product 15,000,000 Feet)
Are prepared to furnish all grades of PINE, Spruce or Dressed, guaranteeing unexcelled Mill Work, and uniform grades. Having our own Mills, ample Dock and Yard (15 acres) room, can make it to the interest of the trade to correspond with us. Can ship to Southwestern trade advantageously. We use the Lumberman's standard Telegraph Code.

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
SYRACUSE STEEL BEAM PLOW.
SYRACUSE SWIVEL PLOW.
SYRACUSE SULKY PLOW.
SYRACUSE STEEL FRAME CULTIVATORS.
Our Steel Beams, Joints and Wheel Standards will not Break or Bend.
Correspondence solicited. Send for Catalogue.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss. In the matter of the estate of Jabez W. Elliott, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, William H. Ambler, Administrator of said estate, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate for said County of Wayne, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at public vendue, the highest bidder from in front of the court, on York street, a parcel of land known and described as follows: Commencing in the center of the highway called Yerkes street in the village of Northville, County and State aforesaid, at the south-east corner of a parcel of land owned by Luther Clapp, thence north along the east line of said Clapp's land to lands owned by William J. Little, thence east to west line of lands owned by J. N. Elliott, thence south to the center of the highway, thence west a corner the center of the highway to the place of beginning, on the 24th day of July, at one o'clock p. m. of that day.
WILLIAM H. AMBLER,
Administrator.
Dated June 8, 1886.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 31st of July, 1878, which mortgage was executed by John H. Hall, Administrator of said estate, to Ann Davidson, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, in liber 129 of mortgages, on page 223, on the 7th day of July, 1886, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Ann Davidson to George H. Hall by assignment bearing date February 2d, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, in liber 212 of assignments of mortgages, on page 428, on the 2d day of February, 1884, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and Sixty-six cents (\$1316.66) and an attorney's fee of Thirty-five Dollars provided by law and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof whereby the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the west or Griswold street door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in said County of Wayne, State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne.

Said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered eight (8) and nine (9) of Johnson's subdivision of the George B. Porter farm, being part of private claim Nos. 20 and 21 north of the Chicago Road in said City, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Wayne.

GEORGE H. HALL,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Att'y for Assignee.
Dated May 31, 1886.

PARISIAN LAUNDRY
STEAM LAUNDRY
DETROIT

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

CLOSING OUT SALE

We will commence on Saturday, July 24th, and offer our entire stock of summer goods, consisting of

LAWNS, WHITE GOODS, KHIRBER CLOTHS. BUNTINGS, GLOVES

at greatly reduced prices. Parasols at cost.

Don't forget that we are selling

DRY GOODS. NOTIONS. GROCERIES

of the best quality and all goods warrant-

ed. For square dealing and low prices go

to the new Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

C. A. & W. H. HUTTON.

LUMBER! LUMBER! ROBINSON & CADY

Are prepared to furnish anything in the line of Building material. Consisting of

BILL STUFF, STOCK BOARDS, SHINGLE, LATH, FLOORING, SIDING, DROP SIDING, MOULDINGS, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, etc.

We have also on hand

AGRICULTURAL SALT, LAND PLASTER and a full line of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. All of which are being sold at a very low price.

Flour \$5.00

Northville Mills, Full Roller Flour will be sold by me for \$5.00 a bbl in sacks. The 2d grade of the same for \$4.00 per bbl in sacks.

E. SIMONDS,
NORTHVILLE ROLLER MILLS.

Feed of all kinds. Corn Meal \$20 per ton. Corn and Oats 1,00 per hundred. Cob crushing and grinding.

Palace Steamers. Low Rates.
Four Trips per Week Between
DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND
St. Ignace, Chubbuckan, Alpena, Harrisville,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontonagon, Mackinac City,
St. Clair, Oshtemo, Huron, Sable Island City.
Every Week Day Between
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Special Sunday Trips during July and August.

OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS
Rates and Itineraries of Trips will be furnished
upon application to
C. D. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Pass Agent
Detroit & Cleveland Steam Lines.

THE STATE.

THE KNOCH TRAGEDY REVIVED

Wm. Horrigan, a Notorious Character, Arraigned for the Murder.

William Horrigan, a well known character in the criminal history of Detroit, has been arrested and arraigned for the murder of the Knoch family near that city in December last. Horrigan is an Ionia convict, and was released from that place but a few days ago before his arrest upon the charge. The arrest was made by Detective Stadler of Detroit, who has been at work on the case from the time the murder was committed.

The first clew was obtained in the Wayne county jail. There were two prisoners confined therein awaiting trial for a penal offense. On reading a paper containing a description of the murder of the Knoch family and the burning of the house to hide the crime, one of them slapped his knee and exclaimed:

"I can call the turn!"

His fellow prisoners were of course afflicted with natural curiosity to learn more about the affair, and he gratified their curiosity by telling them as much as he cared about the perpetrators of the terrible tragedy. The two prisoners were shortly afterward sent to state prison, and the declaration coming to the ears of Sheriff Stollwagen, he appointed Detective John Stadler to work up the case.

The latter interviewed the two prisoners, who declared that several weeks before the Knoch tragedy, Wm. Horrigan spoke to them on the subject of a job which he had in contemplation. The job was the robbery of a market gardener who lived in a retired house near Woodmere cemetery, who always had a large sum of money in his possession. He said the job would be a perfectly easy affair, and that they would be sure to have a goodly amount of "swag" without any trouble afterward.

The next job was to find Horrigan. He was traced to Battle Creek, and thence to Marshall, where he committed a larceny and was sent to the Ionia house of correction for four months. He was taken from prison on a warrant issued by Justice Kurth on complaint of John Stadler on the 9th inst., and brought to the county jail in Detroit, where he has been incarcerated.

His arrest and incarceration have been heretofore kept secret, in the hope of also capturing his accomplice in crime.

A reporter of a Detroit evening paper interviewed Horrigan in jail. He is apparently about 33 years of age, dark-complexioned, and talks quite intelligently. He spoke freely and unreservedly, and complained of not being allowed to see his relatives and friends or lawyers. He had seen Lawyer McGrath through the door of ward, but the turnkey would not allow any conference. He had never lived in Springwells, but lived last winter with his sister at the corner of Tenth and Porter streets. His sister moved to Kansas and he then boarded with another relative in the western part of the city. On Dec. 20 he went to Battle Creek to visit a relative, and also in the hope and expectation of getting work at his trade as a moulder, in which he was successful. He acknowledged that he was afterwards sent up for four months to Ionia, at which place he was arrested.

Detectives Stadler states that the prisoner was in Detroit on Dec. 23 and 24, last.

On the night of December 15 last, the cottage of Frank Knoch, in the little village of Woodmere, about five miles west of Detroit, was burned. The remains of the owner, his wife and two small children were found among the ruins. After careful investigation it was finally decided that the family had been murdered and the building burned to conceal the crime. Knoch was believed to have had several hundred dollars in money about the house. He owned 17½ acres of land and was known to have realized about \$1,500 from the sale of cabbages. He had paid a portion of this sum to D. J. Campan of Detroit on the land and the remainder was unaccounted for.

Bullet holes were found in the skulls of Knoch and his wife. Owing to several suspicious circumstances which developed during the investigation, Mrs. Christian Knoch, mother of the murdered man, and Gustavus and Herman, two brothers, all residing together at the Knoch homestead in Springwells, were subsequently arrested to answer to charges of the commission of the crime. "Alack," a discharged Polish employe of Frank Knoch, was also strongly suspected of complicity, but could not at the time be found. The prosecution failed to connect them with the crime, however, and the mother and brothers were discharged from custody. Mrs. Knoch has since died, also from rather mysterious causes. Impressions of tracks in the snow, leading from the home of the murdered family, were taken by the officers.

Wealth Enough for All.

From 1855 to 1881, a period of twenty-five years, the total production of refined copper by the mines of Michigan was 602,107,280 pounds. This represented the product of 63 mining companies down to 1881. All of these companies had a record, some short, and others still hold on and are good producers to-day. It is due, however, to the famous Calumet & Hecla mine, which did not commence producing until near 1870, to say that of the above amount it produced 253,117,380 pounds down to 1881, and since that time has produced over 300,000,000 pounds more. During the past five years its yield has rapidly increased, and its record for the past six months would indicate that its product this year will exceed 50,000,000 pounds, or more than two-thirds of the entire production of the Lake Superior mines.

A BLOODY SEQUEL.

A Misunderstanding Leads to Murder.

Boyce is a farmer in Milbrook township, about six miles from Big Rapids, and had previously rented some of his land to a man who subsequently moved away. Boyce claimed the growing wheat was his property. The other afternoon a neighbor named Secor, who had set up a claim for the same wheat, went there with several men determined to take it by force. They had loaded a large quantity on a wagon, when Boyce appeared among them armed with a revolver and shot gun. Presenting the revolver he declared his intention of defending his property, and ordered the gang to leave the premises. A quarrel ensued, and stones were thrown freely. Boyce mounted the load, and was throwing the wheat from the wagon to the ground when several of the party attacked him. Among them was David Purdy, who sought to take a gun in the struggle and amid the throwing of stones, the weapon exploded and the contents entered Purdy's bowels. He lived about an hour. This ended the quarrel, and after going to his wife and family Boyce made his way to the village and gave himself up. He is now in the county jail. Several of the Secor party admit that they threw stones in the attack on Boyce and claim that he raised the gun and deliberately fired among them. On the other hand Boyce stoutly maintains his innocence of intent to kill and says that the gun was in one hand and a blow from a stone by the assaulting party caused the weapon to explode. Purdy leaves a wife and two children.

Attention Veterans.

The executive committee of the Grand Army association of Southeastern Michigan, comprising the counties of Monroe, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Jackson, Hillsdale and Branch, met in Hillsdale a few days ago, and arranged a program and other details of the encampment to be held in that city Aug. 31 to Sept. 3 inclusive. The officers of the camp will be Colonel Commanding, B. F. Graves, Adrian; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. M. Devlin, Jackson; Major, Capt. Chas. E. Manly, Ann Arbor; Adjutant, Col. Frank D. Newberry, Coldwater; Surgeon, Dr. George W. Stevens, Jonesville; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. L. A. Howard, Litchfield; Chief of Artillery, Lieut. H. V. D. Baker, Hillsdale; Chaplain, Rev. Washington Gardner, Jackson; Quartermaster, C. E. Rogers, Adrian; Assistant Quartermaster, W. H. Wicand, Bronson; Commissary, R. B. Davis, Dundee; Officers of the day: First, Gen. Geo. Spaulding, Monroe; second, Capt. Fred Bay Ogden, third, Capt. Wm. H. Tallman, Hillsdale; fourth, Lieut. J. B. Dickinson, Hudson. The camp will be called Camp Alger, in honor of Gov. Alger. Gens. Logan and Sheridan are expected to be present. The Second Michigan Cavalry, the Seventh Michigan Infantry and the Eighteenth Infantry will have regimental rousings during the encampment.

STATE NEWS CONDENSED

Frederick Robinson, a Detroit youth, was found dead in a car on the D. L. & N. road the other day. There are strong grounds for belief that he was poisoned. The matter will be investigated.

Cory P. Montross, a well known Methodist exhorter of Grand Rapids, aged 20, has been arrested charged with being the father of his sister-in-law's, Maggie Slater's, unborn child. She is a prominent member of the Second street Methodist church.

Private Stoughton of Co. K, Tenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, was court-martialed several weeks ago for desertion. He has been sentenced to five years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Stoughton is now in the guard house at Fort Wayne awaiting orders for his removal.

The examination of Mrs. Geo. W. Chatterton, who shot her husband while sitting at the supper table, on the evening of July 9, at their home in Boyne township, Kent county, resulted in her being held for trial in the September term of the circuit court. She has been partially insane since her incarceration, but appeared quite rational at the examination.

The family of James H. Gregg of Columbus, who was killed by a train on the Grand Trunk at Lenox last December, have received \$2,000 on a pension claim made out by Mr. Gregg before his death.

Prof. C. M. Gayley of the state university stumped Ulster in favor of home rule during the recent English campaign. He will spend two years studying in Germany before returning to Ann Arbor.

Eugene Frisbie, a Hillsdale county boy, is in Nice, France, where he has obtained a position as superintendent of a dental establishment at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

A Bean Creek bridge about two and one-half miles southeast of Hudson gave way the other day while a traction engine was passing over it precipitating it into the water below, killing Michael O'Reilly instantly and injuring Jas. Donnelly. The bridge was left intact save about fourteen feet in the center. The engine was badly demolished.

The barn of Cornelius A. Waldron of the township of Ionia, five miles north of Ionia, burned the other night at midnight. It contained this year's hay and wheat crop, the wheat being estimated at 500 bushels. Two horses were also burned, and the total loss is estimated at \$1,500; insured for \$1,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of Mrs. Anna Cowan and she has been arrested. She lived with her husband in a tenant house on Waldron's farm. She was tracked from the burning barn through a cornfield to her house. Though entirely circumstantial, evidence against her is considered very damaging, and it is said to contain elements of decidedly sensational character. The accused is the mother of four children.

The trial of Basil Lemke, Alex. Lemke and Steber on the charge of murdering John Levitski at the time of the Polish riot in Detroit last Christmas, in a verdict of "not guilty." In his charge to the jury the judge reminded them that a man's home is his castle, and if necessary to defend it, he may kill.

Mrs. McGregor, who shot Frank Nichols in Muskegon the other morning, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Traverso City asylum.

Benj. Archer, a market gardener of Ann Arbor, fired five shots at his wife the other morning, only one shot taking effect, but doing very little injury. Archer has been arrested.

The Southern Michigan medical association met in Hillsdale July 11, and elected officers for the ensuing year. President, Dr. R. A. Dvoet, Hillsdale, vice president, Dr. D. H. Woods, Quincy; treasurer, Dr. M. R. Morden, Adrian; secretary, Dr. Whelan, Hillsdale. The next meeting will be held at Coldwater in December.

Morley, a village on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, about eight miles north of Howard City, suffered about \$3,000 loss by fire on the 16th inst.

Wm. Appleby, the convict who escaped from Jackson prison the other afternoon, was captured about midnight on the railroad track at Henrietta, fourteen miles distant, and returned to Jackson.

DETROIT MARKETS.

EXCHANGE		July 21, 1886.	
Exchange on New York...	par	1-10 prem.	
" on Chicago	par	1-10 prem.	
" on San Francisco	par	1-10 prem.	
" on London, per £	par	4 5/8	
" on Paris, per franc	par	19 6-10	
U. S. 4½, 1891 ex coupon	111½	112½	
U. S. 4 per cents	120½	121½	
American silver, ½s and ¼s	99½	100	
American silver, dimes	80		
Canadian money	90½		
Trade and Mexican dollars	81		
Mutilated silver	70		

BONDS.

North Muskegon, Mich., 6 per cent water bonds	101
War of 1812, land warrants	
Other wars, all sizes	1 00
Michigan swamp land scrip	65

WHEAT.—No. 1 white, spot, 10 cars at \$2½; No. 2 red regular, 10 cars at \$2½; No. 2 Michigan, 6 cars at \$2½ and 1 car at \$2½; August, 25,000 bu at \$1½; 5,000 bu at \$1½; 5,000 bu at \$1½; September 5,000 bu at \$1½; 20,000 bu at \$1½; 5,000 bu at \$1½; 15,000 bu at \$1½; 20,000 bu at \$1½; 5,000 bu at \$1½; 15,000 bu at \$1½; October, 5,000 bu at \$1½; year, 15,000 bu at \$1½; rejected, 60½ bid, offered at 61c.

CORN.—The market was very strong, but no sales were reported. For No. 2 spot 41c and for No. 2 yellow, 41½c were the bids. Offer—Very dull. September No. 2, 30½c bid, offered 30½c.

BARLEY.—No. 2 for October, 5 cars at \$1 50 per cwt.

Flour.—The market was quiet at the following jobbing rates: Michigan patents, \$5 00@5 25; Michigan roller, \$4 50@4 65; Michigan superfine \$3 75@3 90; Minnesota patents, \$5 25@5 50; Minnesota bakers', \$4 00@4 25; Michigan rye, \$3 55@3 85; Illinois rye, \$3 75@3 85.

Provisions.—Detroit mess, \$10 50@10 75; Detroit family pork, \$11 50@11 75; short clear, \$12 50@12 75; lard in tierces, 6½@6½c; half hbls, 6½@6½c; in pails, 7¼@7½c; hams, 12¢@12½c; shoulders, 7½@8c; dried beef, 13¢@13½c; bacon, 8½@9c; extra mess beef, 13¢@13½c; family beef, 8½@9c.

Hides.—Green dry, 6½c per lb; country, 7c; cured, 8½@9c; green calf, 8¢@c, salted do, 9¢@10c; lambs and shearings, 25¢@35c; sheepskins with wool, 50¢@51 50, bulls, stags and grubby, ¼ off.

HAY AND STRAW.—Car lots of choice baled timothy buying at \$11 00@12 00, and store lots in small bales selling at \$13 00@14 00 per ton; straw, car lots, \$4 50@5 50, and from store, \$8 50@7 per ton.

Fruit.—Apples per ½ bu box, 50¢@60¢; per bbl \$3 50, pears, per ½ bu box, 80¢@\$1; plums, wild goose, 35¢@ per stand; peaches, 35¢@50 per box. Red raspberries, 25¢@3; black, 22¢@25; lawsons, 25¢@30; gooseberries, 22¢@25; huckleberries, 22¢@25; currants, 22¢@25 50 per bu.

GENERAL PRODUCE.			
Chickens	11	@	12
Ducks ½ pair	30	@	60
Geese	8	@	9
Turkeys	9	@	10
Potatoes (Rich Rose)	45	@	50
Potatoes (Southern)	45	@	50
Turnips	30	@	35
Onions ½ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Honey	12	@	13
Beans, picked	15	@	16
Beans, unpicked	50	@	55
Beeswax	25	@	30
Apples per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Butter	10	@	11
Eggs	12	@	13½
Cheese	8	@	9

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—Market generally steady; shipping steers, \$3 75@4; stockers and feeders, \$3 50@4; cows, bulls, and mixed, \$1 75@3 75; bulk, \$2 40@3; through Texas cattle active, best grades firm; cows, \$2 15@2 60; steers, \$2 30@3 00.

HOGS.—Market strong for choice stock; rough and mixed, \$1 45@1 55; packing and shipping, \$1 00@1 15; light, \$1 45@1 55; skips, \$3 75@4 35.

SHEEP.—Market strong; natives, \$2 25@2 4; bulk, \$3 25@3 50; Western, \$3 25@3 50; Texans, \$1 75@3. The Drovers' Journal special cablegram from London quotes very excessive supplies of cattle and lower prices. Best American beefs 11@12c per lb, estimated dead weight.

WOOL.—Hallowell & Coburn buyers of Boston, say:

The wool market has been active during the week. Prices for all grades have been fully maintained, and in some cases an advance has been realized. The permanency of the recent improvement is no longer an open question. It is not only an established fact, but is regarded by many as the forerunner of another advance. The position of the market is certainly very strong, but the changes are in favor of a steady demand without any material change in prices, unless it be for medium grades which may yet be marked upon one or two cents per pound. Prices for new woolen fabrics have not yet been established, and the future of the wool market depends largely on the ability of manufacturers to secure an advance in their goods sufficiently to offset the increased cost of the raw material. Most indications point to an active fall trade and an increased consumption of the products of the mills, but until this is well assured wool dealers can hardly expect much higher prices. Michigan and Wisconsin, medium grades have been in active demand at 45¢ to 50¢. A few sales of X and above at 51c to 52c are also reported.

THE NATION.

The Dakota constitutional convention in session at Sioux Falls on the 14th inst., adopted resolutions declaring that the state of South Dakota should be admitted without delay, and protesting against the adjournment of congress without admitting it.

Two hundred acres of cranberries in the vicinity of Tomah, Wis., owned by J. I. Case of Racine, the R. L. Baker estate and Judge Ryan, have been ruined by the recent forest fires. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. It will take eight or ten years for the vines to grow again.

Four women were struck by lightning in Galveston, Texas, on the 14th inst.

Renowned Gen. Butler will accept the Democratic nomination for congress.

Three thousand tanners in Peabody and Salem, Mass., are on a strike.

Richard Ely Colt died of apoplexy at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Miller New York, the other day, in his 85th year. He was a son of Richard Ely Colt, and was born in Pittsfield, Mass., where his ancestors for many generations have lived. He was a nephew of Col. Samuel Colt, the inventor of Colt's revolver.

About 200 active Republicans from all parts of Massachusetts met in Boston on the 13th inst., and adopted resolutions asserting the Republican party in Massachusetts should declare its uncompromising antagonism to the liquor saloon, and that the question of constitutional prohibition should be submitted to the people, and inviting men of all parties to co-operate. An executive committee of fifteen was appointed.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a monument at Stony Point, N. Y., to commemorate the revolutionary battle at that point.

Geronimo, the Apache chief, has become very penitent and wants to surrender. The reason for his penitence is found in the fact that he is without food and horses.

There is an understanding in the Senate that when the river and harbor bill shall have been perfected, item by item, a motion will be offered to make a horizontal reduction, bringing the aggregate appropriation to a point somewhat below that of the House bill. This will have the effect of putting every item into conference. The proposed reduction will probably be fixed at the rate of twenty or thirty per cent.

The parliamentary party will be represented at the Irish National League convention to be held in Chicago.

The property of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company was sold recently under a decree of the court for \$15,000,000 to a purchasing committee under the Coppel mortgage. The bid was really nominal, as the property was purchased for the benefit of the bondholders and stockholders. The company had defaulted and was under a foreclosure decree.

The doctors who attended the victims of the Haymarket riot in Chicago, have bills aggregating something like \$3,500. Several of these bills are now in the possession of the police department, having been put in there with the expectation that they would be paid out of the funds of the Policemen's Benevolent Association.

The large saw mill of Albert Lewis at Meadow Run, Pa., was destroyed by fire the other day. The mill was situated about two miles from the encampment of the Ninth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, and word was sent to the camp. Three hundred soldiers responded and were sent to the scene on a special train. After two hour's desperate work they succeeded in saving surrounding buildings and several million feet of lumber. The mill was entirely destroyed with much valuable machinery. The loss is \$25,000; partially insured.

Martin O. Van Fleet, the defaulting treasurer of Huron county, Ohio, who was for three years a fugitive from justice, and who was recently extradited from Canada on a charge of forgery, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Van Fleet pleaded guilty, and this fact in connection with the impoverished condition of his family, is said to account for the light sentence.

The convicts of the Dado coal mines, near Atlanta, Ga., are in open insurrection, and have entrenched themselves in some sheds, and propose to die rather than return to work. Gov. McDaniel has ordered that they be starved into subordination.

Glanders is spreading rapidly throughout Illinois. By order of the state veterinary surgeon many very valuable animals have been killed. Every effort is being made by the authorities to stamp out the disease.

A train carrying 500 Orange excursionists from Kingston, on the Grand Trunk, after passing Cumberland, ran into an obstruction of ties and stones, placed on the track on a sharp curve on an embankment eighty-five feet high, with the river at the bottom. The train was not derailed as the engineer saw the obstruction in time to check speed somewhat. It was, however, a narrow escape. The Orangemen claim it was the work of their enemies.

James J. Mason is wanted in New Orleans for embezzling \$40,000 from Chaffin Bros. railway and bridge contractors in that city.

O. Lanigan, cashier of the Exchange bank of Bluffton, Ohio, is under arrest for embezzling the funds of the bank.

Prohibitionists of Kansas have placed the following ticket in nomination: For governor, C. H. Branncombe; lieutenant-governor, T. W. Huston; secretary of state, N. B. Klaire; auditor of state, C. H. Langston; colored; attorney-general, W. E. Wait; treasurer, Wm. Crosby; superintendent of public schools, Mrs. Dr. Burt; associate justice, E. H. Payton.

The terra cotta works in Ravenswood, L. I., were destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss \$75,000.

A special count made by the postoffice department of matter mailed at twenty of the leading postoffices during the last week of June, 1886, shows an increase, compared with the same period in 1885, of 2 17 per cent. in letters mailed, 59 3 per cent. in sealed parcels, 40 6 per cent. in unsealed parcels, and 31 per cent. in circulars. There was an increase of 1,700,000 in the number of letters mailed.

A dispatch from Austin, Tex., says that suit has been commenced in the United States court there against Gus Wilke, contractor, John V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell, Abner Taylor and Amos Babcock of Chicago, for violating an act of congress passed in February, 1883, prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreign laborers. It is suspected that the suit has been instigated by the Knights of Labor, who are down on the syndicate for working penitentiary convicts furnished by the state. The suit will be tried at the August term of court.

The total values of the exports of domestic broadstuffs during the month of June, 1886, and during the six and twelve months ended June 30, 1886, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: June, 1885, \$13,702,923, June, 1886, \$9,024,530. Six months ended June 30, 1885, \$69,861,566; same period 1886, \$78,751,324. Twelve months ended June 30, 1885, \$122,800,379; same period 1886, \$156,451,531.

At Lorain, Ohio, the other afternoon while a gang of men were taking out the iron ore cargo of the schooner H. H. Brown, one of the tramways gave way. John A. Starke, John Smith and J. W. Worsafsky were precipitated into the vessel's hold, a heavily loaded cart falling on them. Smith and Starke were both instantly killed, while the third man escaped with slight injuries. The trestle had been pronounced unsafe, but its owners patched it up and ran the risk.

The breach of promise case instituted by Miss Zeffie Coslett against Franklin Howell, the young vice-president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Scranton, Pa., has been amicably settled. The proceedings have been conducted entirely by the lawyers. Mr. Howell confessed judgment in \$10,000 to the referee, and the money has been paid over to Miss Coslett. The defendant is a spiritualist, and it is alleged that he broke the engagement because he says the spirit of his father, who was a wealthy coal operator, told him at a special manifestation in New York not to marry at present.

The thermometer stood at 100° in Fort Worth, Texas, on the 18th inst.

The chief of division and two clerks in his office in the treasury department have been dismissed by Acting Secretary Fairchild. The charge against the chief was that he surreptitiously furnished copies of examination blanks to the clerks under him and on which they secured their promotion. The practice has been generally in vogue, and there is a determination to stop it.

The syndicate of Boston capitalists who will furnish the greatly needed water supply for Grand Rapids has purchased the Shoemaker water works. With this purchase is a franchise which gives the company the right to lay mains in any street in the city. The source of supply is the Kusterer springs, and these the company propose to develop further and increase the supply.

H. Sackville West, the British minister, has gone to Ottawa, on business connected with the fisheries troubles.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably to the House the bill to protect the freedom of commercial intercourse. By this bill the president is given ample power, whenever our vessels are denied commercial rights in any port of a foreign country, to protect our commercial interests by the employment of the most comprehensive and vigorous measures in their behalf.

Persons in the west report that the other afternoon an immense cloud of grasshoppers settled down on a wheatfield in the vicinity of Sanborn, on the Northern Pacific railroad, some sixty-five miles west of Fargo, Dakota, and in a very short time cleared off fifty acres of every vestige of greenness. Several other fields in that neighborhood were partially swept. About sunset the grasshoppers rose and flew southeast.

John Roach, the noted ship builder, is very ill and cannot recover.

The president of the Dundie county bank at Benkleman, Neb., is rusticiating in Canada. He took with him about \$100,000 of the banks funds.

Hog cholera is raging in Illinois.

The secretary of the navy has decided to construct one of the new cruisers on the plans and designs of the Naniwak, recently built abroad, and the other on the plans of the bureau of construction.

The West Virginia state board of health in annual session suspended the registration of graduates from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Louisville Medical College of Kentucky; and Columbus Medical College of Ohio. There is a law in that state granting the state board of health power to do as the board pleases in the matter of granting permission to doctors of medicine to practice within that state.

Indians in Washington Territory have of late shown signs of discontent, and troops have been sent to the Cispel Valley to protect the settlers.

An effort is being made to secure the release of Milton Weston, the Chicago capitalist, now undergoing imprisonment in Pennsylvania in the Riverbank prison for complicity in the Harrington gas well riot.

An Indian Seer.

In reading the advertising columns of any popular daily, writes a correspondent of the Kansas City times, one can not but be surprised at the number of clairvoyants and other seers, who even in this age of skepticism find it profitable to advertise their powers. My experience with these gifted people is slight, but unique and worth relating. I was once traveling in Northern Nebraska with a guide who knew the wilderness about us as a farmer knows his field. One night we went into camp by a small spring, where a party of Indians had pitched their tents. They were of the St. Francois tribe, an old acquaintance of my guide. One of them he pointed out to me as having received his government annuity for 107 years. If he had set his age at 170 I should not have disputed it. He was a mere shadow of a man dried and withered until he scarcely looked human. His head was bald and polished; his face like dried rawhide. His name in English was Louie Coska, but his own people called him by a many-jointed name meaning one who can call the spirit out. I suppose Western Indians call such medicine men.

"What can you know me? Where can you send my soul?" I asked, curiously, when I had listened to a long account of his doings. He shook his head and chuckled and looked at me awhile and then said "Maybe you can't get no soul. Well, I will see." Supper was over by this time and the fires dying down, but he pushed the charred ends together until they began to smolder, but did not blaze. He directed me where to stand and told me to look into the fire. From a buckskin bag swung around his neck he took bits of bark and gum and threw them into the embers, muttering all the time a song sort of chant. His look, his motions, as he would bend nearer the fire as if to warm himself and then suddenly spring up to move than natural height, swinging one foot and one hand alternately, were so funny that I had to fix my whole mind on the fire to avoid laughing. I will say that I thought him a humbug; that he could have any power over me I did not believe. As I gazed the embers brightened. From the bits of bark cast in there came whiffs of perfume indescribably sweet, followed by a stench, stifling and noisome beyond compare. By this time the woods beyond the gleam of our fire was in darkness, and as I gazed the gloom seemed to lift—to swing out like a curtain. The coal upon which I gazed became a flame; around the flame there was formed a crystal case, which, as I looked, became a lamp chimney. The old man screamed a final word, and thrust me forward almost on to the fire. Still gazing I saw this. A room, large and comfortably furnished, lit by a single lamp. Lamplight and firelight gleamed on many articles known to me of old, and beside the fire, with knitting in her hand and Bible on her knee, sat my mother. Every feature was distinct. I noted the gray threads among the locks once so black. I saw that her lips trembled and her eyes were wet. It was of me she thought. It was my absence that wet her eyes with tears. I knew this in some undefined way, but I knew it, and I bent nearer and nearer. Suddenly her face became convulsed, her lips quivered. She raised her hands toward heaven. "My boy!" she whispered. "Oh my boy!" she murmured, when, presto! as if the word had had power to dissolve the charm, room, lamp, and mother all were gone, and I was struggling in the arms of the guide, but for whose interference I should have fallen face foremost into the fire. The conjurer brought a dish of water and flung it over the coals, extinguishing them completely, and hobbled away to roost without a word in reply to my questions, without even glancing in my direction, and when I rose in the morning after a troubled sleep their camp was deserted, and I never saw them again.

Inventive Faculty of Women.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in one of his charming essays, dwells on the lack of the inventive faculty of women. This, says the Providence Journal, is curiously verified by the rolls of the patent office. Scarcely 1 per cent. of all the hundreds of thousands of patents issued annually in the United States are granted to women. There is not a single model of an important invention by a woman on exhibition at the patent office. Such as are there are very small and simple devices of no particular importance. Of the articles used by women, such as corsets, glove-fasteners, sewing machines, washing-machines, pins, needles, churns, shoe-buttoners, fans, fruit-jars, button-fasteners, pianos, and other musical instruments, music-holders, patterns and the thousand and one other articles made for the fair sex, 99 per cent. are the inventions of men. I asked one of the patent office veterans the other day to show me some of the inventions of women, and he was unable to point them out; but a patent lawyer whom I consulted called my attention to a few. There was one called a "fire-escape," an artificial fruit compound, a method of cutting paper patterns, and that was all that could be found among recent inventions acknowledged to the fair sex.

Art of Eating.

New York Correspondent Hartford Courant.

The other day I had occasion to be very far down town at the hour for luncheon, and dropped in with a friend at one of the regular French restaurants, which are now so generally scattered throughout our city. Everything was exquisitely neat, and a foreign air, which is a pleasant change, prevailed everywhere. The French waiter is always courteous, and when the polite Jean had gone to fulfill my order (for I was to lunch a la carte, both plans being served at these restaurants, and I was not at the time sufficiently hungry for a lengthy course luncheon) I looked about, and observed in the center of the room a long table laid with covers for ten or twelve people. Presently the proprietor entered, took his place at the table, and the other seats were soon filled; then the breakfast, for breakfast it was although the hour was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, proceeded in regular courses. Nothing was ordered, but the waiters came and went, serving each course, and if any man didn't desire a certain course, he simply waited, eating nothing during the time until the next course was served. It was just like the order of dances at a ball, you omit to dance one of the programme you cannot dance the one beyond, but must sit still until the dance you do dance has come. I will say, however, that few of the gentlemen at the breakfast refused any of the courses. To have the proprietor sit at the head of his table is, of course, following out the original idea of table d'hôte, although that feature of it, in sitting down with the host, is now rarely carried out. I watched the menu, first strawberries, nothing else, not even bread—plenty of polly, and time for digestion. That was cleared away, then stewed kidneys and bread and a bottle of white wine. Next course, shirred eggs in tiny tin pans, each wrapped, to hide the tin, with a dainty napkin. Radishes were served with these, also bread. Another clearing away of everything, then the piece de resistance, a sirloin beefsteak an inch or more thick, and mushrooms, fried potatoes, green peas, just a taste, as it were, and an omelet with rum on fire, and a small cup of coffee. A party of Frenchmen, you will say? Not at all, but native Americans—some stationers, iron and steel men, wholesale drug men, and from other occupations, which center in and around the locality. I write of this breakfast to show how the more refined ways of eating are becoming common; how pleasant companionships and plenty of time aid digestion, and more than all how French customs are permeating our country. I would like to have had at that table one of the good old-fashioned New England housekeepers, who for breakfast gave baked beans, fried hasty-pudding, apple pie, and coffee, sweetened with molasses, and expected it all to be eaten in fifteen minutes, so as to get at the business of the day. As if any business of the day could be more important than one's health and refinement, for the bolting of food is the extreme of unrefinement.

How the Founder of the Society of Friends Set a Dislocated Neck.

From the Medical Record.

In an interesting and scholarly address by Dr. J. J. Levick on the "Early Physicians of Philadelphia" he tells us how George Fox traveled through New Jersey and New England, keeping a faithful journal of all that occurred. In 1672 he was passing through New Jersey, then but sparsely settled. He had spent the day with Richard Hartshorne at Middletown Harbor, (the ancestor, if I mistake not, of one of our present Board of Managers, and of three physicians of that name who have so well served this hospital,) and next morning went on to Shrewsbury. "While at Shrewsbury," writes Fox, "an accident befell which for the time was a great exercise to us. One John Jay, a Friend, of Barbadoes, who came with us from Road Island, being to try a horse got upon his back, and the horse fell a running and cast him down upon his head, and broke his neck as the people said. They that were near him took him up dead, and carried him a good way and laid him on a tree. I got to him as soon as I could, and feeling on him, concluded he was dead. As I stood by him pitying him and his family, I took hold of his hair, and his head turned any way it was so limber. Whereupon throwing away my stick and my gloves, I took his head in both my hands, and setting my knees against the tree I raised his head and perceived there was nothing out or broken that way. Then I put one hand under his chin and the other behind his head two or three times with all my strength and brought it in. I soon perceived his neck began to grow stiff again, and then he began to rattle in his throat, and quickly after to breathe. The people were amazed, but I bid them have a good heart and be of good faith; to carry him in the house, give him something warm to drink, and put him to bed. After he had been in the house a while he began to speak, but did not know where he had been. The next day he was pretty well, and many hundreds of miles did he travel with us after this."

The Baptist home mission society opens the year entirely out of debt.

Spruce gum gathering supports a man in Bennington, Vt. During the winter he gathered 600 pounds, and sold it at \$1 a pound.

Cattlemen in western Texas have organized an association for the sinking of an extensive system of wells for the watering of stock.

The authorities at Nehalem, Neb., have imposed a special tax on every business man in the town in order to pay for public improvements.

Better results are derived from Hall's Hair Renewer than from any similar preparation.

If you suffer with chills and fever, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will cure you.

Kentuckians speak of Judge Lindsay as a possible successor to Senator Beck.

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

Henry M. Stanley is said to have conceived a dislike for the American press, which he says has treated him unfairly.

George Gould says that his father, Jay Gould, "admired Mr. Powderly very much, and thinks him a very able man."

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

The Prince of Wales, an enthusiastic amateur photographer, purchased his camera and outfit in this country.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness, or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. All druggists sell them.

Relief is immediate, and a sure cure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

The Sultan is a musician, and has composed a piece of music for the imperial band.

Lyons' Patent Heel Stiffener is the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

Mules are more popular than horses for elegant equipages in Rio de Janeiro.

"ROUGH ON ITCH." Cures skin eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frost-bite, chilblains, itchy scalp, etc. 25c. per bottle.

"ROUGH ON PILLS." Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or external. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure. 50c. Druggists.

Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, 10c.

Rough on Corns" hard or soft corns, bunions. 15c.

Rough on Toothache" Instant relief. 15c.

For the Blood, Nerves and Complexion, use CARTER'S LITTLE PILLS.

The Providence dairy company of Rhode Island, made 1,750,000 pounds of hog butter last year.

100 Doses One Dollar

So thoroughly identified with Hood's Sarsaparilla, is not a catch line only, but is absolutely true of this preparation, and it is absolutely true that it can honestly be applied only to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the very best tonic medicine and blood purifier. Now, reader, prove it. Take a bottle home and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This economy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I have been in poor health several years, suffering from indigestion, restlessness at night, and in the morning I would get up with a very tired feeling. After taking only a part of the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could rest well all night and feel refreshed when I woke up. I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is all it is recommended to be." Mrs. H. D. WILKINS, 210 East Mason Street, Jackson, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Prepared only by DR. JOHN BULL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Im-ortant

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and \$3 carriage hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 615 rooms, fitted up at the cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

IN THE COUNTRY ALL SUMMER.

The man who takes his family into the country for the summer should remember that he will save his children a great deal of pain and himself a large amount of money in doctors' bills, if he is thoughtful enough to carry a supply of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. The medicine is a standard specific for all cases of cramps, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, or dysentery.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

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

Biliousness, Dizziness, Nausea, Etc., Are relieved by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S

IRON

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonic, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves, and, in fact, thoroughly invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation, as other Iron medicines do.

Mrs. J. W. HOLZ, St. Charles, Mich., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for female weakness with great benefit, and can strongly recommend it to all sufferers."

Mrs. S. A. CONY, Lansing, Mich., says: "I have been troubled with weakness peculiar to females for years, but I have obtained permanent relief until I used Brown's Iron Bitters, which has completely cured me."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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LIQUID GLUE

REPAIRS EVERYTHING. Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Iron, Brass, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock. The total quantity sold during the past year has amounted to over 32 MILLION bottles. LIT IN BODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded TWO GOLD MEDALS. Pronounced Strongest Glue known. Send dealer's card and the postage for sample can FREE by mail. RUSSIA CEMENT CO. Gloucester, Mass.

Contains no Acid.

THE ONLY PROOF OF THE WORK IN THE WORLD.

\$50 REWARD

will be paid for any Genuine Fish Brand Slicker that is stolen and sold as cheap. Much Grain or feed in one day as for Patent MONARCH Brand and Seed Separator and Reaper or our Improved Warped Mill which we offer cheap. Price limited free. NEWARK MACHINE CO. Columbus, Ohio.

Fish's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best Remedy for Use in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

Also good for Child in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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Dr. PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS

IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS,

SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE

THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-

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Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

ILLUSTRATED SAMPLE FREE.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Exhausted Vitality, &c. &c. and the untold misery resulting from indigestion or excessive use of alcohol, substantially bound in gilt, morocco. Contains more than 125 invaluable prescriptions, embracing every vegetable remedy in the pharmacy, for all acute and chronic diseases. It is emphatically a book for every man. Price only \$1 by mail postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL young and middle-aged men for the next ninety days. Send now, or cut this out, as you may see it again. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch St., Boston.

N. B.—Dr. Parker can be confidentially consulted on all diseases of man, his specialties.

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OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE WORLD.—100 Instructors. 200 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, \$10 to \$40; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, \$10 to \$15 per term. Fall Term begins September 9, 1888. For Illustrated Catalogue, with full information, address, E. TOURJEE, Dr. Franklin St., BOSTON, Mass.

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Works: Camden, N. J. 25 John St., New York.

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FACE, HANDS, FEET,

and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superficial Marks, Blemishes, Moles, Warts, Nodules, Freckles, Redness, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pimples, and their treatment, DR. JOHN M. WOODBURY,

37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. (Entered 1875) See His Book.

A FREE SAMPLE.

To introduce the great household remedy, GORDON'S KING OF PAIN INTO every family, I will send a sample free to any one sending an address. Mention this paper and address E. G. RICHARDS, Toledo, O.

OPIMUM

Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent honest investigators. The HUMAN REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

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Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. STANTON, Lebanon, Ohio.

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HOW SHE IROED HIS SHIRT.

I'm afraid you may think him a dandy,
And mention it, to his disgrace,
When I tell you the front was embroidered,
And the neck and sleeve trimmed with lace.
But I ironed it with such a feeling
As never possessed me before,
Though I'd laundered his shirts, a full hundred,
And made them for him by the score.

But tenderly bending o'er this one,
I said, "Bless his heart," and "Sweet boy!"
And, smoothing the lace on the neckband,
I lingered a minute to toy
With the frill as it lay on my finger,
And, though you may think I was soft,
I pressed two quick kisses upon it,
And laughingly held it aloft.

I know wives don't usually do this,
When ironing shirts for their lords;
They're more apt to indulge in a tantrum
Of spite o'er their ironing boards.
But list, and I'll tell you the secret,
And you'll sympathize with me, I know,
As one woman will with another,
If she the white feather will show.

My little girl up to her granny's
Was staving the morning before,
And while she was running and giggling,
"Midst some duds in an old bureau drawer,
She captured a shirt which her papa,
When he was a baby, had worn,
And begged it to rig up her dolly;
As it was wrinkled and torn.

Returned home, she said: "Mamma, wash it,"
And so, as I did her behest,
And thought how my terrible giant
Within its wee size had been pressed,
Do you wonder I said "Bless his heart," as
My fancy presented to view,
A miniature phase of the monster
Who now measures just six feet two?
—Virginia C. Ellis.

Sandorf's Revenge.

A SEQUEL TO MATHIAS SANDORF AND DOCTOR ANTEKIRTI.

By Jules Verne.

AUTHOR OF "JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH," "TRIP TO THE MOON," "AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS," "MICHAEL STROGOFF," "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," ETC., ETC.

Translation copyrighted by G. W. Hanna, 1885

CHAPTER XIV—CONTINUED.

Suddenly at twenty-seven minutes to nine, the Doctor interrupted himself, and said:

"Carpena is now leaving the hospital."

And a minute afterwards he added:
"He has just passed through the gate of the penitentiary!"

The tone with which the words were pronounced had a strange effect on those around him. The governor alone continued to shake his head.

Then the conversation for and against began again, each one saying but a little at a time, until—at five minutes to nine—the Doctor interrupted them for the last time.

"Carpena is at the front door."

Almost immediately afterwards one of the servants entered the drawing-room and told the governor that a man dressed like a convict was waiting below and insisted on seeing him.

"Let him come in!" replied the governor, whose incredulity began to vanish in face of the facts.

"As nine o'clock struck, Carpena appeared at the door of the drawing-room. Without appearing to see any of those present, although his eyes were wide open, he walked up to the governor, and, kneeling before him, said:

"Sire, I ask you to pardon me."

The governor, absolutely dumb-founded, as if he himself was under an hallucination, knew not what to say.

"You can pardon him," said the Doctor with a smile; "he will have no recollection of all this!"

"I grant you your pardon!" said the governor, with all the dignity of the King of all the Spains.

"And to that pardon, Sire," said Carpena, still bending low, "will you add the cross of Isabella?"

"I give it you!"

And then Carpena made as though to take something from the governor's hand and attach the imaginary cross to his breast. Then he rose, and walking backwards quitted the room.

This time the whole company followed him to the front door.

"I will go with him, I will see him go back to the hospital," said the governor, struggling with himself as if loath to yield to the evidence of his senses.

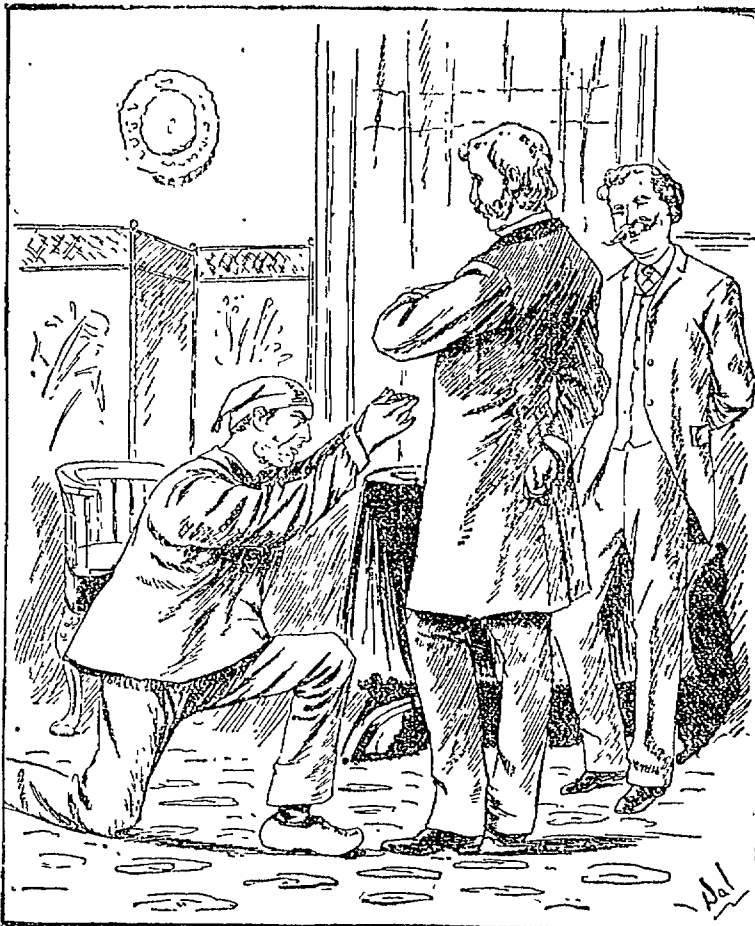
"Come, then!" said the Doctor.

And the governor, Pierre Bathory, Doctor Antekirti and the rest, followed after Carpena as he went along the road towards the town. Namir, who had watched him since he left the penitentiary, glided along in the shadow and continued to watch.

The night was rather dark. The Spaniard walked along at a regular pace with no hesitation in his stride. The governor and his guests were twenty paces behind him, with the two warders who had received orders to keep him in sight.

The road as it approaches the town, bends round a small creek, forming the second harbor on that side of the rock. On the black, motionless water, flickered the reflection of the three lights.

They came from the ports and lanterns of the Ferrato, whose hull loomed large in the darkness.



CARPENA BEFORE THE GOVERNOR OF CENTA.

As he reached this spot, Carpena left the road and inclined to the right towards a heap of rocks which rose from the shore a dozen feet away. Doubtless a gesture from the Doctor, unseen by any one—perhaps a simple suggestion of his will—had obliged the Spaniard to leave the path.

The warders prepared to close up so as to send him back, but the governor, knowing that no escape from that side was possible, ordered them to leave him to himself.

However, Carpena halted on one of the rocks as if he had been struck motionless, and fixed there by some irresistible power. He tried to lift his feet, to move his arms, but he could not. The Doctor's will within him, nailed him to the ground.

The governor looked at him for a minute or so; then he said to his guest: "Well, Doctor, whether he is awake or not, we must give in to the evidence!"

"You are convinced, quite convinced?" "Yes, quite convinced that there are things we must believe in like the brutes! Now, Doctor Antekirti, suggest to him to go back to the penitentiary! Alfonso XII commands it!"

The governor had hardly finished the sentence before Carpena, without uttering a sound, threw himself into the water. Was it an accident? Was it a voluntary act on his part? Had some fortuitous circumstance intervened to snatch him out of the Doctor's power? No one could say.

Immediately there was a general rush to the rocks, and the warders ran on to the beach. There was no trace of Carpena. Some fishing-boats came up, as did the boats from the yacht. All was useless. They did not even find the corpse, which the current would carry out to sea.

"I am very sorry, your Excellency," said the Doctor, "that our experiment has had so tragical an end, which it was impossible to anticipate."

"But how do you account for it?" asked the governor.

"The reason is, that in the exercise of this suggestive power, of which you cannot deny the effects, there are intermissions. That man escaped me for an instant, undoubtedly, and either from his being seized with vertigo or some other cause, he fell off the rocks! It is a great pity, for we have lost such a splendid specimen!"

"We have lost a scamp—nothing more!" said the governor, philosophically.

And that was Carpena's funeral oration!

The Doctor and Pierre then took leave of the governor. They had to start before day-break for Antekirti, and they were profuse in their thanks to their host for the hospitable welcome he had given them in the Spanish colony.

The governor shook the Doctor's hand, wished him a pleasant journey, and after promising to come and see him, returned to his house.

Perhaps it may be said that Doctor Antekirti had somewhat abused the good faith of the Governor of Centa. His conduct under the circumstances is certainly open to criticism. But we should not forget the work to which Count Sandorf had consecrated his life.

"A thousand roads—one end!" And this was one of the thousand roads he had to take.

A few minutes afterwards, one of the boats of the Ferrato had taken them on board. Luigi was waiting for them as they came up the side.

"That man?" asked the Doctor.

"According to your orders," said Luigi, "our boat was near the rocks and picked him up after his fall, and he is under lock and key in the fore-cabin."

"He has said nothing?" asked Pierre.

"How could he say anything? He seems asleep and unconscious of his acts."

"Good," answered the Doctor; "I will that Carpena should fall from those rocks, and he fell! I will that he should sleep, and he sleeps! When I will that he wakes, he shall wake! And now, Luigi, up anchor and away!"

The steam was up, and a few minutes afterwards the Ferrato was off, heading out to sea straight for Antekirti.

CHAPTER XV.

SEVENTEEN TIMES!

"Seventeen times?" "Seventeen times!" "Yes, the red has passed seventeen times!"

"Is it possible?"

"It may be impossible, but it is!"

"And the players are mad against it?"

"More than 900,000 francs won by the bank!"

"Seventeen times! Seventeen times!"

"At roulette or trente-et-quarante?"

"At trente-et-quarante."

"It is fifteen years since anything like it!"

"Fifteen years, three months, and fourteen hours," coolly remarked an old gambler, belonging to the honorable class of the ruined. "Yes, sir, and a very strange thing—it was in the height of summer, on the 16th of June, 1887—I know something about it!"

Such was the conversation, or rather the chorus of exclamation that was heard in the vestibule and peristyle of the Cercle des Etrangers at Monte Carlo, on the evening of the 8th of October, eight days after the escape of Carpena from the Spanish penitentiary.

Among the crowd of gamblers—men and women of all nations, ages, and classes—there was quite an uproar of enthusiasm. They would willingly have greeted the red as the equal of the horse that had carried off the Epsom, Derby or the Longchamps Grand Prix.

In fact, for the people that the Old and New Worlds daily pour into the principality of Monaco, this series of seventeen had quite the importance of a political event affecting the laws and equilibrium of Europe.

It will easily be believed that the red in its somewhat extraordinary obstinacy had made a good many victims, and that the winnings of the bank had been considerable. Nearly a million of francs, said some—which meant that nearly the whole of the players had become infuriated at the extraordinary series of passes.

Between them, two foreigners had paid a large part of what these gentlemen of the board of green cloth call the "devine"—one, very cool, very self-restrained, although the emotions within him were traceable in his pallid face; the other with his features distorted, his hair in disorder, his look that of a madman or desperado—and these had just descended the steps of the peristyle, and were strolling out under the trees on the terrace.

"That makes more than 400,000 francs that the cursed series has cost us," said the eldest.

"You may as well say 413,000," said the younger, in the tone of a cashier casting a column.

"And now I have only got 201,000—and hardly that," said the first gambler.

"One hundred and ninety-seven thousand," said the other, in the same tone.

"Yes! of nearly two millions that I once had, when you made me come with you!"

"One million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand francs!"

"And that in less than two months!"

"In one month and sixteen days!"

"Sarcany!" exclaimed the eldest, whom his companion's coolness seemed to exasperate as much as the ironical precision with which he rolled out the figures.

"Well, Silas?"

Toronthal and Sarcany were the speakers. Since leaving Ragusa, in the short space of three months they had reached the verge of ruin. After dissipating all that they had received as the reward of their abominable treachery, Sarcany had hunted his accomplice out of Ragusa, taking Sava with them, and then had enticed him into gambling and every dissipation in which he could squander his wealth. It is only just, however, to say that the old banker, daring speculator as he was, had in days gone by more than once risked his fortune in hazardous adventures in which luck was his only guide.

How could Toronthal resist? Was he not more than ever in the power of the Tripolitan broker? Sometimes he revolted, but Sarcany had obtained an irresistible ascendancy over him, and the wretched man fell so heavily that strength almost failed him to rise again, so that Sarcany was not at all uneasy about the occasional fancies that Toronthal had to withdraw from his influence. The brutality of his retorts and the implacability of his logic soon brought Toronthal back beneath the yoke.

In leaving Ragusa, under circumstances which will not have been forgotten, their first care had been to put Sava in some safe place under the charge of Namir. And now, in this retreat at Tetuan, on the borders of Morocco, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to find her. There, Sarcany's pitiless companion undertook to break down the girl's resolution, and tear from her her consent to the marriage. Unshaken in her repulsion and strengthened by the recollection of Pierre, Sava hitherto had obstinately resisted. But could she always do so?

In the meantime Sarcany never ceased exciting his companion to plunge into the follies of the gaming-table, although he had lost his own fortune in a similar way. In France, in Italy, in Germany, in the great centres where chance keeps house in all its forms, on the Exchange, on the race-course, in the clubs of the great capitals, in the watering-places as in the seaside towns, Silas Toronthal had followed as Sarcany led, and had soon been reduced to a few hundred thousands of francs. While the banker risked his own money, Sarcany risked the banker's, and down this double slope both went to ruin at double quick time. What gamblers call the "devine" had been dead against them, and it was not for want of trying every chance that offered. In short, their amusement cost them the best part of the millions received from the possessions of Count Sandorf, and it had even become necessary to offer for sale the house in the Stradone at Ragusa.

And so they had been at Monte Carlo for the last three weeks, never leaving the tables of the club, trying the most infallible dodges, working out schemes that always went awry, studying the rotation of the cylinder of the roulette, when the croupier's hand was tiring during his last quarter hour of duty, loading to the maximum numbers which obstinately refused to come, combining simple combinations with multiple combinations, listening to the advice of ruined old stagers, becoming professional gamblers, trying, in fact, every imbecile device, employing every stupid fetish which could class the gambler between the child who has no reason, and the idiot who has for ever lost it. And not only did they risk their money, but they enfeebled their intelligence by imagining absurd combinations, and they compromised their personal dignity by the familiarity which the frequenting of the very mixed assembly imposed upon all. In short, at the close of the evening, which would hereafter be celebrated in the annals of Monte Carlo, owing to their obstinacy in struggling against a series of seventeen rouges at trente-et-quarante, they had left off with less than 200,000 francs between them.

But if they were nearly ruined, they had not yet lost their senses, and while they were talking on the terrace they noticed a gambler who had become suddenly deranged, and who was running through the gardens shouting—

"It turns! It goes on turning!"

The unfortunate man imagined that he had just put his money on the coming number, and that the cylinder in a movement of fantastic gyration was turning, and doomed to turn for ages! He was mad!

"Have you become calmer, Silas?" asked Sarcany, of his companion.

"Does not that lunatic teach you to keep cool? We have not won, it is true, but the luck will turn, and without our doing anything to make it. Why try to better it? It is dangerous, and besides, it is useless! You cannot change the run if it is bad, and you would not change it when it is good! Wait then, and when the luck turns, let us be bold, and make our game while the run lasts."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Magnificent Broad Guaze City.

The City of Berlin, with about the same population as New York, has 300,000 more square yards of streets than the American metropolis. It has comprehensive educational and charitable systems, and maintains twenty-three circulating libraries. Its annual municipal expenditures are under \$10,000,000. The annual expenditures of New York are nearly \$25,000,000, over \$10,000,000 being required for salaries of officeholders alone.

How Sugar is Made.

Harper's Magazine.

The process of "sugar making" in its essentials is a simple enough matter of cookery. The first care of the producer is to get all the sugar possible out of the cane or grass root, either by squeezing out the juice or washing out the sugar; the sugar maple saves the sugar maker this trouble, delivering the sap ready for the boiler. The juice is then cleared of its impurities, as coffee is cleared by the white of an egg, or water is filtered through charcoal; it is then boiled, to evaporate as much of the water as possible and crystallize the solid sugar; it is then cooled and the molasses drained off, leaving the soft dark sugars, in which each crystal has its thin coating of molasses, or drained by a centrifugal machine, as clothes are dried in the whirling drier, whence the water flies out, and, further clarified or left to crystallize in white loaves, which are sawed or crushed or ground or powdered into the several varieties of fine white sugar. Most of these earlier processes are performed on the plantations, but in many cases they are repeated and the sugar carried through the final process in the great refineries. "Refining" is, in fact, little more than a finer repetition of the processes of "making," and to do these simple things on a great scale, and in the best way, is the sole purpose of those enormous beehives of industry.

The sugar-maker's first aim is to get from the cane as much of its percentage of juice as it can be induced to give up. The juice is inclosed in little cells of lignose or woody fibre, which make the cane's weight. There are three ways of extracting the juice—by crushing, by soaking out the sugar by the process of "diffusion," or by a combination of crushing and of maceration in water. Crushing or grinding the cane is a process in use from the earliest times, as is seen in the primitive sugar mills of the East, which consist of the hollowed stump of a tree, within which is a grinding pestle worked by oxen treading their round, driven from the arm of the bar by one man, while another feeds in the pieces of cane, one by one, and takes out the crushed remains. A mill almost as primitive is still in use in Arkansas.

The sugar-house on a great plantation, is a large high building, the centre of the farm, to which roads or tramways lead from all directions. As a load of cane comes up it is fed upon an endless belt or railway, which carries it up slowly to the crushing mill, an affair of simple construction but of enormous power. The crushers are great rollers of cast iron, in pairs or triplets, sometimes one set, sometimes more, working at a pressure of from fifty to eighty pounds to the square inch, and so arranged as to give slightly before any extraordinary strain. There are all sorts of opinions as to whether it is better to crush rapidly or slowly, and to crush once only or to repeat the operation with increasing pressure. The juice flows from the crushers in one direction; the residual cane known as "bagasse," is carried off in another by an endless belt, to be used either as dressing for the cane fields or as fuel in the heating process which the juice is next to undergo. One of the great improvements in modern sugar making has been the development of furnaces which get most of their fuel from the bagasse.

The Minister's Mistake.

The ancient town of Medford, the seat of the old Lawrence distillery, has for many years been famous for the excellent quality of its spirituous product, which has been attributed to the purity of its water and the pains taken in preparing and refining it. So great is its reputation among the trade that the term "Old Medford" is now applied to all the choice grades of rum improved by age. But the late Rev. Charles Brooks, an Orthodox clergyman, who many years ago was the esteemed and talented pastor of a large society in that town, was unversed in bar-room literature, and a connoisseur only in communion wine. So it happened one time that he was induced to attend a special town meeting, called to consider some matter of local interest to the citizens; and the proposition before it meeting his cordial approbation, he got up and made a rousing speech in its favor, just before the vote was taken, winding up with the emphatic declaration, "I do love old Medford." Of course this patriotic sentiment was greeted with rounds of applause, mingled, however, with such boisterous laughter as to irritate the unsophisticated parson, and led him to think that his sincerity was discredited. So he turned fiercely upon his auditors and exclaimed with no little warmth:

"Well, I do, gentlemen, whether you believe it or not."

This brought down the house with uproarious merriment and cries of "Good for you," "We don't doubt your word, sir," "Do you take it straight?" "Are you going to shout?" And it was not until one of his parishioners came to the rescue that the bewildered parson was able to comprehend the misconstruction put upon his remarks.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

In Calton, Cal., there is a woman real-estate speculator who is very successful. She made \$2,000 the other day on a turn in two or three hours.

Northville Record.

Mr. Moody narrates some pretty good incidents from his own experience. In conversation with a Maryland correspondent of the Richmond Christ an Advocate, he recently said: "The richest thing that occurred to me at Norfolk took place in the colored meeting Sunday morning in the great warehouse. The congregation was very large, well-behaved, attentive, and I was urged upon them the acceptance of Christ; that if they took Him to be their Saviour, He would drive all evil passions out of their souls. If Norfolk would receive Him, He would put down all bar-rooms, gambling-dens, and all forms of wickedness, and the city would bloom with the beauty of Eden. Now, if He were to come in person to rule over Norfolk, would you vote for Him? A solid-looking negro, man, sitting just in front of the stand, looked up, and with a peculiar expression in face and tone, said, 'If we were to vote for Him, day would count our votes out.' Mr. Moody said he paused, did not laugh, but did some very fast thinking about that time.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

The Pharmaceutical Record says that editing a paper is a pleasant business—if you like it. But, like most other occupations, there are some annoyances.

If the type is large, it don't contain much reading matter.

If we publish many formulae, says the editor folks say they are not reliable.

If we omit them, we have no enterprize or are know-nothings.

If we have a few jokes, folks say we are rattleheads.

If we omit jokes, folks say we are fossils.

If we publish original matter, they scold us for not giving selections.

If we give selections, people say we are lazy for not writing more, and give them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial.

If we don't, all hands say we are a great humbug.

If we remain in our office attending to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with other fellows.

If we go out, they say we don't attend to our business.

NOVI DOTS.

A few of our young people enjoyed a picnic at Walled Lake last Thursday.

A number of our citizens went to Island Lake Monday.

Miss Gussie Tremper, of New York is the guest of Sarah Taylor.

Mrs. Locke is in quite poor health. She is with her daughter, Mrs. Webster.

The Novi base ball club played with the Plymouth club on Saturday last and although they "got beat," our boys have too much pluck to get discouraged and will play again two weeks from that day. They have had very little practice but will every day now and we expect it will be business to play with them after this.

A few days ago the residents on Main street were startled by a terrible crash. All rushed to the street to learn the cause of such an unusual commotion, as the day was pleasant and no cyclone was expected; it proved, however, to be the fall of an immense willow tree, in the yard of Levi Benjamin. It fell toward the road and across the telephone wire, cutting off all communication on the Detroit line. The excitement became more exciting momentarily, every one rushed to the scene to ascertain if any one was hurt. It was then supposed that on one was under the tree when it fell, but imagine the horror of men next day when at work, at the discovery of five dead bodies,—a whole family of birds!

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Ladies, 220 to 230 years, 11.00 a pair. Ladies, 230 to 240 years, 11.50 a pair. Ladies, 240 to 250 years, 12.00 a pair. Ladies, 250 to 260 years, 12.50 a pair. Ladies, 260 to 270 years, 13.00 a pair. Ladies, 270 to 280 years, 13.50 a pair. Ladies, 280 to 290 years, 14.00 a pair. Ladies, 290 to 300 years, 14.50 a pair. Ladies, 300 to 310 years, 15.00 a pair. Ladies, 310 to 320 years, 15.50 a pair. Ladies, 320 to 330 years, 16.00 a pair. Ladies, 330 to 340 years, 16.50 a pair. Ladies, 340 to 350 years, 17.00 a pair. Ladies, 350 to 360 years, 17.50 a pair. Ladies, 360 to 370 years, 18.00 a pair. Ladies, 370 to 380 years, 18.50 a pair. Ladies, 380 to 390 years, 19.00 a pair. Ladies, 390 to 400 years, 19.50 a pair. Ladies, 400 to 410 years, 20.00 a pair. Ladies, 410 to 420 years, 20.50 a pair. Ladies, 420 to 430 years, 21.00 a pair. Ladies, 430 to 440 years, 21.50 a pair. Ladies, 440 to 450 years, 22.00 a pair. Ladies, 450 to 460 years, 22.50 a pair. Ladies, 460 to 470 years, 23.00 a pair. 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Ladies, 2120 to 2130 years, 106.00 a pair. Ladies, 2130 to 2140 years, 106.50 a pair. Ladies, 2140 to 2150 years, 107.00 a pair. Ladies, 2150 to 2160 years, 107.50 a pair. Ladies, 2160 to 2170 years, 108.00 a pair. Ladies, 2170 to 2180 years, 108.50 a pair. Ladies, 2180 to 2190 years, 109.00 a pair. Ladies, 2190 to 2200 years, 109.50 a pair. Ladies, 2200 to 2210 years, 110.00 a pair. Ladies, 2210 to 2220 years, 110.50 a pair. Ladies, 2220 to 2230 years, 111.00 a pair. Ladies, 2230 to 2240 years, 111.50 a pair. Ladies, 2240 to 2250 years, 112.00 a pair. Ladies, 2250 to 2260 years, 112.50 a pair. Ladies, 2260 to 2270 years, 113.00 a pair. Ladies, 2270 to 2280 years, 113.50 a pair. Ladies, 2280 to 2290 years, 114.00 a pair. Ladies, 2290 to 2300 years, 114.50 a pair. Ladies, 2300 to 2310 years, 115.00 a pair. Ladies, 2310 to 2320 years, 115.50 a pair. Ladies, 2320 to 2330 years, 116.00 a pair. Ladies, 2330 to 2340 years, 116.50 a pair. Ladies, 2340 to 2350 years, 117.00 a pair. Ladies, 2350 to 2360 years, 117.50 a pair. Ladies, 2360 to 2370 years, 118.00 a pair. Ladies, 2370 to 2380 years, 118.50 a pair. Ladies, 2380 to 2390 years, 119.00 a pair. Ladies, 2390 to 2400 years, 119.50 a pair. Ladies, 2400 to 2410 years, 120.00 a pair. Ladies, 2410 to 2420 years, 120.50 a pair. Ladies, 2420 to 2430 years, 121.00 a pair. Ladies, 2430 to 2440 years, 121.50 a pair. Ladies, 2440 to 2450 years, 122.00 a pair. Ladies, 2450 to 2460 years, 122.50 a pair. Ladies, 2460 to 2470 years, 123.00 a pair. Ladies, 2470 to 2480 years, 123.50 a pair. Ladies, 2480 to 2490 years, 124.00 a pair. Ladies, 2490 to 2500 years, 124.50 a pair. Ladies, 2500 to 2510 years, 125.00 a pair. Ladies, 2510 to 2520 years, 125.50 a pair. Ladies, 2520 to 2530 years, 126.00 a pair. Ladies, 2530 to 2540 years, 126.50 a pair. Ladies, 2540 to 2550 years, 127.00 a pair. Ladies, 2550 to 2560 years, 127.50 a pair. Ladies, 2560 to 2570 years, 128.00 a pair. Ladies, 2570 to 2580 years, 128.50 a pair. Ladies, 2580 to 2590 years, 129.00 a pair. Ladies, 2590 to 2600 years, 129.50 a pair. Ladies, 2600 to 2610 years, 130.00 a pair. Ladies, 2610 to 2620 years, 130.50 a pair. Ladies, 2620 to 2630 years, 131.00 a pair. Ladies, 2630 to 2640 years, 131.50 a pair. Ladies, 2640 to 2650 years, 132.00 a pair. Ladies, 2650 to 2660 years, 132.50 a pair. Ladies, 2660 to 2670 years, 133.00 a pair. Ladies, 2670 to 2680 years, 133.50 a pair. Ladies, 2680 to 2690 years, 134.00 a pair. Ladies, 2690 to 2700 years, 134.50 a pair. Ladies, 2700 to 2710 years, 135.00 a pair. Ladies, 2710 to 2720 years, 135.50 a pair. Ladies, 2720 to 2730 years, 136.00 a pair. Ladies, 2730 to 2740 years, 136.50 a pair. Ladies, 2740 to 2750 years, 137.00 a pair. Ladies, 2750 to 2760 years, 137.50 a pair. Ladies, 2760 to 2770 years, 138.00 a pair. Ladies, 2770 to 2780 years, 138.50 a pair. Ladies, 2780 to 2790 years, 139.00 a pair. Ladies, 2790 to 2800 years, 139.50 a pair. Ladies, 2800 to 2810 years, 140.00 a pair. Ladies, 2810 to 2820 years, 140.50 a pair. Ladies, 2820 to 2830 years, 141.00 a pair. Ladies, 2830 to 2840 years, 141.50 a pair. Ladies, 2840 to 2850 years, 142.00 a pair. Ladies, 2850 to 2860 years, 142.50 a pair. Ladies, 2860 to 2870 years, 143.00 a pair. Ladies, 2870 to 2880 years, 143.50 a pair. Ladies, 2880 to 2890 years, 144.00 a pair. Ladies, 2890 to 2900 years, 144.50 a pair. Ladies, 2900 to 2910 years, 145.00 a pair. Ladies, 2910 to 2920 years, 145.50 a pair. Ladies, 2920 to 2930 years, 146.00 a pair. Ladies, 2930 to 2940 years, 146.50 a pair. Ladies, 2940 to 2950 years, 147.00 a pair. Ladies, 2950 to 2960 years, 147.50 a pair. Ladies, 2960 to 2970 years, 148.00 a pair. Ladies, 2970 to 2980 years, 148.50 a pair. Ladies, 2980 to 2990 years, 149.00 a pair. Ladies, 2990 to 3000 years, 149.50 a pair. Ladies, 3000 to 3010 years, 150.00 a pair. Ladies, 3010 to 3020 years, 150.50 a pair. Ladies, 3020 to 3030 years, 151.00 a pair. Ladies, 3030 to 3040 years, 151.50 a pair. Ladies, 3040 to 3050 years, 152.00 a pair. Ladies, 3050 to 3060 years, 152.50 a pair. Ladies, 3060 to 3070 years, 153.00 a pair. Ladies, 3070 to 3080 years, 153.50 a pair. Ladies, 3080 to 3090 years, 154.00 a pair. Ladies, 3090 to 3100 years, 154.50 a pair. Ladies, 3100 to 3110 years, 155.00 a pair. Ladies, 3110 to 3120 years, 155.50 a pair. Ladies, 3120 to 3130 years, 156.00 a pair. Ladies, 3130 to 3140 years, 156.50 a pair. Ladies, 3140 to 3150 years, 157.00 a pair. Ladies, 3150 to 3160 years, 157.50 a pair. Ladies, 3160 to 3170 years, 158.00 a pair. Ladies, 3170 to 3180 years, 158.50 a pair. Ladies, 3180 to 3190 years, 159.00 a pair. Ladies, 3190 to 3200 years, 159.50 a pair. Ladies, 3200 to 3210 years, 160.00 a pair. Ladies, 3210 to 3220 years, 160.50 a pair. Ladies, 3220 to 3230 years, 161.00 a pair. Ladies, 3230 to 3240 years, 161.50 a pair. Ladies, 3240 to 3250 years, 162.00 a pair. Ladies, 3250 to 3260 years, 162.50 a pair. Ladies, 3260 to 3270 years, 163.00 a pair. Ladies, 3270 to 3280 years, 163.50 a pair. Ladies, 3280 to 3290 years, 164.00 a pair. Ladies, 3290 to 3300 years, 164.50 a pair. Ladies, 3300 to 3310 years, 165.00 a pair. Ladies, 3310 to 3320 years, 165.50 a pair. Ladies, 3320 to 3330 years, 166.00 a pair. Ladies, 3330 to 3340 years, 166.50 a pair. Ladies, 3340 to 3350 years, 167.00 a pair. Ladies, 3350 to 3360 years, 167.50 a pair. Ladies, 3360 to 3370 years, 168.00 a pair. Ladies, 3370 to 3380 years, 168.50 a pair. Ladies, 3380 to 3390 years, 169.00 a pair. Ladies, 3390 to 3400 years, 169.50 a pair. Ladies, 3400 to 3410 years, 170.00 a pair. Ladies, 3410 to 3420 years, 170.50 a pair. Ladies, 3420 to 3430 years, 171.00 a pair. Ladies, 3430 to 3440 years, 171.50 a pair. Ladies, 3440 to 3450 years, 172.00 a pair. Ladies, 3450 to 3460 years, 172.50 a pair. Ladies, 3460 to 3470 years, 173.00 a pair. Ladies, 3470 to 3480 years, 173.50 a pair. Ladies, 3480 to 3490 years, 174.00 a pair. Ladies, 3490 to 3500 years, 174.50 a pair. Ladies, 3500 to 3510 years, 175.00 a pair. Ladies, 3510 to 3520 years, 175.50 a pair. Ladies, 3520 to 3530 years, 176.00 a pair. Ladies, 3530 to 3540 years, 176.50 a pair. Ladies, 3540 to 3550 years, 177.00 a pair. Ladies, 3550 to 3560 years, 177.50 a pair. Ladies, 3560 to 3570 years, 178.00 a pair. Ladies, 3570 to 3580 years, 178.50 a pair. Ladies, 3580 to 3590 years, 179.00 a pair. Ladies, 3590 to 3600 years, 179.50 a pair. Ladies, 3600 to 3610 years, 180.00 a pair. Ladies, 3610 to 3620 years, 180.50 a pair. Ladies, 3620 to 3630 years, 181.00 a pair. Ladies, 3630 to 3640 years, 181.50 a pair. Ladies, 3640 to 3650 years, 182.00 a pair. Ladies, 3650 to 3660 years, 182.50 a pair. Ladies, 3660 to 3670 years, 183.00 a pair. Ladies, 3670 to 3680 years, 183.50 a pair. Ladies, 3680 to 3690 years, 184.00 a pair. Ladies, 3690 to 3700 years, 184.50 a pair. Ladies, 3700 to 3710 years, 185.00 a pair. Ladies, 3710 to 3720 years, 185.50 a pair. Ladies, 3720 to 3730 years, 186.00 a pair. Ladies, 3730 to 3740 years, 186.50 a pair. Ladies, 3740 to 3750 years, 187.00 a pair. Ladies, 3750 to 3760 years, 187.50 a pair. Ladies, 3760 to 3770 years, 188.00 a pair. Ladies, 3770 to 3780 years, 188.50 a pair. Ladies, 3780 to 3790 years, 189.00 a pair. Ladies, 3790 to 3800 years, 189.50 a pair. Ladies, 3800 to 3810 years, 190.00 a pair. Ladies, 3810 to 3820 years, 190.50 a pair. Ladies, 3820 to 3830 years,