THE OWOSSO WEEKLY PRESS.

VOLUME [illegible] — [illegible] — [illegible]

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible] Court for Shiawassee county held at the Court house in Corunna on Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1882, Judge Newton presiding. The following business was disposed of:

John Sutton and George Sutton vs. Henry Van Akin, trespass on the case, plaintiff ordered to file security for costs within 30 days.

People vs. Jay Mead. Further time was allowed defendant to settle a bill of exceptions. Defendant was convicted of larceny at the last term of Court and he is now at Jackson serving out his sentence.

Arthur O. Bement et al vs. Andrew Lichte. In this cause plaintiffs were nonsuited in Justice Court for not filing notes with the Justice. Order granted setting aside non suit and allowing plaintiffs to amend their declaration, defendants to have thirty days in which to plead.

People vs. James Berchie and Albert Mack. Defendants having plead guilty of unlawfully entering a freight car at Owosso, to steal a ride, were sentenced to 30 days in county jail, where they already have been spending considerable time.

Hugh B. Ross vs. Erastus White and Anna A. White. Ordered that the time within which the defendants may take exceptions to sureties on the bond for costs of suit, and move that the cause be dismissed, be extended to the first day of the next term of Court.

People vs. Joseph Butler. Defendant is now serving a term in State prison on conviction for rape. Motion for new trial denied, and ordered that the defendant have until the first day of next term of Court to settle a bill of exceptions.

Almon C. Brown vs. Charles Thomas. Judgment in Justice Court affirmed.

John H. Ives and John R. Mathews vs. Edward Leonard. Bill of exceptions submitted to the Court and time extended thirty days for settling the same.

James M. Goodell vs. Charles Thomas. Judgment in Justice Court affirmed.

In chancery. Martha J. Hart vs. Sylvester Hart. Bill filed for divorce. Defendant ordered to pay $50 alimony to complainant.

John Desbrough vs. W. H. McDaniel. Order granting commission to take testimony.

Jonah Farley vs. Lucy Ann Farley. Cross bill filed for divorce. Ordered that the injunction issued in said cause to restrain defendant from selling the farm be dissolved.

Roxey E. Storrs vs. James Storrs. Bill filed for divorce and injunction issued; ordered that the latter be dismissed.

Ellen Harmon vs. George S. Bush, Peter N. Cook, Francis G. Russell, assignee in bankruptcy of John and David Gallagher. Bill dismissed as against George S. Bush and Peter Cook.

Eva Hoyt vs. Henry Hoyt. Decree of divorce granted.

Samuel Mathew vs. John Potter. Foreclosure of mortgage, decree granted, and sale ordered.

Hartwell Green vs. Charles F. Ackley et al. On Motion of A. C. Baldwin, Sol'r for complainant, F. E. Welch, Register in chancery was appointed guardian for infant defendants.

Oranda D. Cummings vs. Wm. S. Cummings and James N. Shaw. Bill filed for divorce. Shaw was made defendant to the suit in order to prevent him from disposing of complainant's property, which had been placed in his hands by defendant Cummings. Defendants ordered to pay complainant $100 for alimony.

The Court adjourned Thursday noon.

Thurlow Weed tells how near Daniel Webster came, twice, to being President, and both times lost because he would not take second place on the ticket. In 1840 he was asked to run for Vice President on the Whig ticket, with Harrison for President, but refused; he wanted first place or none. Harrison died in one month after his inauguration and John Tyler became President. Although Webster saw his mistake the very same thing happened over again in 1848. He declined to take second place to Gen. Taylor, and Millard Fillmore became the Whig candidate. Taylor served one year and four months, then died, and Fillmore succeeded to the presidency.

MORAL.—If you cannot get what you want, take what you can get.

A lock jaw epidemic is prevailing among children, the result of Fourth of July toy pistol accidents. Chicago reports 15 fatal cases, Burlington, Ia., six; and from all over the country come similar reports. In our own State there have been several cases. A Chicago coroners' jury and physicians of that city recommend that the manufacture and sale of toy pistols and the cartridges and percussion caps used with them, be prohibited.

[illegible] Grand Rapids and Owosso Base Ball clubs played at the fair grounds yesterday afternoon. A thousand or less admirers of the diamond field assembled to see them. They were well repaid for their trouble, as they saw the most closely contested game between two clubs very nearly matched in skill that has been played here this season. The game was called at 3 o'clock with the visitors at the bat. The game opened in good shape with Kearns over the plate. His effort proved an unofficial as he was ably assisted by an error by Green, of 2d base, made the round. This was the only tally the visitors were permitted to get. The Grand Rapids club were more successful, making four runs during the first inning, and four afterward. Deerfield as catcher and Minke as short stop in the Grand Rapids nine, the new men from Chicago, made their maiden effort and gave universal satisfaction, both in the field and at the bat. Weiss performed his work to perfection at first, and later at second base. The Owossos did good work in the field, as might be inferred by the fact that the home team was held down to eight runs. Chas. H. Allen, of Owosso, gave satisfaction to both sides as umpire by his impartial judgments. The score is as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Owosso	[illegible]								
Grand Rapids	[illegible]								

Time—1:55.

Umpire—Chas. Allen of Owosso.

Passed Balls—Castle 2, Kearns 1.

Wild Pitch—Stowe 1.

First Base on Balls—Grand Rapids 6, Owosso 2.

Left on Bases—Grand Rapids 6, Owosso 5.

From the Herald.

The Owossos had a good battery; Stowe, the pitcher, was deceiving, and Kearns, formerly with the Detroit league club, played the game with but few errors.

In New York Monday evening, a dense mass of humanity struggled for admission to Madison Square garden, to witness a glove fight between Sullivan and Wilson, and when the ball opened there were sixteen thousand persons in the building, and as many gathered outside. Three women crowded in here, and Charles A. Dana had a chair near the reporters. Harry Hill presented a couple of famous English boxers, who fought three rounds, but the audience interrupted with cries of "Sullivan" attention. When Wilson and Sullivan appeared, the cheering was loud and prolonged. The betting was 100 to 75 in favor of the American. Wilson was large, over stepped, weighed four pounds, and had the gate money. He walked over to Sullivan, and offered to bet $500 that he would not be knocked out of time, but the latter declined to wager anything more. Wilson was knocked down twenty seven times but rallied and continued to stand out for the four rounds, and won the allowance. The battle lasted [illegible]

The Ohio democratic state convention renominated Hon. John W. Oakley for supreme court judge, J. W. Newman for secretary of state, and Henry Weible for member of the board of public works. John G. Thompson was defeated for member of the central committee, while his rival for the chairmanship, J. H. Farley, was selected to represent the Twenty-first district, but Thompson was elected chairman of the executive committee.

The advisory trunk-line commission, comprising Messrs. Thurman, Washburne, and Cooley, reports that no evidence has been offered that existing differential rates are unjust, or that they operate to the prejudice of any of the seaboard cities, and the commission can not advise their being disturbed until they operate inequitably or force trade in an unnatural direction. The recommendation is made that the roads should keep and submit to each other accurate statistics in regard to their business, and that no seaboard city should be subjected to unfair charges or arbitrary regulations.

The gold miner gets his beer by quartz.

A. J. Kinlock, the dissipated younger son of a Scottish nobleman, has for three years been in the clutches of a hotel-keeper at Kansas City, who managed to secure the allowance of $2,000 per annum regularly forwarded from Edinburgh. When Kinloch became too ill to move about Coyne had two negroes place him on the train for New York, where he died at a police station.

About two months ago, W. B. Strong, president of the Santa Fe road, was attacked by a large abscess just back of the left eye. An ineffectual operation served only to give temporary relief. Three surgeons then held a council on the case, and made an opening one and one-half inches long, which revealed the fact that the bones were rapidly becoming diseased. Mr. Strong is now steadily progressing toward recovery, but his physicians insist upon absolute rest for several months.

A farmer applied Wednesday at Castle Garden for a married couple, offering $25 per month and board. There being none on the market, he asked permission to speak to some applicants for employment. In a short time he arranged a marriage between two reputable Germans, aged 24 and 18, who were total strangers, and the knot was tied in his presence, the farmer making them a wedding present of $5.

Two years ago, at Millville, Mo., Dr. Roberts was murdered by Dr. Keyes, the latter being sent to the insane asylum; whence he was released last Thursday. When he made his appearance at the scene of the murder he was promptly shot dead by a son of Dr. Roberts, who surrendered to the officers.

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The Ohio democratic state convention [illegible] for perjury. Hon. J. B. Hall and H. N. Henderson, president and secretary of the Home Insurance company of Columbus, and each was held in $2000. They returned the assets [illegible] $270,000, which [illegible] recently stolen.

The United States circuit court at New York, in banc, has affirmed the constitutionality of the law prohibiting government officials from collecting political assessments. General Newton M. Curtis was granted a new trial and fined $1,000. His counsel will make an application to Chief Justice Waite for habeas corpus.

Major Chaffee, who has been following the renegade Indians from San Carlos, surprised them on Tuesday near Fort Verde, Arizona, killed twenty-six and capturing all their equipage and thirty-two horses. Lieutenants Morgan and Converse, of the 3d cavalry, were wounded, and one enlisted man was killed.

The Texas democracy nominated John Ireland for governor, as Governor Roberts telegraphed a protest against the use of his name. The platform declares against national banks, and in favor of a free vote and a fair count, and demands from the national government protection for citizens at home and abroad.

[illegible] BIND [illegible] FIELD [illegible]

[illegible] Day morning of [illegible] and old Experts. Hard hand Experts. Experts with good hand, also with [illegible] Mr. Warner's [illegible] and Rochester old man that [illegible] Mary sharper [illegible] remarks were made by them.

Although we were left out in experience, help, our confidence in the old McCormick never grew weak. With all their clamoring and thumping the McCormick with nothing but cash and [illegible] pers to operate it, beat them.

May 19, [illegible] made their display, while Mr. P. J. Bryan boasted to the writer he had beaten us this year, and will beat us next. He little knew what he was talking about. He thought because he had beaten us in sales by stealing our order and using the McCormick machines to sell their and doing what no honorable man would do and [illegible] in that dodging underhanded way for which they have been noted, just because they had the advantage of us by having the agency of our goods, they imagined they could with money, help and brains beat us in the field. While the Buckeye company are to be congratulated for being so fortunate in securing the services of competent help, yet they are to be pitied, because they are so unfortunate in a Binder. They have one thing to console themselves, that is the photograph they carry; I honestly believe it is a good thing. I mean a good photograph.

We have beaten them in every trial in the State, the McCormick can beat them in any spot; they may have all their Experts, and all their fine imported horses to draw their old horse killer. To the farmers who were present at that treat accept our thanks for your gentlemanly treatment to us. While we do not ask of any one to point the finger of scorn to our opponents as you did the Buckeye crowd, I feel that they brought it upon themselves by their boisterous insulting bulldozing conduct, but overlook it in them, excuse it. We can't help but we would behave in the same manner under the same circumstances. When they were trying to bulldoze Mr. Warner to take their machine because he had given his order, you saw me offer them $25 to commence suit against him, they dare not do it. I wish they would. This year we have no more binders to sell. We have had our share in this county. Next year we are going to be here. We will not be sold out to our agents. You can all have your choice, the McCormick. Don't let the bull frize you. This is a free country, an Understrapper can eat at the same table with General Agents, Mastiffs and Curs walk together, no law to prevent it. Act upon your own judgment and so act that at last the Judge of Judges will say you have done right. Yours, McCormick Comes to Hainer.

UNDERSTRAPPER.

P. S.—With regard to the price for the Binder sold to Mr. Warner. I will say our price in the order was the same as the one in your order and there was nothing said about prices except when you ordered Mr. Warner your machine for a trial and he would not accept it as a present. G. M. G.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & HARRISON:—With regard to your challenge of the 21st, I would say, being nothing but an 'Understrapper,' I have no authority to either accept or decline your challenge without consulting Mr. Cowham, General Agent, and as it is now the hour of going to press, I have not time to hear from him and there will be another opportunity of letting you know before noon Monday morning, we cannot well do anything about it at that date. It looks to me from an Understrapper's stand-point, like another of your cutting tricks by issuing the challenge at the last moment. You are a cool dead hand like the boy in wrestling, when thrown down time after time, he is willing to try it again.

You with your army of experts and Rochester horses were cleaned out so completely at Mr. Warner's that you were not enough. It is different with the McCormick Co., than with you, we can have a few machines to start and have plenty of machines left where you have trials with the McCormick, while with us there is not a McCormick binder unsold in the State. However, I have telegraphed Mr. Cowham and if he thinks best to spend the time if he can get a machine, a couple of Understrappers will come up and clean you out so completely that you will never ask us to do so again. We have beaten you every time this year, why not at Colby's; is it a put up job. You will hear from us later. GEO. M. GRAHAM.

The McCormick Wins.

Special Dispatch to the Owosso Press.

GREENVILLE, Mich., July 24, 1882.

Beat the Buckeye and Champion easy in field trial to day. Time 2:30. Can beat them every time. G. M. GRAHAM.

THE OWOSSO PRESS

Democratic State Convention

[illegible]

Volume Eight

[illegible]

The last brilliant triumph of this [illegible] Chicago is a subject of pride and [illegible] satisfaction among his friends in Crosse. Mr. Dorsey seems to have acted upon the theory that to reduce the tariff [illegible] relative muscular power. In this [illegible] has been successful [illegible]

HARPER'S MAGAZINE [illegible] Brilliant Number. It opens with a fine frontispiece, a full page illustration, by Abbey, engraved by Closs. Two bright summer articles, splendidly illustrated, are "Some Western Resorts," by John A. Butler and "The Cruise of the Nameless," by Barnet Phillips. Col. T. W. Higginson contributes "The First Americans," an entertaining and instructive historical paper, the first of a series which is to give a continuous history of the United States down to the close of President Jackson's Administration—profusely illustrated. "Spanish Vistas," "Some worthies of Old Norwich," and a sketch of the Queen Charlotte Islands and their native inhabitants, are illustrated. T. E. Prendergast contributes an article on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the wonderful region—the "New Northwest,"—which it is about to open to civilization. The article is illustrated with an excellent map. "Icebergs and Fogs in the North Atlantic," "The Uses of Shakespeare off the Stage," are among the papers of interest.

The Number contains three strong short stories: "A Rebel," by Julian Hawthorne; "Laquelle?" by Mrs. Z. B. Gustafson; and "A St. Augustine Episode," by Miss A. R. Macfarlane. Poems are contributed by Edgar Fawcett and William Winter.

The Editorial Departments maintain their old vigor. Among the contributors to the Drawer are R. K. Munkittrick, J. M. Bailey, John Codman, C. T. Lanigan, and A. E. Sweet. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

WIDE AWAKE.—The August number is notable for some very beautiful drawings of girls with flowers; the exquisite frontispiece, accompanying the poem, "How the Laurel went to Church," by Emily A. Braddock, "Pasture Lillies—a sumptuous Sheaf," and "Canada Lillies on Stately Stems." All three are drawn by Miss Humphrey, and two of them illustrate, in company with other engravings, Miss Harris' charming "Wild Flower Papers, No. VI." In addition to entertaining stories and the Chautauqua reading course, is an article on the Water Color Exhibition with thirty-one engravings and fac-simile sketches of prominent pictures; but the charm of the number to hosts of young folks will be the sparkling operetta, "The Rebellion of the Daisies," with its effective situations and costuming and its brilliant music. There are six capital illustrations, and every explanation necessary for a full performance of the operatta is given. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston; $2.50 a year.

The following patents were granted to citizens of this State, bearing date of July 11, and reported for this paper by Louis Bagger & Co., Experts and Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

J. B. Belcher, Charlotte—Boot Strap, reissue.

J. Bridge, Detroit—Car Coupling Link.

D. A. Cameron, Port Huron—Adjustable Fulcrum.

A. C. Ellis, Birmingham—Car Coupling.

G. Geerside, Kalamazoo—Wind Engine.

M. H. Knapp, Adrian—Jeweler's Work Bench.

W. S. Spencer, Sturgis—Button Fastener.

S. J. Spitler, Greenville—Carpet Stretcher.

J. M. Teasdale, Howell, Fruit Evaporator.

A. M. Woodard, Millington—Wagon Jack.

She slipped upon a banana peel
  That was sad.
She felt older than she used to feel
  This made her mad;
Madder yet was she at the man
  Who threw it there;
But maddest was she, because like a man,
  She couldn't swear.

[illegible]

[illegible] Pr[illegible] Co[illegible]

[illegible] I assure you. Here the [illegible] and shingles [illegible] A very large paper [illegible] the end of the [illegible] order [illegible]

[illegible] Detroit Correspondent

DETROIT, July 19, 1882.

[illegible] a trip to Sandwich the other day. Now this is quite an undertaking as the boats only run there on Sunday, and carry every rough crowd at that, thus leaving the better class of visitors no choice but to go on the street cars from Windsor. And as I said, that is an undertaking; for the cars are guiltless of anything like springs and go bumping over the track till one can scarcely catch breath. Have you ever rode in a bumber wagon on a board laid across the box, the horses going at good speed and the road pretty rough? Then you know just exactly all the discomfort one has to go through to reach the Sandwich Springs. Every time I opened my mouth and attempted to talk, an extra jolt would bring my teeth together with a snap, and my poor tongue, well, you know what it is to bite your tongue, and you also know how essential a tongue is to a woman's enjoyment, so you will see that I was sensible when I relapsed into silence, and devoted my time to keeping the dust from my clothes.

Sandwich is about three miles from Windsor, and the road along which the cars run is for the most part a country road with fields of grain on both sides. A good many of these fields are devoted to the culture of mustard, and the whole patch is now one expanse of yellow blossoms. Along the road forest trees are still standing and some of them are of immense size, and remarkably handsome in shape. We passed the church belonging to the convent, which faces on another street. The grounds are rather wild looking but are well fenced, and the church peeping out from among the trees has a peaceful and restful look.

Further on we came to the jail, a large light-colored building of brick or stone, I hardly know which, and close by is a very airy and pleasant-looking hotel. On the stone cap above the door is chisled a representation of a pioneer hewing a tree, while all around him is the forest.

On our way back we stopped for a moment at the jail door and spoke with the keeper who was leaning against the high stone steps, and who, by the way, was thoroughly English from his chop whiskers to his lavender trousers. I constituted myself spokesman and asked him if he had any prisoners now. He remarked that he had; there were over forty there at present. "Rather a law-breaking set over here, aren't you?" I suggested. Well, no, he thought not, you see, fully two-thirds of the prisoners were Detroit chaps who skipped over to Windsor to avoid the law, and would get in some row over there and so be run in. The hotel adjoining is supported by the lawyers who come to try their cases here at the county seat, and by some summer boarders who find this a delightful place in which to rusticate.

Several years ago the Sandwich Springs were very popular, and since the management has passed into the hands of Mr. Gauthier he is doing his best to bring them in favor again. The hotel has been refitted, and the bath-house is now open to visitors.

There are some charming features here. One of these is the canal, about a quarter of a mile long which was built at great expense to allow the boats to come way up to the Springs, as going on the boat used to be the popular route to the Springs.

The earth was thrown up on each side of the canal into high banks, wide enough for a carriage drive, and willow trees planted on each side of these banks to keep them from being washed away. Barring the musquitoes, and flies, and June bugs, and caterpillars and other pests which always infest such places, this is a pleasant walk.

The water is said to be sulphur water, but has a rank taste, and seems to contain considerable potash, so that it is very sickening and unpalatable. However, those who learn to drink it seem to like it, and claim that it has great merits. Evidently the street car owners hold it in high esteem for the side of the car bears on a white cloth the inscription, "Pool of Siloam." This pool was once a great bonanza to them, but that time has ceased to be.

The play of "Cinderella" is in full blast at the Detroit. Over 200 children are engaged in it, and I venture to say few people in all this city will miss seeing it, as every one of these little ones has a dozen sisters, or cousins or aunts, or [illegible] of doting papas and mamas [illegible] go to see the pet of the fam[illegible] or her *debut* on the stage.

[illegible]

Correspondent Tells A[illegible] Artificial I[illegible]

[illegible] Ice is a trifle more than [illegible] than it is with us in Michigan [illegible] rather sandy soil.

The winters here are said [illegible] and, making allowance [illegible] necessary.

Permit me in this to acknowledge [illegible] obligation to Mr. [illegible], the gentleman in charge at the I[illegible] Junction [illegible] courtesies [illegible] and trip[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] these pipes conduct off heat so rapidly that it freezes them intensely cold. The salt water through which these pipes pass is rapidly reduced to a temperature many degrees below the freezing point for fresh water. The brine, of course does not freeze, but the fresh water in the pans which are nearly submerged in the cold brine, does, and so rapidly that but a few hours are required to form tons of beautiful crystal ice, all the cakes being of a uniform shape and weight.

You will see at once the many advantages we have over the Atlanta factory.

In the latter process, the first spray which comes in contact with the cold pipes congeals rapidly, but after a few inches of ice have been formed, the process becomes slower and less perceptible. Hence the necessity of consuming so much time to make a single crop of ice.

By this method only about 200 square inches of freezing surface is had to 120 lbs. of ice, and the surface of the outer crust must be at least twelve inches from the pipes, while in the Jacksonville process, about 2,000 square inches of the freezing brine surround the same quantity, and the fresh water is at no point farther than five inches from the sides of the pan. And again; the regular uniform oblong cakes are much more convenient both for the manufacturer and the consumer. The delivery man knows to a nicety how to divide and cut the cakes to get any desired weight,—while by the other process irregular fragments must of necessity be the result.

I was told by one of the company that they could sell their ice for two dollars per ton at a profit. It is furnished to large consumers for from four to six dollars per ton and in small quantities for families one-half cent per pound, which is about one-half the price demanded at Atlanta.

The natural ice dealers undertook to injure the sale of artificial ice, by telling their customers that manufactured ice was made from Florida well water, while theirs was pure northern lake water. This objection, as flimsey as it may seem, influenced many against its use. The company, however, never made any effort to refute it, but simply put in an apparatus for evaporating and condensing the water, so that now their ice is made from distilled water. Therefore if there is a point of superiority to be claimed the factory has it in its favor.

Permit me to say in conclusion that I am neither an agent for the Jacksonville ice company nor for the sale of the apparatus which they use. Were it so, I think I should choose a field for operation where I would not come in direct competition with Jack Frost. No, friends, we can more than compete with the ice makers of Atlanta, but when Jack Frost comes into the field, we will quietly fold our tent and move to a more genial clime.

Yours very respectfully, L. E. GATOR.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mary a Gentleman

[illegible]

[illegible] home among [illegible]

A man [illegible]

[illegible] cheek [illegible]

[illegible] herent in such a [illegible] where [illegible] cannot pass [illegible]

Do not despair girls that there are [illegible] men still in the world. You need not [illegible] at all die [illegible] Be [illegible] the [illegible] No harm in a delay.

You will not [illegible] him in the ball room and I know he will never be seen walking up from the liquor saloon. Nor is he a champion billiard-player.

He has not time to become a champion, for he has had too much honest, earnest work to do in the world. I have always observed that these champions were seldom good for much else.

Be very [illegible] in choosing girls [illegible] dancing fancy for and [illegible]

[illegible]

FURNISHERS FOR LADIES.—The Queen City Suspender Company, of Cincinnati, are now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for Ladies and children, and their unequaled Skirt Suspenders for Ladies. None should be without them; our leading physicians recommend them, and are loud in their praise. These goods are manufactured by ladies who have made the wants of ladies and children a study, and they ask us to refer them to some reliable and energetic lady to introduce them in this county, and we certainly think that an earnest solicitation in every household would meet with a ready response, and that a determined woman could make a handsome salary and have the exclusive agency for this county. We advise some lady who is in need of employment to send to the company her name and address, and mention this paper. Address Queen City Suspender Company, No. 179 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 46-2

THROUGH TICKETS, WEST.

People going west will find it to their advantage to patronize E. V. SMITH, Union Ticket Agent at *Owosso Junction*, before starting. He has a full stock of tickets, and lowest rates to all principal points west via. both the Michigan Central and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroads. Buy through tickets, get baggage checked to destination and save money and trouble. All enquiries by mail answered promptly. 9aug6[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers, and about 90 miles south east of St. Paul, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. A new railroad has just been opened to Wabasha on the Mississippi river, that will add much to the business and wealth of the town.

There is a great deal of lumber manufactured here, the logs coming down the Chippewa from the immense pineries of Northern Wisconsin. If one were to take a sleeping car at Saginaw, and could come here without seeing the intervening country, he would think he had struck the head-quarters of the lumbering interests or some suburb of the Saginaws. There is an immense boom of logs in a bayou of the river just west of the city, holding logs enough at present to keep all the mills of the Saginaw valley busy for a year at least.

Just below this immense jam, a dam has been thrown across the river, making water power enough to turn all creation. [illegible]

[illegible] Letter from Rev. H. W. Hicks.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 17, 1882.

OWOSSO PRESS:

When I planned my little vacation trip west, I decided to jot down some items for THE PRESS, but your correspondent "Q." said all that need be said about the trip. But as I have seen some things that he didn't see, or at least didn't say that he saw, I will try to dish up a little hash for your readers.

In company with my old time traveling companion, Rev. E. E. Caster of Fenton, I left Owosso Thursday evening, July 6th, coming here via. Milwaukee and Madison. Having two or three hours in Madison and wishing to make the most of it sight-seeing, we went up into the dome of the Capitol, and the magnificent view of the city nestling among the beautiful lakes that surround it, amply repaid us for the effort in climbing. It was just splendid. The boys and girls who read your paper, and perhaps some older ones too, will be interested to know that "Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle that accompanied his regiment all through the rebellion himself unscathed, and then went to the Centennial Exhibition, now occupies a perch in a glass case in the centre of the Capitol building, looking as life-like as it did when on duty in the army.

A few hours' more ride brought us to this city where we have been very pleasantly and hospitably entertained in the home of Rev. C. R. Kellerman, an old time Owossoan, who is pastor of one of the Methodist churches here. He is in good health and spirits, well liked as a citizen and minister, and was glad to hear from his old parishioners in Michigan. His church is just now undergoing extensive repairs, so he has no regular services, but his people worship in the Presbyterian church near at hand.

This city is at the confluence of the Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers, and about 90 miles south east of St. Paul, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. A new railroad has just been opened to Wabasha on the Mississippi river, that will add much to the business and wealth of the town.

There is a great deal of lumber manufactured here, the logs coming down the Chippewa from the immense pineries of Northern Wisconsin. If one were to take a sleeping car at Saginaw, and could come here without seeing the intervening country, he would think he had struck the head-quarters of the lumbering interests or some suburb of the Saginaws. There is an immense boom of logs in a bayou of the river just west of the city, holding logs enough at present to keep all the mills of the Saginaw valley busy for a year at least.

Just below this immense jam, a dam has been thrown across the river, making water power enough to turn all creation. [illegible]

In buying fish one test appears to all, whether large or small. If fresh the eyes are full and clear, the fins are stiff, and the skin and scales bright. If the eyes are dim and sunken it is not fit for use, and no protestation from the fishman should induce one to buy.

To remove sunburn and freckles and beautify the skin, put a quantity of elder flowers into a jug, pour boiling water on them, let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, and strain through muslin. Wash the face with this every morning.

Shylock is still extant in Berlin. An impecunious schoolmaster applied to him for a loan the other day, but the security offered not being of the best class, he refused to advance the money till the applicant, who possesses a magnificent beard, signed a bond by which, in case of non-payment of the loan at the appointed date, Shylock would have the right to cut off one-half of the hirsute ornament, and the proprietor would not have the right to remove the remaining half. If they go to law over the bond, which is not unlikely, the judge need but consult Shakspeare for a precedent. It will be a hair-splitting case.

Hamilton Fish's residence, at Second avenue and Seventeenth street, New York, stands upon the ground which was formerly a part of the farm of P. Stuyvesant. Mr. Fish's mother was a Stuyvesant, and the land has been in the possession of the family for over 200 years. There is said to be no deed of it in existence.

People's intentions can only be decided by their conduct.

HOYT'S CLYDE HORSE MICHIGAN,

will be at the following places this season: Leaves his barn near Corunna, Monday mornings, stops in Mason neighborhood, north-west of Owosso, at noon, stops at Ed. Croswell's, 1½ miles north-east of Ovid Monday nights till Tuesday noon; from Tuesday evening until Wednesday noon at J. P. Carr's at the Colony, Duplain, Clinton Co.; Wednesday evening until Thursday morning at G. R. Doty's, Elsie; Thursday noon at Geo. Pierce's, Fairfield; Thursday night at Geo. Raymond's Fairfield; Friday noon at Patrick Rourke's, Bush; Friday night at John Gallagher's New Haven; Saturday at Chas. Carr's Corunna. 32

The Flower Girl

[illegible]

A[illegible] which he tenderly [illegible] the flower
Then leaf by leaf the p[illegible]
A miracle of color and of form
[illegible] with life. He knew it was alive,
And spake to it, and when it answered not
He deemed himself [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]

At last there came a [illegible] the [illegible]
Slowly at first, the[illegible]
That trembled through [illegible]
A crimson glory opened to the [illegible]
A revelation to the [illegible] youth's [illegible]
Of beauty springing [illegible]

He fell before it, prone upon his face,
Then lifted up his wondering eyes and knee[illegible]
And worshipped it, and it became his god.

One morning early when he sought his shrine
The frost had been before him, and the pie[illegible]
Blossom, leaf, and stalk, upon the ugly earth
Lay like a blot, a shapeless, loathsome [illegible]
And soon there was [illegible]

Then to the [illegible]
sure,
Who mildly asked him [illegible] Wh[illegible]

His staring eyes were fixed on vacancy
His face was half transfigured, as he sp[illegible]
And said: A while ago, and it was here [illegible]
little while—now it is everywhere
[illegible] master: it will come, [illegible]

The Origin of Negro Minstrelsy

Fifty-one years ago a young man of about twenty-five years of age, of a commanding height, and dressed in scrupulous keeping with the fashion of the time, might have been seen sauntering idly along one of the principal streets of Cincinnati. To few who could claim acquaintance with him he was known as an actor, playing at the time referred to, a short engagement as light comedian in a theatre of that city. He did not seem to have attained to any degree of eminence in the profession, but he had established for himself a reputation among jolly fellows in a social way. He could tell a story, sing a song and dance a hornpipe in a genuine style.

If it must be confessed that he was deficient in the more profound qualities, it is not to be inferred that he was destitute of all the distinguishing, though shallower virtues of character. He had the merit, too, of a proper appreciation of his own capacity, and his aims never rose above that capacity. As a superficial man, he dealt with the superficial things, and his dealings were marked by tact and shrewdness. In his sphere he was proficient, and he kept his wits upon the alert for everything that might be turned to profitable use.

Thus it was that as he sauntered along one of the main thoroughfares of Cincinnati, as has been stated, his attention was suddenly arrested by a voice singing clear and full above the noises of the street, and giving utterance in an unmistakable dialect, to the refrain of a song to this effect:

"Turn about an' wheel about, an' do just so,
An' ebery time I turn about I jumps Jim Crow."

Struck by the peculiarities of the performance, so unique in style, manner and "character" of delivery, the player listened on. Were not these elements—was the suggestion of the instant—which might admit of higher than mere street or stable yard developement?

As a national or "race" illustration, behind the footlights, might not "Jim Crow" and a black face tickle the fancy of pit and circle as well as the "Sprig of Shillallah" and a red rose? Out of the suggestion leaped the determination; and so it chanced that the casual hearing of a song trolled by a negro stage driver, lolling lazily on the box of his vehicle, gave origin to a style of music destined to excel, for the time being, in popularity all others, and to make the name of the obscure actor, W. D. Rice, famous.

As his engagement at Cincinnati had nearly expired, Rice deemed it expedient to postpone a public venture in the newly projected line until the opening of a fresh engagement should assure him opportunity to share fairly the benefit expected to grow out of the experiment. This engagement had already been entered into, and accordingly shortly after, in the autumn of 1830, he left Cincinnati for Pittsburg.

The old theatre of Pittsburg occupied the site of the present one on Fifth street. It was an unpretending structure, rudely built of boards, and of moderate proportions, but sufficient, nevertheless, to satisfy the taste and secure the comfort of the few who attended. Entering upon duty, Rice prepared to take advantage of his opportunity. There was a negro in attendance at Griffith's Hotel, on Wood street, named Cuff—an exquisite specimen of his sort—who won a precarious subsistence by letting his open mouth as a mark for boys to pitch pennies into, at three paces, and by carrying the trunks of passengers from the steamboats to the hotels. Cuff was precisely the subject for Rice's purpose. Slight persuasion induced him to accompany the actor to the theatre, where he was led through the private entrance and quietly esconced behind the scenes. After the play, Rice having shaded his own countenance to the "contraband" hue, ordered Cuff to disrobe, and proceeded to invest himself in the cast off apparel. When the arrangements were completed, the bell rang, and Rice, dressed in an old coat, forlornly dilapidated, with a pair of shoes composed equally of patches, on his feet, and wearing a coarse straw hat in a melancholy condition of rent and collapse, appeared and produced an instant effect. The crush of peanuts ceased in the pit, and through the circles passed a murmur and the bustle of liveliest expectations. The orchestra opened with a short prelude, and to its accompaniment Dan Rice began to sing:

Oh, Jim Crow's come to town as you all must know,
And he wheel about, he turn about, he do jis so,
And eb'ry time he turn about, he jump Jim Crow.

The effect was electric. Such a thunder of applause as followed was never heard before within the shell of that old theatre. With each succeeding couplet and refrain the uproar was renewed, until presently when the performer, gathering courage from the favorable temper of his audience ventured to improvise matter for his distiche from familiarly known local incidents, the demonstrations were deafening.

Now it happened that Cuff, who meanwhile was crouching in dishabille under concealment of a projecting flat behind a performer, by some means received intelligence at that point of the near approach of a steamer to the Monongahela wharf. Between himself and others of his color in the same line of business, and especially as regarded a certain formidable competitor called Ginger, there existed an active rivalry in the baggage carrying business. For Cuff to allow Ginger the advantage of undisputed descent upon the luggage of the approaching vessel, would be not only to forfeit all consideration from passengers, but by proving him a laggard in his calling, it would cast a damaging blemish upon his reputation. Liberally as he might lend himself to a friend, it could not be done at that sacrifice. After a minute or two of fidgety waiting for the song to end, Cuff's patience could endure no longer, and cautiously hazarding a glimpse of his profile beyond the edge of the flat, he called in a hurried whisper, "Massa Rice, Massa Rice! must hab my close! Massa Ginger wants dat steamboat's comin'!"

The appeal was fruitless. Massa Rice did not hear it, for a happy hit at an unpopular city functionary had set the audience in a roar in which all other sounds were lost. Waiting some moments longer, the restless Cuff thrusting his visage from under cover into full three-quarters view this time, again charged upon the singer in the same words, but with more emphatic voice, "Massa Rice, Massa Rice! must hab my close! Massa Ginger wants dat steamboat's comin'!"

A still more successful couplet brought a still more tempestuous response, and the innovation of the baggage carrier was unheard and unheeded. Driven to desperation and forgetful in the emergency, of every sense of propriety, Cuff, in a ludicrous undress as he was, started from his place, rushed upon the stage, and laying his hand upon the performer's shoulder, called out excitedly, "Massa Rice, Massa Rice! gi' me nigga's hat—nigga's shoes—nigga's coat—gi' me nigga's tings! Massa Ginger wants dat steamboat's comin'!"

The incident was the touch in the mirthful experience of that night that passed endurance. Pit and circles were one scene of such convulsive merriment that it was impossible to proceed in the performance, and the extinguishment of the footlights, the fall of the curtain, and the throwing wide of the doors for exit, indicated that the entertainment was ended.

Such were the circumstances, authentic in every particular, under which the first work of the distinct art of negro minstrelsy was presented.—[Brainard's Musical World.

* * *

Farm and Agricultural Notes.

A million pounds of buffalo meat were shipped from the plains last year.

Nearly 700 bushels of onions per acre were raised last year by Mr. George O. Mason, of Beverly, Mass.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture estimates the coming wheat crop of that State at 35,612,190 bushels, against 57,581,094 for last year.

The total exports of this country amounted last year to $883,925,947, the proportion produced by agriculture being $729,620,016, or very nearly 83 per cent.

The dairy interests of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin have increased 66 per cent. during the last ten years, while the increase in New York State was but 6 per cent.

The most important study of a cultivator of the soil is to plan for such crops as will always be in demand and always pay; crops that will be in demand year after year.

Gather no seed from a forest tree that is not clean and straight and a rapid grower. Scrub trees beget their like. The law of heredity holds good in trees as well as in the lower animals and men.

An Australian wine-grower has formed a company which promises to produce excellent champagne at $10 per dozen. Australia already exports wine to France for mixing with the product of the latter country.

While the Southern floods have been damaging to a great degree, yet it is claimed that the sediment deposited is very valuable, and the cotton lands will be worth from $4 to $6 more per acre than formerly.

Very recent reports to interested parties in New York from the States of Delaware and Maryland, whence the peaches are to come this year, show that the crop promises at present from 4,500,000 to 6,250,000 baskets.

If you have hens of the right breed and age, warm and sunny quarters for them to stay in, and keep them supplied with everything they need, you will have eggs, simply because hens can no more help laying than they can help breathing.

The value of all farms in the United States is estimated at $10,196,890,615; value of farm implements at $456,516,902, live stock, $1,500,487,189; fertilizers purchased and used in 1879, $27,598,869; fences, cost of building and repairing in 1870, $77,765,723.

The South does not grow enough provisions for home use, despite the advance made in that direction. So far this season she has drawn on the North for wheat to the value of $55,000,000; corn, $50,000,000, and provisions, $72,000,000. Total, $177,000,000.

A successful Boston florist says that he seldom fails to root slips of the most tender and rare plants. He credits his success to a layer of oats placed under the usual layer of sand in which the slips are planted. When moistened they act as a stimulant and feeder to the tender roots of the slip.

Hundreds of farmers in Pennsylvania have turned their attention to fish culture. They have stocked ponds and streams, and in most cases they have been successful, especially with carp, and in a few years they will depend upon fish for a subsistence as much as upon any other farm product.

An English mechanic has invented a horseshoe composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel mold and subjected to a chemical preparation. It will last longer than the common shoe, weighs only one-fourth as much, does not split the hoofs, requires no calks, and is very elastic.

* * *

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

How Spiders See the Light

[illegible]

[illegible] the winter. Although the season had advanced somewhat, there seemed to be very few young, which might be due to the fact that they had been eaten either by the old spiders or the stronger young ones, as there seemed to be but a scant supply of insect food in the vicinity of the webs. He mentioned in this connection that although the spiders in his study had been supplied with water only since their escape from the cocoons, he had not detected among them the slightest disposition to eat one another. Prof. Lewis stated that a saltigrade spider confined by him in a glass tube was evidently able to distinguish the waving of a handkerchief at a distance of six feet. In connection with the reported cannibal habits of spiders, the president stated that the common wheel or saw-bug, *Pentatoma [illegible]*, certainly eats his young. The president also described colonies of white aphis and red coccus kept separately as captive herds by a species of little red ant of the genus [illegible].

* * *

Mr. Whittier on Annoyance in Heaven.

Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson, in the *Churchman*: I related something of a conversation between Mr. Longfellow and myself on spiritualism a few months before his death, or, rather, a conversation on the influence and nearness which many persons experience in regard to those who were dear to them and have gone into the mysteries of eternity. Mr. Whittier listened with interest, adding that he was aware that Mr. Longfellow had some remarkable ideas and sympathies of the kind, but had never talked with him on the subject, "and for myself," he added, "I have felt but very slightly that closeness and nearness of the unseen of which you speak." After a few moments, in the progress of our talk, he remarked: "Life is a mystery, death is a mystery. I am like the Chinese philosopher Confucius, who, when he was asked, 'What is death?' answered, 'Life is such a mystery that I do not seek to penetrate what is beyond it.'" "May I ask if you believe in the progress of the soul after that?" "Why not? Surely we are not to be placed in niches to remain forever. We shall doubtless there have what we lack here, harmony, and that is my idea of heaven." "No troubles, no vexations?" "Well, I do not think so. It seems to me we must there, as well as here, have some annoyance, to be quite content, in contrast." This was a novel idea, and I laughed in appreciation of it, and said: "Then you do not fancy a supreme satisfaction and content." "No, no, not I," laughing merrily. "But we meet people who are thoroughly delighted with themselves and their surroundings very frequently." "True, and thee hast seen clams at high tide: they remind me of such people. Ah! we shall have some trials in the life beyond (and here the poet's fine dark eyes lighted up with a rare intelligence), but our happiness will be all the sweeter, and everything will be harmonized."

* * *

A Trick About an Oil Well.

A few days before the Murphy well commenced to put forth grease, the rig and engine-house at the Murphy well were burned to the ground. None but interested parties were at the well at the time, and reports were sent out by them that the fire originated in an explosion of gas, says an Oil City Correspondent to the Philadelphia *Press*. The story was generally credited at the time, but a story has since been circulated to the following effect: Drilling at the Murphy well proceeded rapidly, and before the owner was prepared for it his drill had touched "the jugular vein," as the oil men call it, and the fact was speedily made known from below. Oil flowed suddenly and freely, and the derrick, engine-house, and the adjoining bushes were well sprinkled with the greasy fluid. It was not according to Capt. Murphy's idea that the outer world should as yet be made aware that he had a big well. The oil men would soon be flocking to the vicinity, and if traces of the oil (and traces were large and pronounced) were seen about the rig and grounds the four winds of heaven, leaving the Western Union Telegraph and reporters out of the question, would soon spread the tidings to the four quarters of the earth.

To avoid this, orders were issued to set fire to the scattered oil, and ere long the derrick, engine-house, and all traces of the oil which had been scattered about were licked up by the flames. Then the story of the gas explosion was circulated.

It seems to be a generally conceded fact among oil men that when there is much gas there is little oil, and so as the story circulated and was spread by the newspapers, the general verdict was rendered, "The Murphy well isn't good for anything." But Capt. Murphy knew better, and as the price of oil stiffened a little he sold short, and when 646, and later Murphy, broke the market, he covered the shorts and reaped a rich harvest.

* * *

"He was the most perfect gentleman I ever saw," said a Kentuckian of Henry Clay. "When you went to see him he handed you the whisky-bottle and then turned his back."

* * *

Health and cheerfulness mutually beget each other.

Twenty [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of population [illegible] many, the United States [illegible] 734,860 inhabitants, not in[illegible] Territory [illegible]—[New York W[illegible]

* * *

A Peerless Perfume.

The refreshing aroma of F[illegible] Cologne, and its lasting fragrance make it a peerless perfume [illegible]

* * *

The jury system.—Rather a funny bull was that made recently by a member of parliament in discussing the question of trial by jury in England. Becoming excited he exclaimed: "With trial by jury have I lived, and, by the blessing of God, with trial by jury [illegible]."—[London Truth.

* * *

A Boy Again.

Pain and sickness bring on old age with fearful rapidity. They make an incessant drain on the vital forces, and the weary steps and faded cheeks of age often come when the enjoyment of life should be at its highest. Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" turns *this kind* of old age into youth again. Headache, pains in the limbs, troubles of the liver, bowels, or kidneys vanish before it and feeble men and women become like rollicking schoolboys and girls once more. One dollar a bottle, either at your druggists or from the doctor, at Rondout, N. Y. 46-47

* * *

"Chink-a link, chink a-link, tink, tink, tinkle tootle, Tom Denny, Tom Denny, come pay me, with your chink a link, tinkle, tinkle, toodle, toodle, popsidoodle, see, see, see!" If you don't know where the above comes from, go out into the country and listen to a bobolink.

* * *

A Traveler's Story.

After spending months at watering places and consulting the best physicians without benefit, I returned home disheartened and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have brought me excellent health and spirits, and I hope my experience may benefit similar sufferers.—[Cincinnati lady. See other column. 46-49

* * *

A Boston man besought his wife, he being but three days married, for the privilege of a latch-key. "Latch-key!" she exclaimed, in tones of amazement, "what use can men have for a latch-key, when the Women's Emancipation League meets Monday night, the Ladies' Domestic Mission Tuesday, the Sisters of Jericho Wednesday, the Woman's Science Circle Thursday, the Daughters of Ninevah Friday, and the Women's Progressive Art Association and the Suffrage Band on alternate Saturday nights.

Correspondents of THE PRESS must not rely upon our recognizing their communications by their hand writing, but, whatever signature they may wish to assume for publication, the name of the writer must accompany the communication. It can be added at the bottom, merely for our information, and assurance that it is genuine.

THE OWOSSO PRESS

J. H. Champion [illegible]

Owosso [illegible]

Wednesday, July [illegible] 1883

Democratic County Convention

[illegible]

[illegible] Democratic County Convention to choose delegates to the state convention, as printed in the paper. We expect Democrats throughout the county will be active and send a full delegation from each township.

There appears to be a decided feeling among prominent Democrats of the State for a union of the opposition against Republican rule. THE PRESS has heretofore expressed a desire for such a combination provided it can be accomplished without a sacrifice of Democratic principles. The Ultra Democrat can possess the situation by saying "Let the party Democratic and Greenback must pass its resolutions honestly and in behalf of party, and then if the opposition to the Republican party be strong enough on both sides to make the conventions join forces on a ticket, well and good. We think Democrats would vote for a fair number of Greenback candidates on a union ticket if the Republican party could be overthrown, but Democrats can not be made to vote for candidates on a union platform. We are for fusion when it means a union of forces, but against it when it means an abandonment of principles."

The biggest senatorial fight ever known in Michigan is developing between Senator Ferry and Congressman Hubbell, for the seat in the U. S. Senate which will be made vacant by the expiration of Ferry's term, March 4, 1883. One phase of the fight is the issuing of a paper in Washington, in Hubbell's interest, called the Grand Army Journal, a prominent portion of which is devoted to a scathing review of a sketch of the life and public services of Senator Ferry as printed in the National Veteran, a soldier's paper published in Washington, and edited by Emily Thornton Charles.

Now, this Grand Army Journal purports to be volume 2, No. 39 of a continued and regular weekly issue, A. F. Bissell manager, and has all the appearance of a regular journal, but Ferry claims that it is the first number issued and that it grossly and designedly misrepresents his public record. It is being sent broadcast over Michigan. (THE PRESS is in receipt of a copy as a regular newspaper, and Ferry writes to Assistant Postmaster General Hatton to know if this paper, issuing under false pretenses as a regular paper of two years' standing, has complied with the requirements of the law and is entitled to transmission through the mails at pound rates as a regular newspaper.

This is one phase of the fight, located at Washington. Here at home, Michigan Republican newspapers are bristling with Ferryites and Hubbellites. So far as our observation goes, Ferry appears to have the inside track; but Hubbell, being chairman of the Republican Congressional committee with power to spread that little two per cent. assessment on office holders for political purposes, has an advantage over Ferry, and the query is, why he did not bring this so-called Army Journal in as a campaign document, at the expense of the campaign fund, instead of subjecting himself to the charge of a fraudulent use of the mails.

Mr. Flower, Democratic Congressman from New York, has introduced a joint resolution in the House, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to allow the President to veto one or more items of an appropriation bill, while approving other portions. This would break up the practice of forcing steals and rascally jobs through by tacking them on to necessary appropriation bills. Now, the President must sign the whole bill or reject the whole, and for the sake of the necessary appropriations the steals must also go through.

The senate has passed the house bill providing an appropriation for a building to be used as a postoffice, custom house and United States court room at Marquette.

Michigan Republican Makes Charges of [illegible] Fraud

[illegible]

[illegible] War Fighting [illegible] Deputy Ramleh

[illegible]

WASHINGTON NEWS

[illegible]

In the matter of campaign assessments, Attorney General Brewster has rendered an opinion that a member of congress is not an officer of the United States, and it is a gift to him for campaign purposes [illegible] ship the rooms of the senate.

President Arthur has nominated William Hale, of Iowa, to be governor of Wyoming; J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, for governor of Montana, and W. W. Phelps, of California, to be assistant treasurer at San Francisco, vice Hager.

Numerous investigators are now engaged in various watering places about the movements of the president this summer. His private secretary says that President Arthur has not as yet made a single plan for the summer. Thus far he has been very comfortable in Washington, and has no desire to go away. It is more than probable that he will spend the month of August at the soldiers' home, and after that he will make a trip to New York and some of the places within its vicinity, but that is all uncertain. The soldiers' home part of it is the only change that the president has yet considered.

The work of collecting and publishing monthly the freight rates of transportation companies, authorized by the last law making appropriations to pay the agricultural department, has just begun. Returns are coming in promptly. It is deemed best to publish those already received of two of the through routes from the west to the seaboard, the prominent southern line, the Central and Union Pacific Continental line, and several of the Atlantic seaboard steamship lines. The next publication will be for all the through lines, with information concerning connections and local feeders.

The judge advocate general has submitted to the secretary of war his report on the petition for the release of Sergt. Mason on the ground that he is illegally confined. General Swaim merely reviews from the military law standpoint the legal points raised in the petition, and makes no recommendation. He adheres strictly to the views expressed in his original report on the case, that the proceedings of the court-martial were irregular and illegal. The case will not be reported to the president until after the return of Secretary Lincoln.

The pension appropriation bill, as passed by the senate, makes no change in the amount appropriated by the house, which remains at $100,000,000. No amendments, except those recommended by the senate committee on appropriations, were adopted, outside of the mere verbal changes. The amendments authorize the commissioner of pensions to appoint surgeons to make such examination of pensioners and applicants as he shall require, and to organize boards of surgeons, to consist of three members each, at such points in each state as he shall deem necessary to conduct such examinations, subject to the revision of a special board of three surgeons, to be appointed when the exigencies of the service require it. The fee for such examinations shall be $2 for each member of the board. An amendment was also adopted prohibiting the payment of double pensions.

A bill has recently been reported from the senate committee on printing, providing for printing the reports of the tenth census and appropriating $835,461 for the work. The committee recommend the printing of the usual number of complete series of separate reports with ten thousand additional copies; twenty thousand additional copies of the reports on population and agriculture; ten thousand of the report on manufactures and mechanics, and the usual number and 100,000 additional copies of the compendium, which it is thought will be of the most practical value for popular reference. In the report accompanying the bill the committee speak of the tenth census as "the most extensive and complete that has been taken; more comprehensive in its scope, more minute in its details." They say "its reports constitute a wonderful exhibition of the population, resources, accumulated wealth, and varied industries of the country," and in explanation of the action taken with regard to the printing and distribution assert that the results of the work can be made available by general distribution among public libraries and to a considerable extent among individuals.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

JULY 17.—In the senate, Mr. Allison reported the disagreement of the conference committee on the legislative appropriation, and a new committee was appointed. Consideration of the internal-revenue bill was then resumed. Mr. Beck urged his amendment to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco to ten cents per pound. Mr. Sherman sounded a note of warning in regard to the heavy appropriations, when the subject went over. Concurrence was given to the house amendment to the senate bill to promote telegraphic communication between Europe and America. An executive session closed the proceedings.

JULY 18.—In the senate, the petition of the Guiteau jurors for $5 per day was refused. By a vote of 39 to 20, an executive session was then held, during which a long debate occurred over the confirmation of James E. Slaughter for postmaster at Mobile, the nomination being approved. When the doors were opened, Mr. Sherman called up the tax bill, a motion to adjourn being defeated. Messrs. Logan, Cameron, Dawes, Conger, and Jones presented telegraphic protests from tobacco manufacturers against a change in the rate of taxation, and asking for rebates if the bill passed. No action was taken.

JULY 19.—In the senate, Mr. Sewell presented resolutions adopted by the Fifth army corps at Detroit, asking that justice be done Fitz John Porter. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to so modify the Chinese law as to permit them to pass through the country without stopping. It was laid aside without action, and the tax bill was taken up. Mr. Williams denounced the measure as a temporary expedient by the republican party to quiet popular clamor. Mr. Beck's amendment to fix the tobacco tax at 12 cents per pound after January next was agreed to. A motion to retain the stamp tax on bank checks and drafts for over $100 was rejected. The house joint resolution to extend the appropriations to July 31 was passed.

JULY 20.—In the senate, Mr. Cockrell called up the bill to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion, which was discussed for some time. After a rambling debate on the order of business, the tax bill was taken up. Mr. Voorhees denounced the measure as favoring a privileged class. Mr. Harrison claimed that his language was not in harmony with other leading democrats. Mr. Jones submitted figures to show that the sugar interest could not stand [illegible] repeal. Pending motion to strike out the provision repealing bounty [illegible] was rejected. It was agreed to fix the tax on tobacco at 32 cents per pound. Mr. Jones reported an amendment to the [illegible] $500 [illegible] Pending [illegible]

JULY 21. The senate passed the [illegible] bill [illegible] the Northern district of Ohio. Mr. McMillan submitted a conference report on the river and harbor bill, announcing a disagreement on the items for the Potomac flats, the Hennepin and Chesapeake canals, and the Wissahickon. Mr. Logan criticised the report as enlarging projects which were of more value than the whole bill. Mr. Jones charged that the senate conferees had taken special care of all amendments for the benefit of their own states, which Mr. McMillan denied. The report was adopted, and the conference committee was reappointed. The house revenue bill was then taken up. An amendment by Mr. Bayard to retain the tax on matches was rejected. A bill to authorize S. L. M. Barlow and others to lay a cable to Europe was [illegible] day.

JULY 23. The senate passed house bills to provide additional industrial training schools for Indian youth by using unoccupied military barracks; to pay Mrs. Garfield $50,000, less any advances made on the salary of the late president, and for the erection of a public building at Marquette. Mr. Cockrell secured the adoption of resolutions asking information as to the expenditure in each state during the past three years for public buildings, harbors, forts, and arsenals. A resolution was passed that the secretary of the interior report his reason for ordering a double pension for General Ward B. Burnett. The revenue bill was taken up. Amendments to retain the stamp taxes on perfumery and playing cards were voted down. The first section was passed. An amendment to the second section was adopted fixing the annual tax on dealers in leaf tobacco at $12, exempting farmers or lumbermen who furnish supplies to their employes. Mr. Mahone moved to make the tax on snuff and manufactured tobacco [illegible] per pound. At [illegible]

HOUSE.

JULY 17.—In the house, the bill to provide additional industrial training schools for Indian youth, and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks, was passed. Mr. Hewitt rose to a question of privilege, and called attention to a sentence appearing in the Record as a speech by Mr. Robeson which had not been uttered on the floor, and asked the speaker to have the objectionable phrase stricken out. Mr. Robeson retaliated by words of ridicule, and the speaker declined to order the expunging of the words. The house refused to fix a date for the consideration of the bill for the admission of Dakota. A senate bill was passed for the sale of the site of the old postoffice building in New York for $600,000. Mr. Robinson introduced resolutions in the interest of American citizens in British prisons, and calling on the secretary of the navy to report whether or not American sailors are performing police duty in Alexandria under the British admiral. Mr. Bingham reported a bill in regard to the pay of letter carriers.

JULY 18.—The house arranged for the expenses of the government by extending the provisions of the joint resolution of June 30. The committee on elections made reports on the Virginia and Maine contested seats, pronouncing in favor of Cabell and Reed, and the resolutions were adopted. Mr. Calkins called up the South Carolina case of Smalls vs. Tillman, on which Mr. Randall raised a question of consideration. The house proceeded to vote, all but two democrats declining to answer, the result showing fifteen less than a quorum. The doors were closed, and several roll-calls took place, a quorum being obtained at 5 p. m. Mr. Waite opened the discussion in behalf of Smalls, when an adjournment was taken.

JULY 19.—The house resumed consideration of the South Carolina contested election case of Smalls vs. Tillman. Mr. Horr stood in front of the speaker's desk and with a small cane pointed out the boundaries of the new congressional districts of South Carolina, and denounced the work as downright villainy.—Messrs. Moulton and Simonton argued in support of the sitting member. Mr. Evins, after arraigning the republicans for corruption and gerrymandering, objected to their lecturing the people of South Carolina on political morality. Mr. Tillman, speaking in his own behalf, expressed the fear that his state would be reconstructed for the purpose of plunder, and announced that he would be returned to congress by negro votes. Mr. Smalls was then seated by 141 to 5. The Alabama case of Smith vs. Shelley was taken up, Mr. Ranney obtaining the floor.

JULY 20.—The house, after arguments on the Alabama contested election case by Messrs. Ranney and Calkins, declared vacant the seat for the Fourth district, Mr. Smith having died recently. Mr. Reed called up a resolution to amend the rules, to which Mr. Blackburn objected. A vote in which the democrats remained silent, showed the house to be devoid of a quorum.

JULY 21.—In the house, Mr. Robinson rose to a question of privilege, and resented a recent remark about his deafness by Mr. Robeson. Mr. Page submitted a disagreeing conference report on the river and harbor bill, and a new committee was appointed. Mr. Hiscock presented a conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, on which an agreement has been reached on all clauses except that relative to the mileage of senators, and the house decided not to recede from its disagreement on that issue. A bill to modify the money-order system was passed, in which provision is made for the issue of postal notes for less than $5. Another measure was passed to fix the salaries of railway postal clerks, dividing them into five classes. The senate bill to authorize the postmaster general to extend post routes twenty-five miles beyond terminal points, amended to permit the employment of necessary temporary aid at the expense of a derelict contractor, was passed. A bill to fix the compensation of fourth-class postmasters inside of $1,000 per annum, exclusive of money-order commissions, was passed.

JULY 23.—The house passed Mr. Dunster's bill to regulate the carrying of passengers by steamships, the measure having been revamped to suit the views of the president. Mr. Kasson precipitated a tariff debate by calling up the bill to allow a drawback on foreign materials and in the construction of vessels for foreign account, and the bill went over to Monday. Postal bills were passed to make the rate on second-class publications delivered by carriers two cents per pound; to fine or imprison anyone personating a postoffice inspector; to punish postmasters for making false certificates of the arrival or departure of mails, and to provide that no bidder for mail service shall be required to furnish a check or draft. Mr. Flower sought to introduce a constitutional amendment by which the president can approve or object to any item of an appropriation bill. Indian bills were passed to open to settlement the lands in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes; authorizing the Cherokees to lease three salt mines in their domain, and increasing the salary of the commissioner of Indian affairs to $5,000.

Whatever's lost, it first was won.—E. B. Browning.

NEWS DIGEST

[illegible]

Miss Ellen Stevens, a daughter of the [illegible] Michigan, is dying seriously [illegible]

A German chemist has obtained a patent [illegible] by which electric [illegible] power at will.

A [illegible] dried or hydro [illegible] Washington [illegible] despite [illegible]

A Spokane Indian on the Klamath reservation refused a white physician who tried to cure his son.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company reports earnings of $4,200,000 in June, which beats the record.

Orders have been issued to place the monitors Montauk and Nantucket in readiness to test their seagoing qualities.

The proposed British vote of credit for the Egyptian expedition will be £2,000,000. France will doubtless grant a [illegible] francs.

John N. Donaldson, of Milwaukee, has challenged Tug Wilson, or any other man except John L. Sullivan, to fight within six weeks for $5,000 a side.

Johnnie Cope the finest Clydesdale stallion on this side of the Atlantic, weighing 2,500 pounds, died of pink-eye at Monmouth, Ill.

S. S. Foss, prominent among the lumber-dealers of Detroit, lost his life by being thrown from a buggy against a telegraph-pole.

In the star-route trials at Washington, Judge Wylie surprised everybody by admitting the testimony of John A. Welsh, the Louisiana witness.

After next month, mails will be delivered by carriers at Canton, O.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Lincoln, Neb., and Racine, Wis.

The senate having ratified the trade-mark treaty with Spain, American cigar manufacturers can no longer use the brands of Cuban houses.

Having a surplus of only $84,256, the directors of the Louisville and Nashville road decided to pass the semi-annual dividend.

The rainy weather in Ireland is likely to destroy what promised to be the finest grain harvest ever reaped. Potatoes have also suffered greatly.

The common council of Grand Rapids, Mich., has voted to issue bonds for $100,000 to extend the water-works system.

The mayor of Rochester, N. Y., is endeavoring to settle by arbitration the difficulty with the Knights of Labor at Kelly's shoe factory.

Another violent hailstorm in the Black Hills destroyed four thousand acres of grain in the Belle Fourche valley, completing the ruin of half of the crop of that region.

Alexander H. Stephens was nominated for governor by the Georgia democracy, who, in their platform, entered a protest against armed raids by internal revenue officers.

Miss Fanny Parnell, a sister of the Irish leader, died suddenly at Bordentown, N. J., from paralysis of the heart. She had been managing her grandfather's farm.

The customs officers at New York, in searching the steamer Newport, from Havana, found under the boiler and in the coal cigars and cigarettes worth $600.

An old employe of the attorney general's office at Washington, named William Williamson, stole some valuable manuscripts, fifteen of which were recovered Tuesday.

The list of victims of the toy pistol in the vicinity of Boston since July 4 has swollen to forty, and Cincinnati reports six deaths within three days from the same cause.

At Pomeroy, O., while Everett Decker was taking a lady home from church, a jealous rival, 13 years of age, named Wills, struck him on the head with an ax, inflicting a fatal wound.

The assessed valuation of real estate in New York is $1,035,203,816, and of personal property $198,272,582. The amount to be raised by taxation, this year, is $20,412,831.

John Maguire, of St. Louis, died at Washington, D. C., Wednesday morning. He had been prominently connected with the labor movement in the west.

Owners of 3½ per cent. bonds are offering them to the treasury for 3 per cents in amounts involving millions of dollars. No offer will be considered until Aug. 1.

The steamer Alhambra, of the Halifax line, collided with and badly damaged the steamer Rhode Island, of the Stonington line, Wednesday, off Stratford, Conn. No one hurt.

The threatened war in railway rates to Kansas City has probably been arrested by the plan of placing all the unlimited tickets in the hands of a joint agent at that point, each road to be allowed one-fourth of the business.

Capitalists of Milwaukee and Chicago have purchased from the St. Paul road 36,000 acres of fine farming lands in Martin and Jackson counties, southern Minnesota, and will establish a colony of Germans and Scandinavians.

Lake Michigan has yielded up the corpse of Earnest Spencer, whose mysterious disappearance caused such a profound sensation in Milwaukee, the belief having gained ground that he had been abducted for a ransom.

Smyrna, in Asia Minor, was Wednesday visited by a conflagration which raged for seven hours. Fourteen hundred houses were destroyed, and six thousand persons were rendered homeless. Only one life was lost.

A number of iron strikers in Pittsburgh have accepted situations offered by a Colorado firm at wages 10 per cent. above those demanded at home. A gentleman from Toronto is also negotiating for skilled labor.

John Lutheridge, of Springfield, Ill., while en route to Nebraska to purchase a farm, with $1,600 in currency, in his pocket, was robbed of the whole wad by a sharper with whom he fell in at Quincy.

The corpse of the earl of Crawford and Balcarres, which was some months ago stolen from the family vault in Abbotshire, was found in the grounds of the estate. A servant has been arrested for connection with the theft.

VARIETIES.

Representatives of seven boards of trade met in Toledo and resolved that the grade of No. 2 red wheat shall be pure red, perfectly clean, and not containing over 10 per cent. of white wheat.

Twenty-five electric lamps are being placed in the mining exposition building at Denver, which is to open next week. Utah has contributed a block of refined silver valued at $118,000. There are three samples of high-grade ore weighing over a ton each.

The socialists of Chicago on Sunday held a meeting in honor of John McAuliffe, an agitator who took his own life at Denver. Morgan, one of the speakers, thought McAuliffe should have made his end glorious by sacrificing some man whose life was infamous.

Miss Emily MacTavish, of Baltimore, a granddaughter of General Winfield Scott, and a prominent society lady, entered a convent last May, and was on Sunday invested with the nun's habit, under the name of Sister Mary Agnes. The lady is exceedingly handsome, finely educated, and has a private fortune of $500,000.

The almshouse at Erie, Pa., which contains three hundred paupers, is heated and lighted by natural gas. An idiotic inmate got into the boiler-room and turned on the supply valves, and was nearly disemboweled by the explosion which followed, the building being partly wrecked.

The corn exchange of Little Rock passed resolutions declaring that state quarantine regulations against yellow fever can not be a proper safeguard to life or to business interests, and asking Senator Garland to do his utmost for federal regulations and inspection.

A Washington journal asserts that there are traces of a scheme by New York stock brokers to unload Northern Pacific securities in advance of expected hostile legislation, and that members of congress are interested in the job.

The funeral of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was held Wednesday morning at the First Presbyterian church in Springfield. Among the pall-bearers were Governor Cullom and General McClernand. The remains were placed in the vault at the monument.

In the star-route cases at Washington, Mr. Merrick announced that the time had arrived when the court would be compelled to pass upon the sufficiency of evidence to sustain the charge of conspiracy. Judge Wylie ordered that argument on each side be confined to three hours.

The works of the Brown Manufacturing company at Zanesville, O., covering a railroad and river frontage of five hundred feet, were on Sunday swept away by an incendiary fire, causing a loss of $125,000, including twelve hundred wagons and cultivators.

Four drunken men, three American sea captains and an Austrian, while on a spree in Ningpo, China, nearly murdered the captain of a war junk, and placed in great peril the lives of all foreigners. The Americans have been committed to await the result of the officer's injuries.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Arabi is throwing up earthworks six miles from Port Said. A panic prevails at that Port. All foreign consuls have asked the commanders of war vessels in the harbor to take measures to protect the canal and port, and to land a sufficient force to prevent any [illegible] the natives.

LONDON, July 22.—Two full regiments embarked for Egypt to-day on the steamship Euphrates, whose captain's orders were under seal.

In the house of commons this evening Hon. H. C. Childers announced that the government would ask for a special credit of £1,300,000; that £900,000 is necessary for immediate use of the army, and the balance is needed for naval expenses. Mr. Childers also stated that 10,000 English soldiers would be at once sent to Egypt, which would give the government a land force of 14,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—Said Pasha, prime minister of Turkey, has been appointed a delegate to the [illegible] Assim Pasha.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

The khedive has signed a decree declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel, and forbidding the people to pay him taxes. The Mahmoudien canal has fallen fourteen inches, and no water has been supplied to the public since Sunday. The mail steamer from Constantinople has been embargoed on suspicion of carrying letters to Arabi Pasha, and is guarded by four British steam launches. A proclamation by the khedive asks the people to assist the English in promoting the real interests of Egypt. The troop-ship Malabar, with eleven hundred British infantry and a battery, arrived at Alexandria Sunday evening. There are said to be eight thousand destitute persons camping in the gardens at Cairo. Arabi Pasha has massed seven hundred cavalry and a field gun at the pumping station of the Ramleh water-works, with the evident intention of destroying it.

Turkey, in consideration of the deference shown by the powers to the sovereignty of the sultan in Egypt, has consented to participate in the international conference. France and England have requested that some of the powers be designated to protect the Suez canal. De Lesseps informed Admiral Seymour that the passage of men-of-war through the canal would be a breach of neutrality. Spain has sent four iron-clads to Alexandria, and has given notice that she will station three gunboats at each end of the Suez canal to escort the Manila mail steamers. The scouts of Arabi Pasha have been seen seven miles from Alexandria, but he has been ordered by the forts not to move on the city. His last act was to divert the waters of the Mahmoudeh canal. The Roman wells can not be cleaned and filled in less than a fortnight. The fleet is unable to condense sufficient water for the populace. There are 12,000 Europeans and 7,000 Arabs in Port Said, with several hundred soldiers only six miles away.

De Freycinet, in opening the debate in the French chamber of deputies on the Egyptian question, expressed the belief that armed intervention had become imperative by the massacre of French subjects in Alexandria. The English alliance, he said, had never been shaken. The Suez canal cannot cease to be free, even if France must be one of the powers to protect it. Gambetta censured the cabinet for accepting Turkish intervention without guarantees against collusion with the Egyptians, but declared that he would vote for the grant.

In its issue of July 5 the London *Times* gave some disclosures in regard to the operations of the dynamite section of the Fenian party, whose main offices are in New York and Chicago. Dr. Shine, of the former city, is credited with the leadership, and is believed to control funds amounting to $20,000 at a time. A plot is said to have been matured to capture Princess Louise on a projected trip to Manitoba, but she remained in England because of a warning. Plans were laid to blow up the floating dock at Bermuda, and men were actually at work in that port. O'Donovan Rossa tells the New York reporters that the greater portion of the article is true, and that a dynamite school is in operation.

A child of three years was abducted from the mansion of Melvyn Smith, at Montreal, and pinned to its cot was found a note demanding a ransom of $10,000 within two days or the boy would be killed. The villains passed through the bedroom of the mother with their prey. The same gang once robbed Mr. Smith of jewels valued at $20,000, part of which he recovered by settling with the thieves for $1,000. At a late hour Tuesday evening the child was found standing alone on a doorstep a mile from home.

They always talk who never think.—Pope.

IE Owosso

Friday, J

[illegible]

Two little feet
Rosy and bare
Two chubby hands
Folded in prayer
Tired little feet
Dark ringed eyes
Soft, baby face
Dimpled arms
Curly bright hair
Heavy with sleep
Ivory skin [illegible]

[illegible] Journal

A man [illegible] necessarily talk [illegible]

The [illegible] over

It is a cold day when the [illegible] gets left

How to suppress [illegible] them out of society.

A corn dodger—[illegible] wearing tight boots.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

It is a matter of journalistic record, that some years since, a schooner set sail from Baltimore, having on board a crew of thirteen men. By a most singular freak of nature, the entire force was attacked by a skin disease, which manifested itself in large ulcerated sores on the arms and hands, wholly incapacitating the men from duty. The result was that the vessel was towed back to the city where the men were placed in the hospital. Moral: Had Swayne's Ointment for skin diseases been used in the first place, the crew would have recovered in from 12 to 24 hours. 44-47

My son, you ask who or what a nobody is. Well, my dear young man, a nobody is a prominent woman's husband.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. 48y1

Nothing so much assists in the mitigation of grief as the inheritance of a large estate.

"Don't forget the Little ones"—have your life Insured by joining the Knights of Honor one of the safest and most reliable organizations of the present day. It has been tried and not found wanting, has paid all its claims cheerfully and promptly.

Cost $6.00 to join and the average assessments are $10 per year. For further information respecting the order, apply to any of the members or to C. J. Stuart or W. J. Westlake. 12jan81tf

☞ *Subscribers are expected to understand from the figures following their name or dress as printed on their paper, the time to which the paper is paid for.*

With this record before them every week it does not seem necessary for us to incur the expense of sending out a collector to present bills and gather in the small sums due on subscriptions.

When payments are made, the date to which the paper is paid for, is set forward, and if at any time this should be omitted after a payment, we will take it as a favor to be informed at once, of the omission.

$2.80 will pay for the Detroit Weekly Free Press and the Owosso WEEKLY PRESS for one year, postage paid, delivered in this county.

$4.80 will pay for THE PRESS and either Harper's Magazine, Harper's Bazar

$3.00 will pay for the Michigan Farmer clubbed with the Owosso PRESS for one year, postage paid.

$2.60 for the American Agriculturist and THE WEEKLY PRESS.

$3.60 for the Country Gentleman and THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Local and Otherwise.

[illegible]

Country Roads. The [illegible] contents was carefully prepared and very large variety of interesting facts and statistics, giving a full showing of the whole Agricultural work, resources, and [illegible] of the United States and each State and Territory of great value for future reference. The leading illustrated articles are: Propagation by Building Congravings; A Country Home (costing $3,000; 5 engravings). The Large Grape-vine Caterpillars (4 engravings). The Spotted Grape Beetle. The Northern and Southern Black Bass; The Corn-Worm; The Sheep's Sorrel; A Lawn Weed; A Plant Monstrosity, Training the Tomato, and a large and spirited Cattle Picture. The Suggestions for the Season are full of practical hints and suggestions to the Farmer and Gardener. The Humbug Columns show up some peculiar and startling frauds. The Household contains illustrated articles on Side Kitchen Closet, Home-Made Writing Desk, Fruit Drier, Side Shelf, etc., with practical articles on Tomato Catsup, Making Pickles, Cheap Cisterns, What to Wear, and What to Eat, etc. The Youth's Department has 17 engravings, the "Doctor" talks about Summer Fruits and there are other interesting papers.

Published by The Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, N. Y. $1.50 per year. [illegible] 15 cents.

Early Maturity and the Teeth.

A young breeder asks whether animals that are said to mature early show this maturity in the teeth as well as in a precocious growth of the body at that age, or whether they still require the ordinary time to perfect the teeth. In cases of real early maturity, the teeth are as far advanced as other indications of ripeness. Dr. Martin, of Kentucky, an intelligent breeder, made careful observations upon this point in his own herd, as well as among those of his neighbors, many years ago, and found that the best Short-horns had perfect teeth, or a full mouth, at three years old, while native cattle in the same region did not show the same maturity of teeth till five years old.

There were many objections to Dr. Martin's conclusions, and some doubts expressed as to the accuracy of his observations at the time, but they have been fully corroborated by many observers since.

"Several years ago, the London Agricultural *Gazette* had a series of illustrations of the teeth of certain cattle, with the actual age stated, and remarked: "The permanent dentition is often completed in bulls of the most advanced type at three years of age, instead of five or six years, according to the old standard." This effect of early maturity applies to all our domestic animals used as food. Some English butchers have declared that their most particular customers preferred the meat of those earliest matured. This also reverses the strongly-expressed opinion that the highest quality of beef requires four years to mature. It is not probable that many animals, reared expressly for meat, will be kept beyond 31 months, a few years hence.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

In many cases of Kidney Complaint, where all other remedies have failed, Hill's Buchu has made permanent cures.

Very few men are great enough to bear praise, but a large number of us are just small enough to be found fault with constantly.

Quincy, Mich., Sept. 15, 1881.
I have often read in newspapers of instant cures; but never believed in them. I have been troubled at times, with a severe pain in my stomach for years, and being in great distress one day, I tried your Columbian Oil, and the cure was instantaneous, and has so far been permanent. Yours truly,
47-48 MRS J. WEAVER.

When the cold world acknowledges that we are as great as we have always known ourselves to be, we shall be happy indeed.

A Vigorous Growth

Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff. 46-49

Beef is so scarce and high that a gentleman of this city is having a sirloin steak set for a breast pin.—[Boston Courier.

"Now I See!"

So said the blind man after the Saviour had healed him. Actual blindness is not easy to cure, although it is sometimes done. But remember that disease of the eyes often results from Impure Blood. If you have any reason to think your bad eyes may have come from this cause, lose not an hour of time in buying a bottle of Dr David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," which will cost you only One Dollar, and take it to cleanse your blood. You can *implicitly* trust it to do this. Or drop a line to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. State your case fully and get the Doctor's opinion *free*. 46 47

A lady in San Antonia, Texas, Mrs. D. C Coburn, has 40,000 silk worms at work in her yard.

Propagation

[illegible] Building [illegible] partition [illegible] and I gave [illegible] They are [illegible] They [illegible] with the [illegible] end of the [illegible] their rail [illegible] that A [illegible] part of the [illegible] at Assam used to [illegible] and she would [illegible] was after a fa[illegible] buffalo [illegible] been out through [illegible] without the [illegible] when told to do so [illegible] her foot on the neck, twist her [illegible] round the butt, and [illegible] hand [illegible] Some few of them [illegible] in a long shot, but they [illegible] being dead [illegible]

Her Match.

Little Flossie was five years old. She had a little brother Johnnie, who was two and a half years old. They were playing party. Flossie had eaten all her goodies; seeing Johnnie's spread out before him in most tempting array she raised her large gray eyes and said: "Johnnie, play you said, 'Sister, won't you have some o' my goodies?'"

Little Johnnie, looking as grave as a judge, replied, "Flossie, play I said, 'I shan't do it.'"

Flossie dropped her head, feeling she had met her match.

It is conquer or die with the go[illegible] tor but the patient is [illegible] *Bingham.*

AN INTERESTING FACT

In France, all patent medicines must be endorsed by an official board of physicians before they can be sold. In lieu of such a law in America, the people have resolved themselves into a National committee which has endorsed Swayne's Ointment for allaying the itching accompanying the Piles, as the only reliable remedy in the market. It's poor rule that won't work both ways. 44-7

"You are as full of airs as a music box," is what a young man said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. "That may be," was the reply, "but I don't go with a crank."

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction on Kidney Complaints, and Rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use on rheumatism, kidney affection, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, coughs, colds, catarrh, and disorders among children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call at Osborn Bros., Owosso, and get a memorandum book giving more full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine. 8eow y1

When the doctor becomes encouraged and orders you off to "a warmer climate," does he really mean that his last prescription will probably prove fatal?

Dyspepsia & Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints; if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Osborn & Bro's, Owosso. ks

A Lexington Ky., youth who went to work in the country, wrote his girl, a June graduate, that he was raising a calf. Imagine his feelings when the girl replied, "I am glad you have begun to support yourself."

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE OR CONSUMPTION. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but ACT DIRECTLY ON THE INFLAMED PARTS, allaying irritation, give relief in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CATARRH, and the THROAT TROUBLES which SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere. 1feb83

Nathalie, the young queen of Servia, is very partial to croquet. It would be well worth the price of admission to listen to the remarks of a queen when she misses the ball with a terrific clip and mashes the quarter-section of her foot that wears a corn.—[Rockland Courier.

A. O. U. W.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has been in existence here, three years, and has cost its members (on a two thousand dollar policy) an average of eight dollars and a half a year, in assessments. Owosso Lodge No. 48, has initiated over one hundred members, and still the applications come in every week. Those desiring life insurance can find no organization or company, at once so cheap, safe and reliable.

Taking Cold.

[illegible] Country, [illegible] pauses.

"Oh, I can't," cried Callie.

And she didn't, and Joe went to the village without her.

It was almost Fourth of July, and there was to be a picnic in the grove. Callie's Nance Slade said her mother was going to make currant-pies. Callie [illegible]

"But you can't go to the picnic with that string," said mamma.

So, one day, Callie went out on the door-step and sat down to rip it over. Joe was splitting wood in the yard. Joe was para's chore-boy.

"I'll tell you how to pull it," said he.

"How?" asked Callie.

"Hitch it to the door-knob and then open the door," said Joe. "If you're afraid 'twill hurt, you needn't open it but a little."

"Well, I will," said Callie; and she tied one end of her "tooth-string" to the door-knob. But it wasn't a mite of use, for when she opened the door she walked right in after it.

"Joe's eyes began to laugh.

"I guess I'll get a drink of water," said he. He went in, and pretty soon he wanted to come out again.

"Go e-easy! o-oh!" screamed Callie.

But Joe didn't go a bit easy. He banged the door open so quick that Callie couldn't keep up with it. And there hung her tooth on the door-knob.

"What made you?" she demanded, and she sat down to cry about it. But when she found it didn't bleed the least mite, nor hurt any, she began to laugh instead.

"Anyway, now I can go to the picnic and have some currant-pie," she said; "and that's one comfort."

Just now the editorial columns of the American newspapers are filled with articles giving advice to the Khedive. We are pleased to see that all have omitted to tell him to pull down his vest. This proves that they know he doesn't wear a vest in order to show the flounces on his shirt.

Do Not Be Deceived.

In these times of quack medicine advertisements everywhere, it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise, and which really does as recommended—Electric Bitters we can vouch for as being a true and reliable remedy, one that will do as recommended. They invariably cure stomach and Liver complaints diseases of the kidneys and Urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak and can readily say, give them a trial.—*Exch.*—Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by all druggists. 48-y1

Grief is beautiful. "Why do you weep?" "Because Rothchild is dead." "But he was no relation of yours, was he?" "No, indeed, and that's why I weep."

Eighty-Five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor," and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor's bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever. 46-9

A Vassar college Miss reads the prayer book response thus: "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without men. Ah! me."

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by Osborn & Bro's, Owosso, Mich. ks

"I want one of those long felt hats, papa," said a pretty girl to her father. The indulgent father forked over the money, and her head now fills the long felt want.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE, eighty acres, sixty-five under cultivation, good dwelling House, barns, &c., excellent well, fruit in abundance, ¾ mile east of Morrice village. Address E. GOODBURN, Morrice, Mich. 15feb83y1*

FOR SALE, a nice dwelling house and lot on Williams Street east. Large parlor, sitting room, three bedrooms, kitchen and pantry on first floor. Inquire at THE PRESS office.

For Sale.

I will sell or exchange my residence on Pine Street for a small farm. My house contains twelve large rooms, four closets, a hall and a large cellar. The premises include two lots, all kinds of fruit in abundance, good well and cistern and everything in first class style. Apply to HUGH DOUGLAS, 271 Pine Street, Owosso. x2m3*

For Sale.

Desirable house and two lots on Oliver Street, east. Good location. Everything in excellent repair. For terms apply to S. F. SMITH Attorney, Owosso, Mich. x1x1tf

Farm for Sale.

50 acres, 1½ miles s e of Owosso, the farm is well improved, with good dwelling House, barn, orchard, plenty of water, etc. Inquire on the premises Mrs JULIA STACK.
Owosso, June 18, 1882. 1664y87*

A boy paid his first visit to a country school the other day, as a scholar, and he came home at night [illegible] mother inquired "Well, Henry, how do you like going to school?" [illegible] an excited voice [illegible] "Boys licked, and [illegible] and I [illegible] everything."

Free of Charge

A [illegible] suffering from Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, [illegible] affection of the Throat and Lungs, are requested to call at this Drug Store and get a Free Sample of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, *Free of Charge* which will convince them of its wonderful merits and show what a regular dollar bottle will do. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00.

Students, [illegible] from college to conductor: "I wish to get on the pension [illegible] Conductor: "We have no [illegible]"

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little suffer immediately. Depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

"A Little Bird Told Me." This saying, sometimes used by those who do not wish to disclose the source from which certain information is obtained, comes from Ecclesiastes x, 20: "For a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter."

Oh, What A Cough!

Will you heed the warning, the signal perhaps of the sure approach of that most terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cts., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Osborn & Bro's. Owosso. ks

Railroads.

Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. R.

GOING EAST.

IN EFFECT MAY [illegible], 1882.

[illegible] Express [illegible] Express [illegible] Express [illegible] Express [illegible] Express [illegible]

[illegible] Express [illegible] Express [illegible] Express [illegible]

CONNECTIONS.

AT DETROIT—Great Western Railway to points east. At Junction—Michigan Central, Northern Indiana and Grand Trunk Railroads.

AT MILWAUKEE—With the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Western Union, Milwaukee and Northern and Chicago and Northwestern Railways to points north and west.

☞ The Railway Company's Ferry Steamer leaves G. H. & M. Dock, Detroit, on arrival of trains. Tickets are sold at the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad Ticket Office [illegible] all points in the United States.

E. TANNER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Ag't.

Michigan Central Railroad

SAGINAW DIVISION

Time Table.—July 25, 1882.

[illegible] Express [illegible] Mail, [illegible] The Freight [illegible]

Mail and Express connect at Jackson for Chicago and the West.

Mail has Sleeping Car through to and from Bay City and Chicago.

Information as to Tickets to all points West can be obtained of H. W. HIGBY, Agent.

NOVEL 20

M. TIRE S

EST SPRING BU

h Locals and Road

M. Morrison and
as look in law.
FEATHERS STEAMED
and Yes

AMPER! LUMBE
IN PRICE!

PINE CEDAR
MOULDINGS,
BUILDING MATERIAL.

Have on hand some dry Oak and Ash

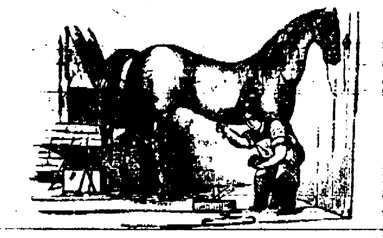
People building will do well to call before purchasing. Will not be undersold by anyone to sell more than ever.

Yard on Washington street south of Milwaukee R. R., and east of White Bro's Planing Mill, where planing and matching will be done in good order and at short notice.

C. W. Matthews

MAKES TO ORDER ALL KINDS OF

Carriages, Wagons,
Platform Spring Wagons,
Sleighs, Cutters, Etc., Etc.



HORSESHOEING
A SPECIALTY.

Also GENERAL JOBBING. Corner of Main and Ball Streets, Owosso. 6m1f

Clearing Out Sale.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK

Warm Goods

WILL BE SOLD

Regardless of COST.

And Many Other Goods at

Prices Way Down

Wishing to reduce our stock before the arrival of our Spring purchases, we will sell for the

Next 60 Days

Many of our goods at greatly reduced prices.

Thanking our patrons for past favors, we ask a continuance of the same, and yet there will be room for their neighbors. BREWER & HOWE.

Corner Opera Hall Block,
Owosso, Feb. 9, 1882. tf

TUTT'S PILLS

A DISORDERED LIVER IS THE BANE

of the present generation. It is for the Cure of this disease and its attendants, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, PILES, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive system, gives them vigor to assimilate food. As a natural result, the Nervous System is Braced, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Robust.

Chills and Fever.

R. HYAT, a Planter of Bayou Sara, La., says: "My children, 15 in a distant district, for about two years I could not make half a crop on account of bilious diseases and chills. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of TUTT'S PILLS. The result was marvelous. My children are healthy, fat and robust, and I have no more trouble."

They restore the impaired Liver, cleanse the Blood, Clear the Complexion, and render life a pleasure for the dyspeptic, bilious and sick. No one can feel well.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will prove its value. Sold everywhere, or sent by Express, on receipt of price, 25 cts. per box. Office, 39 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, is easily applied, and is perfumed. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.00, office, 39 Murray Street, New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts, sent to any address free on application.)

The Owosso Fair

[illegible]

Democrat [illegible] demand [illegible] Republican party [illegible] refer [illegible] majority [illegible] party [illegible] prosperity [illegible] the whole country. The Republican party favors and starts by a tariff that [illegible] on the most necessary articles of life. The Republican party favors a tariff that does not operate for the benefit of the wealthy only, but, on the contrary, puts a part of your wealth into the pockets of a few manufacturers, and neighbors [illegible]

It is a current delusion fostered by the Republican monopolists who stand by the present tariff, that the tariff bears most heavily on articles of luxury, which the rich buy, and not so lightly on articles of necessity which the poor buy. [illegible]

Laces, cords, gimps and braids	35
Diamonds	10
Embroideries	35
Fancy articles	35
Richest kinds of [illegible]	40
Jewelry	35
Musical instruments	50
Champagne, in pints	47
Champagne, in quarts [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleaned rice	95
Epsom salts	58
Cheese	10½
Spool thread	[illegible]
Window glass, common	58
Band and hoop iron	75
Boiler plates	60
Horseshoe nails	98
Locomotive tires	79
Steel rails	90
Castor oil	148
Croton oil	136
Paris white	240
Balmoral alpaca	91
Blankets, valued at 36½c per lb	89
Woolen hosiery, val. 60c per lb	100
Bunting, valued at 23c per lb	124

What poor man buys diamonds? Yet diamonds pay a duty of 10 per cent. Every poor man needs window glass, and window glass bears a tariff of from 58 to 75 per cent. The poor man who eats rice pays a duty of 95 per cent., while the rich man who drinks champagne pays only 47 1-4 per cent. The poor man who buys woolen socks pays a duty of 100 3-4 per cent., while the rich man who buys laces and embroideries pays 35 per cent.

Such are a few of the inequalities of our present tariff system, and such are the inequalities that the Democratic party wanted to remove in 1880, and intends to remove if it ever has the power and opportunity.

Why Democrats Voted against the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The Courrier des Etats Unis, a New York paper published in the French language, explains that the Democrats of the House voted against Robeson's Naval Appropriation bill, not, as charged by Republicans, because they are opposed to helping the government promote public interests, but because the knaveries of Robeson, and the character of secretary Chandler, who would carry the measures into execution, put them on their guard against another job of robbery and corruption. After narrating some incidents of the earlier political career of Robeson, in which, from a poor lawyer he became worth nearly half a million in a few months after he became Secretary of the Navy, under Grant, the article says:

But here is something worse yet. Mr. Robeson, when he took charge of the Navy Department, found upon the list of active service 203 vessels of all kinds, the best remaining of the 600 vessels that the nation possessed at the end of the war. During the eight years of his administration, with appropriations amounting to $182,496,033, he caused eight new vessels to be built, and condemned seventy, from the material of which, joined to the enormous quantity of material in the arsenals and workshops, he realized an additional sum of $50,000,000. What became of all this money the accounts of the department have never satisfactorily shown. All that is known is that considerable material was disposed of under his administration—boilers, engines, &c., which might still be used—at nominal prices, and for the benefit of favorite jobbers; and that in some cases these materials were purchased at a profit of one thousand per cent. For example, one lot of 4,538,781 pounds of iron, sold as "old iron," for which three cents a pound could be easily got, was exchanged at the rate of eight pounds of old for one pound of new. This was a clear gift of three million pounds of iron.

All these facts have been thoroughly proved in the past; and it is these facts that made Admiral Porter declare that at the lowest estimate from sixty to seventy million dollars expended by Mr. Robeson would have been saved by a wise and honest administration. It will also be remembered that, at the time when he was about to retire, during the first week of the Hayes Administration, Mr. Robeson hurriedly distributed among his favorites contracts for boilers, repairs, &c., amounting to millions of dollars.

[illegible] latest transactions, the [illegible] was so obvious that one of the first acts of Secretary Chandler was [illegible] contracts.

And [illegible] when we consider the [illegible] who [illegible]

[illegible] House [illegible] speak [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

He is one of the principals con- [illegible] in the intrigues of the third party [illegible] was handed over to Haves [illegible] time he practised as a patent [illegible] ist in Washington, and when [illegible] was nominated for Solicitor-General [illegible] by Garfield, on the recommendation of Blaine, the Senate refused for cause to confirm the nomination. Nominate by Arthur for Secretary of the Navy the post that offers the greatest facilities for fraud and in which the Government has been the most largely robbed since the war. He comes just in time to depend in concert with Mr. Robeson nearly fifteen and a half millions of dollars to spend as he sees fit, almost without check. To throw to the winds fifteen millions of dollar under such auspices is to spend the money of the people for the benefit of a coalition of jobbers, speculators, and politicians, without responsibility and without scruple.

These are the reasons why the Democratic party in the House have voted against the Chandler and Robeson bill. It is not that the amounts asked for are in their opinion too great for the needs of the navy. Far from it. The Democrats are disposed as much as anybody to authorize all the necessary expenditures to raise the naval power of the United States, the thing that they regard as the first national want; but they will not under this pretext lend their assistance to measures which confer practically unlimited power upon a Ring of political speculators, from whom it is necessary to demand severe accounts for the past before opening with them new accounts for the future.

Gas and Electric Lights.

There is no need to jump to the conclusion, as so many people did when the report of Mr. Edison's inventions first came from America, that gas is a thing of the past and that electricity has already won the battle. No doubt electricity is gaining upon its rival, but that all electric lights are better than all gas-lights is a proposition that is easily disproved by anyone who takes a walk at night down Holborn and across the viaduct. The city authorities, who, whatever their faults, are ready enough to make experiments for the public service, are trying the Edison incandescent on the viaduct and the Siemens improved gas in Holborn. We do not know anything of the relative cost of the two systems, but as far as the light is concerned there is simply no comparison. The gas triumphs all along the line. There are other reasons which should make prudent people hesitate before investing in any of the multitudinous electrical companies with which the market is now being flooded—for example, there is the question of patents, and the extreme difficulty of deciding whether one system is not an infringement of another. There is, again, the question, which only time can decide, of which system or systems are really the best. Still, time will decide these points, and though many an unhappy investor may suffer, the public will benefit. For there are no two opinions about the desirability of finding some substitute for the foul gas which we are at present condemned to burn in our houses and buildings. It may be that under the spur of competition the chemical advisers of the gas companies will discover some way of making the gas they supply less trying to eye and brain, less ruinous to our books, our ceilings, our wall-papers, and whatever else comes in contact with its fumes. Till that is done, or till electricity has come in to help us, many of us have returned to the candles and oil lamps of our ancestors in sheer despair. At present, too, an evening in a theatre or concert-room is an evening of penance; for in all the London theatres but two or three there is no adequate ventilation, so that the combination of gas-lamps and crowds make the atmosphere intolerable. We can not hope that managers and architects will ever master the theory of ventilation, but we may hope for an alleviation of our sufferings when the electric light is generally adopted. The one London theatre which at present possesses it is a striking and welcome exception to the general rule which demands that a place of amusement should be like the Grotto del Cane at Naples, or like the Channel tunnel when Dr. Siemen's proposed scheme of carbonic acid is in operation—a place where neither man nor animal can breathe.
London Times.

The foundation of the present silk manufacture in the United States was laid in the making of sewing-silk. In 1843 the first establishment in Philadelphia for making sewing-silk was started, and in 1852 a ribbon factory was built. Since the year last named the sewing-silk and twist manufacture has wholly freed itself from foreign rivalry, but is subject to the keenest home competition. The total value of the silk manufactures for the census year 1850 was $1,809,746; for 1860, $6,607,771; for 1870, $12,210,662, and for 1880, $34,519,723.

A writ of attachment—a love letter.

STONES in the KIDNEYS

[illegible]

Bills, Posters,
Hand Bills,
Letter Heads,
Done in the Best Style, and
at LOWEST RATES. at
THE PRESS
STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

THE OWO

E. Hoge	[illegible]
E. Marow	7 60
C. Bailey	10 00
Jul Wood	5 00
H. Pimp	7 00
[illegible]	5 62
[illegible]	7 00
Ames & be	8 00
S. [illegible]	1 87
H. [illegible]	4 37
John Seg[illegible]	2 50
George [illegible]	5 00
J. Trom[illegible]	5 00
S. Frank	6 25
[illegible]	3 75
[illegible]	3 75
[illegible]	10 00
[illegible]	23 75

The committee on Grading, &c., reported recommending that Water Street be graded as asked for, from Oliver Street to the fair ground. Accepted and adopted.

The same committee reported adversely to the petition for a sidewalk on Shiawassee Street south of Clinton Street. Accepted and adopted.

The ordinance to provide for [illegible] Cedar Street, was taken [illegible] and adjourned one week.

Real Estate Transfers

(Reported Expressly for The Press.)

BURTCHVILLE.

Jordan Sanford to Joseph L. [illegible] Dunn, n e¼ of n e¼ sec 30, 40 acres, $975.

Hannah Williams to Robert Wilcox, 1 acres from sec 9, $330.

Samantha and Fred J. Stewart to Frank H. Rugbee, w½ of n w¼ sec 26, (ex) $3000.

Wm. Claugherty to Carroll C. Brown, [illegible] of s e¼ sec 32, $1000.

MORRICE.

Hannah M. Johnson to John Sel[illegible] lots 5 and 6, block 3, $70.

OWOSSO CITY.

Wm. H. Hall to City of Owosso, 1 acre from e½ of n w¼ sec 18, $75.

OVID.

Jacob G. Mabbett to Truman H. Goodrich, east 80 feet of lot 7, block 3, Mabbett's addition, $200.

LAINGSBURG.

Daniel Lebar to E. S. Gould and Theoda Williams, w½ lot 24, (except n 25 feet) block 10, $300.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

240 acres of good timbered land in Midland County, this State, within five miles of Midland City, with a population of about 3,000. Price **$1500** cash; a rare bargain. Apply to F. J. DEAN, at G. R. Lyon's Law Office, Owosso, Mich. x147tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stock holders of Oak Hill Cemetery Company of Owosso, Michigan, will be held at the office of G. R. Lyon, in the city of Owosso, on the 29th day of July, 1882, at ten o'clock, a. m. G. R. Lyon, Clerk.

July 17, 1882. 46-47

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale two acres and a half with a nice orchard of apples, pears, plums and peaches—good house, barn and hennery, known as the Bellinger lot, for **$1200**. The cheapest property and the best gardening ground in Owosso. This offer will be open for twenty days. Three hundred dollars down, and time on balance.

JEROME W. TUEMLE.

Owosso, July 10, 1882. 45tf

For Putting Under Carpets.

We are selling Excelsior in quantities to suit the purchaser, for putting under carpets and for other household purposes. It is cleaner and lasts longer than straw.

tf L. E. GOULD & CO.

ICE DAILY.

Axford's Ice Wagon will deliver ice to Business Places and Residences every morning henceforth, during the season. W. H. AXFORD.

x81tf60c

☞ Vitalized Air (Nitrous Oxide) for painless extraction of teeth at ESSIGS DENTAL ROOMS, over post office. 42tf

☞ Key Wind Watches changed to Stem Winding, at Guile's. Call and learn the low rates. W. F. GUILE.

Notice of Letting Drain Contract.

Public Notice is hereby given that on the *12th day of August*, A. D., 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., at the house of B. W. Darling, in the township of Fairfield, in the county of Shiawassee, I will be present for the purpose of letting contracts for the construction of a drain in said township, described as follows: Commencing 81 rods north and 40 rods east of the south-west corner of section 27, in old drain running a westerly and southerly course to the Fairfield and Middlebury drain No. 2, all in old drain known as the Darling branch of Fairfield and Middlebury drain. The depth kept by the grade stakes set every 8 rods, to be the same width on top as the old drain, one foot and eight inches wide on the bottom, and that at that time I will let contracts for the construction of said drain by sections, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders. Also take notice that I will then and there, at the time of the letting of such contracts, be present to review all assessment of benefits upon the lands upon which said drain is to be constructed, and assessed for the construction thereof.

Dated at Fairfield, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1882.

F. W. GATES, Township Drain Commissioner for the township of Fairfield, in the county of Shiawassee. 47td

NOW is THE TIME to BUY

CLOTHING

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES

We have all the Latest [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS AND VALISES

[illegible] Call and see us

GREENE & BULJSON,

The One Price Clothiers Owosso, Mich

OWOSSO CITY [illegible]

Patent Flour ₩ Bbl	[illegible]
Flour ₩ Bbl	[illegible]
Meal, fine bo	[illegible]
Meal, coarse	[illegible]
Bran ₩ 100 ℔	[illegible]
Feed ₩ 100 ℔	[illegible]
Wheat No [illegible]	[illegible]
Corn,	[illegible]
Corn in ear	[illegible]
Oats,	[illegible]
Potatoes,	[illegible]
White beans	[illegible]
Apples [illegible]	[illegible]
Onions	[illegible]
Butter,	[illegible]
Butter, creamery	[illegible]
Cheese, dairy	[illegible]
Lard,	[illegible]
Honey,	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh	[illegible]
Beeswax	[illegible]
Tallow,	[illegible]
Wool,	[illegible]
Hay ₩ ton	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs	[illegible]
Hides, green	[illegible]
Hides, dry,	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Active; higher; July, $1.03½@1.03¾; August, $1.04½@1.05; Sept., $1.06@1.07¼. CORN—Active; higher; July, 79½@79¾c; August, 77½@77¾c; September, 77½@77¾c. OATS—Higher; July, 33½@33¾c; August, 40@40½c; September, 37@37½c. RYE—Firm; July, 68c; August, 69c; Sept. 70c. BARLEY—Lower: No. 2 July, 90c; August 90c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork higher; July sold at $21.00@21.02½; August, $21.17½@21.20. September, $21.35@21.37½. Lard—Quiet; higher; July sold at $12.37½@12.40; August, $12.46@12.47½; September, $12.55@12.57½.

POTATOES—Quiet; weak; Early Rose quotable at $2.75@3.00 ₩ barrel.

BUTTER—Steady and firm. We quote: Choice to Fancy Creamery at 23@25c ₩ ℔; ordinary to good do 21@22c; good to fancy Dairy at 18@22c; common to fair do 12@17c. Ladle packed, 16@18c; packing stock at 13@16c; Grease, 8@10c.

EGGS—Are weak at about 17@17½c per doz for fresh receipts.

CATTLE—Market active; lower. We quote: Fancy heavy export steers, $7.50@7.75; choice fat steers, $7.00@7.40; medium, well-formed do. in fair condition, $6.60@6.90; fair to good butchers steers, $2.75@4.00.

HOGS.—Demand firm and prices higher. We quote: Light grades selling at $7.70@8.25 for common to choice; heavy to packers at $7.65@8.70 for common to good, and $8.20@8.75 for good to choice; heavy shipping at $8.10@8.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Firm; best, $7.75@8.00; fair to good, $6.75@7.50. HOGS—Firm; Receipts 2000 head; Philadelphias, $8.75@8.90; Yorkers, $7.75@8.00.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Demand active; No. 2 Red July, $1.19½@1.21¼; August, $1.17½@1.18½; September, $1.17½@1.18. CORN—Lower; No. 2 mixed, July, 82@84c.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Market firmer. Family, $5.10@5.50. WHEAT—Demand firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1.04@1.06. CORN—Firm; No. 2 Mixed, 82c. OATS—Higher; No. 2 Mixed, 36c. RYE—Stronger; No. 2 Fall 75c. PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $22.75. Lard—Nominal; prime steam, $12.37½. Bulk Meats firm; Clear sides, $12.37½@12.75. Bacon fair demand; clear sides, $14.50.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 Hard nominal; No. 2 July, $1.24; August, $1.04; September, $1.02; No. 3, 93c; No. 4 and Rejected nominal. CORN—Lower at 78½c for No. 2. OATS—Higher at 35c bid for No. 2. RYE—Lower at 70c for No. 1. BARLEY—Dull at 79 for No. 2.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 Red July, 99@99½c; August, 99@99½c; September, $1.00@1.00½. CORN—Lower; 79@79½c July; 76@76¼c August; 75@75½c September. OATS—Higher; 49½@50c July; 36@36½c Aug. RYE—Higher at 70c. BARLEY—Steady at 80@81.65. PROVISIONS—Pork higher; July $21.20. Dry Salt Meats higher at $9.00, 12.60, 13.00. Bacon better, at $10.25@14.00@14.50. Lard lower at $12.30. HOGS—Higher; Yorkers $7.70@7.90; packing $7.50@8.00; choice to fancy heavy $8.10@8.50.

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Strong; No. 1 White, July, $1.29@1.29½; Aug., $1.07@1.07½; Sept., $1.07@1.07½.

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 Red July, $1.10½; August, $1.07; September, $1.07½. CORN—Firm; No. 2 July, 77½c; August, 78c.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Firm; Western Superfine, $3.25@4.00; do. extra, $4.25@5.25; Family, $5.75@6.75. WHEAT—Western lower; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and July, $1.21@1.21¼; August, $1.17@1.17¼; Sept., $1.17¼@1.17½. CORN—Western lower; Mixed spot and July, 82@82½c; August, 84@84½c. OATS—Lower; Western White, 37@38c; Mixed do. 37@38c. RYE—A shade quiet at 70c.

BOSTON.

WOOL—Good demand for domestic; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 40@42c, choice Michigan 40@41c; unwashed wools 25@33c; fine medium grades; combing and delaine, 43@48c; pulled 46@48c for choice, 28@42c for common and good.

J. H. Gœtzen,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

DEALER IN

Hats and Caps,

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Exchange St., OWOSSO

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.

From a Wheelbarrow to an Omnibus.

We have a large stock of fine CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and are selling more than all the rest of the dealers in Shiawassee county combined.

Prices and Quality Do It.

Call and examine our stock arriving daily and be convinced.

Arthur McHardy,

Owosso, Mich.

Buckeye Harvester and Cord Binder,

New Buckeye Light Mowers and Table Rakes, Triumph Reapers, the lightest and easiest handled Reaper in the market, raises both ends of platform from seat, at same time with perfect ease.

MILBURN WAGONS, Hollow Iron Axle and Wood Axle, both the strongest and lightest running wagons sold.

Tiger Rake and Thomas Rake. They dump from both wheels. Don't be deceived by a one wheel dump rake; investigate before you buy.

WIND MILLS—We can sell you the best wheels, and put you up a better job and as cheap as any one in the trade. Don't fail to see us. *We are selling the Mills.* Seven of them were delivered on May 20th, and more orders were unfilled.

BUCKEYE DRILLS and HARVESTERS take the lead. *We sell them.* Plows, Carriages, Platform Wagons, and all small farm tools are carried in stock and sold by us at LOWEST PRICES. Call and see us.

May 30, 1882. WILLIAMS & HARTSHORN, Owosso.

Mrs. C. L. Harrington's

MILLINERY EMPORIUM

IS FILLED WITH

NEW SPRING GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS.

A choice selection of LADIES' and MISSES HATS. Also a JOB LOT of TRIMMED HATS at 50 cents to $1.00 each, are worth double the price.

French and American FLOWERS, LACES and LACE EDGINGS, all new patterns, NECK WEAR, *new and choice*, BEADS, LACE PINS, COMBS, NETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, CORSETS, &c.

All goods offered at the *LOWEST CASH PRICE.*

New Goods received weekly. *Look and get prices* before you buy.

Thanking *all* for past favors, I would be pleased to wait upon you in the future.

MRS. C. L. HARRINGTON, Owosso.

GREAT

Closing Out Sale!

WM. STERN,

The Star Clothier

Will sell his entire stock of [illegible]

Ready Made Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods

HATS,

CAPS,

TRUNKS,

&c., &c.,

Regardless of Cost

THIS IS

NO HUMBUG.

As I have concluded to leave the City of Owosso within NINETY DAYS from this date.

June 1, 1882.

WM. STERN.

N. HERRMAN, Manager.

The ONLY STOVE SOLD

With A Written Guarantee.

We broadly warrant "FAVORITE STOVES" to use one-third less fuel, to do quicker and better baking, to last longer, and have double the conveniences of any line of Stoves in America. If you will examine the "FAVORITE," and do not find it as we represent it, you will not be asked to purchase. For sale by

W. H. ANDRUS,

Washington St., Owosso.