

HARRISON & MORTON.

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Harrison Nominated on the Eighth Ballot--Morton on the First.

The Platform--Convention Proceedings.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Benjamin Harrison of Indiana was nominated for President on the 8th ballot.

Convention Proceedings.

Precisely at 12:30 on the 19th inst. the crowd of Chairman Jones of the national committee sounded sharply on the desk and the national republican convention was opened. An impressive silence followed as the chairman introduced the Rev. Frank W. Gunsautas of the Plymouth Congregational church of Chicago, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Fessenden, secretary of the national committee, read the call for the convention. Allusions in the call to the position on the tariff question, on the determination of the party to have a fair election and an honest count, and to other salient points, were warmly applauded. Chairman Jones then addressed the convention. He congratulated the republican party upon the auspicious prospect before it. Thanks to Mr. Cleveland and his southern allies the democratic party, he said, has thrown off the disguise in which it has heretofore fought its battles in the northern states, and has boldly declared for free trade and against protection. This avowal has caused much adulation in certain sections of this country and in all of England, which has, from the beginning, been hostile to the industrial progress of the United States; but it has fallen heavily upon the ears of the patriotic portion of the democratic party. The republicans should have a platform based upon true republican principles, free from equivocation or ambiguity, and should nominate candidates who are the embodiment of those principles.

Mr. Jones made a strong protection argument. All our early presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive, advocated a tariff for revenue and for protection. No man of note who was a lover of his country down to Jackson's first term, entertained and expressed doubts as to the constitutionality or policy of protecting the United States against foreign competition. The tariff question was not considered as one embracing solely or chiefly the manufacturer's interests but one which broadly embraced the social condition of the laboring classes, the mutual interest of all home producers in the home market, and of the country's real independence.

J. M. Thurston of Nebraska was introduced as temporary chairman, and addressed the convention as follows:

When the democratic party, at the close of the late presidential election, robbed us of a victory honestly and fairly won, we patiently waited for the certain coming of the justice of the years. We hoped and believed that 1888 would right the great national wrong of 1884. The infinite wisdom of an all-wise providence has otherwise decreed. One of them—the citizen soldier, the warrior statesman, the Black Eagle of Illinois—has been summoned to report to his old commander beyond the river. The other, that gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the glory of republicanism and the nightmare of democracy; our Henry of Navarre, is seeking in foreign travel the long-needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burden of public life and service. With the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. He has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable ambition that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends we dare not commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed will. We cannot place him at the head of the ticket, but we will make him commander-in-chief at the head of the forces in the field, where he will be invincible.

But the republican party is not left without great men to place upon its ticket. We have that honest, able and experienced financier, statesman and senator from Ohio, and his no less distinguished colleague from Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin present to us as gallant soldiers, while New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut and other states offer worthy and favorite sons. We cannot choose amiss.

The republican party points with pride to the great achievements of its past. Its platform epitomized stands for the protection of popular government on the American continent; for the protection of all governmental and international rights from restriction or invasion; for the protection of the life, liberty and property of the individual; for the protection of all the immunities and privileges of American citizenship; for the protection of the ballot box from the crimes of intimidation, robbery and substitution. It stands for the protection of American manufactures and American agriculture from destructive foreign competition. It maintains that the nation should extend the benefits of free government to all true lovers of liberty. But it demands that the law of the land be a shield to those only who obey it, and for the anarchist, the communist and the criminal, American justice has nothing to offer but the sword.

The reconstructed democracy has now been in power nearly four years. Its administration has been most satisfactory to those who hold office under it. Its loyalty has received the approval of every enemy of the government. The courage of its foreign policy has amused the great powers and pleased every coward. Its civil service has been so thoroughly reformed as to delight Mr. Wiggins. Its justice to the disabled soldiers has won golden opinions from those who gave them their wounds. Its financial management has been safe because of its inability to destroy the resulting prosperity of republican legislation. And its unparalleled straddle of the tariff question has been a source of wonderment to "gods and men." It is strong in the im-

becility of "innocuous desuetude," and de- serves to live as a reminiscence of promises forgotten and pledges unredeemed.

The work of the republican party will never be done until every American citizen enters into his unquestioned inheritance of liberty, equal rights and justice; until representation in congress is based upon votes freely cast and fairly counted; until adequate provision has been made for the helplessness and old age of the disabled veterans and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades.

But, when that glad time comes, black and white must march side by side in the broad sunshine of safety and lie down to peaceful slumber in the untroubled shadows of protected homes.

The great distinctive issue of the present campaign is the issue of the tariff. To the support of a protective tariff there will rise up an overwhelming army of intelligent, thoughtful and practical men, and the east and the west, the north and the south will join hands together to forever exterminate in this republic the pernicious doctrine of free trade.

As we gather here we remember that other great convention held in this city in 1890. We remember how it was inspired with the wisdom and courage to select that great man of the people; that Moses, who led us through the parting waters of the sea, past the wilderness of battle, over the Jordan of safety into the promised land. In 1893 we were driven back into the wilderness again. God give us the wisdom to find another Moses who can limit our wanderings to four years instead of forty.

After the reading of the list of officers Mr. Horr of Michigan in a few appropriate remarks presented the presiding officer with a gavel made of the oak under which the republican party was organized in the city of Jackson, Mich., in July, 1854. The gavel has on it copper, wool, wood, iron and salt. The gavel was accepted in a neat address by Chairman Thurman.

The roll of states and territories was called, and each state and territory proceeded to name its members of the various committees. When Dakota was reached it was agreed to suspend the call and the names of the committees were handed in.

The chair said the Nebraska delegation had with it as its guest the first nominee of the republican party for the presidency, and desired to present John C. Fremont to the convention. The convention agreed and Gen. Fremont was duly presented amid great applause. Fremont made a speech, predicting victory under the banner of protection to American industries.

Fred. Douglass was then presented amid cheers and applause. He hoped, he said, that the convention would make such a record in its proceedings as to put it entirely out of the power of the leaders of the democratic party and the leaders of the mugwump party to say that there was no difference between the republican party and the democratic party in respect to the class (colored) which he represented.

After these little pleasantries had taken place the convention adjourned until the 20th inst.

Rev. Stephen A. Northrup opened the second day's proceedings with prayer. The report of the committee on permanent organization, which named Hon. M. M. Estee of California as chairman, was accepted. Mr. Estee spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you in the name of the states and territories of the Pacific coast, as well as from my own heart, for the distinguished honor that you have seen fit to confer on me. I appreciate to the fullest extent the grave responsibilities devolving on me, and it being a republican convention, I shall ask in all things its charitable judgment and its candid and earnest support.

Following so illustrious a gentleman as your temporary chairman, I shall not attempt to detain you by any lengthened speech. I only want to say to you that we live so far from the center of the republic, over on the Pacific shore, that I cannot even guess who your nominee is going to be. [Laughter.] Of course you all know.

"I say farther, that I am not able to say exactly what your platform will be; but the people of the country have echoed its sentiments, and the rattle of the skirmish line was heard only two weeks ago from Oregon."

Here the speaker was interrupted by applause, and at the suggestion of some enthusiastic individual in the gallery three hearty cheers were given for Oregon. "God willing," resumed Mr. Estee, "next November you will hear from Cleveland's Appomattox all over this great republic. [Applause.] Friends and gentlemen of the convention, again thanking you for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and impressing you with the belief, with all my heart and soul, that our duties are of the gravest and most solemn character, trusting from the depth of my soul that every act may be done to promote the best interest of our common country, and advance the republican party, I will call for the next order of business." [Applause.]

The following was adopted as the order of business:

1. Report of the committee on credentials.
2. The report of the committee on resolutions.
3. The naming of the national committee.
4. Naming candidates for president.
5. Balloting.
6. Presentation of candidates for the vice-presidential nomination.

The report also gives Dakota ten votes and Washington Territory six votes, and the other territories and the District of Columbia two each. The rules recommended are substantially similar to those adopted by the last national convention.

The chair called for the report of the committee on credentials as the next order of business. Mr. Horr of Michigan moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock p. m., which was agreed to, and at 2:10 o'clock the convention adjourned.

The evening session was principally devoted to speech making. Bradley of Kentucky and Foraker of Ohio set the convention nearly wild with rousing addresses on the issue of the day. After the report of the committee on credentials had been adopted, the convention adjourned.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

After the convention had been formally opened, the committee on resolutions, through Chairman McKinley, submitted the platform, which is as follows:

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and of the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders, who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall, with great greetings and with prayer for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose name will be cherished in the history both of republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty and hostility to all forms of despotism, we send

fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon the accomplishment of the abolition of slavery throughout two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unwavering devotion to the national constitution and to the insublime union of the states; to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast a free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold that free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all of the people is the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party; they serve the interests of Europe. We will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment is always followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurper and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those which are as yet of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, and which has brought our great western domain to such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats in congress about 50,000,000 of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions, under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law. The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become states in the union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments, and be admitted into the union.

The political power of the mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions, too dangerous longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to force the political from ecclesiastical power and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demote silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the re-habilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship yards.

We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern means of defense; for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary

works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The platform concludes by berating the administration for its inefficiency and cowardice in regard to foreign treaties, and its refusal to encourage any American organization for counteracting the Nicaragua canal; calls for the protection by the United States government of naturalized citizens abroad; condemns the mugwumps for deserting the republican party and true civil service reform; expresses gratitude to the defenders of the union and calls for "enlarged pledges;" denounces the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his pension vetoes, and finally unites in support of the principles above enumerated, "the co-operation of all patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration."

The platform was unanimously adopted. The call for the previous question cut off all debate.

After the platform had been adopted nominations were in order. California was the first to respond to under the call of states, and the chairman said: "California, whose position is well known, asks to be passed for the present."

Connecticut placed in nomination Gen. Joseph B. Hawley.

When Illinois was reached Leonard Swett of Chicago nominated Walter G. Gresham, giving an account of his brilliant military career and recounting his work in the political field. The nomination was seconded by Davis of Minnesota and Lynch of Mississippi.

Ex-Gov. Porter of Indiana then nominated William Henry Harrison. Gov. Porter referred to the glory of Gen. Harrison's ancestors—to his namesake, Gen. Harrison, a signer of the declaration of independence; to William Henry Harrison, first secretary of the northwest territory, and afterwards president of the United States for a single month. Indiana well remembered his services in the country's cause, which had not died with him, but which will ever remain fresh and imperishable. Mr. Terrell of Texas and Mr. Galliner of New Hampshire seconded the nomination of Gen. Harrison.

When Iowa was called Mr. Hepburn of that state arose and presented the name of William B. Allison. Rhode Island supported the choice of Iowa, and the roll call of states proceeded without any response until Michigan was reached, when Robert E. Frazer of Detroit ascended the platform for the purpose of presenting the name of Russell A. Alger to the convention. Mr. Frazer's address, like all of the others, recounted the public services of the man whom the convention was asked to nominate, dwelling at great length upon the indomitable will and perseverance which had conquered the adverse circumstances of his early life, his brilliant military record, his part in the political events of the past years, the purity of his private life, the charities which flowed from his hand so bountifully, closing one of the most brilliant addresses of the day in the following words:

"It has been said by some, and believed, that the power is given to reach across the river that we all must pass and commune with the spirits of the dead. I would that some power would give me the authority to summon from the field the spirits of the dead who have gone before. I would call here into your presence, upon this platform the spirit of America's greatest general. I would stand him here by my side. When we all with tears in our eyes and uncovered head, were gazing upon that saintly form, I would ask of him if I have said aught but what his experience has proved true. In the death of Gen. John A. Logan."

The speaker's voice was drowned in a deafening round of applause, which lasted for some moments. When it had subsided he continued:

"In the death of John A. Logan, Gov. Alger lost a most cherished friend. I would ask him to tell you of this man's kind heart; of his marvelous comprehension; of his great deeds. I would ask him to tell you if he ever forgot a friend; if he ever struck an enemy a cruel or needless blow. I would ask him to tell you if, when the friend had died and gone to that bourne whence no traveler ever returns, if the friendship of Gen. Alger did not last and cling to those he had left behind him. [Cheers.] I can utter no better words to you. I can inspire your hearts with no greater theme for thought than to quote to you the words of the widow of John A. Logan, in speaking of Gen. Alger, which should be written in your hearts. Would that some infinite power would enable me to write it upon the sky, so that all men might read it. She said of him: 'A man who has proved true to his friends can be trusted by his country.'"

Mr. Charles J. Noyes of Massachusetts, Patrick Egan of Nebraska, and L. F. Eggers of Arizona, seconded the nomination of Gen. Alger.

The clerk proceeded with the roll-call until New York was reached, when Senator Hiseock advanced to the platform and presented the name of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, assuring the convention that Mr. Depew could carry his state with an overwhelming majority. The nomination of Mr. Depew was seconded by Mr. Hartley of Minnesota.

When Ohio was reached on the roll-call Gen. Hastings of Pennsylvania addressed the convention and presented the name of Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, closing his eulogistic address in the following words: "Make him our standard bearer and every principle which the party has battled over; a triumph which it has achieved, will be represented in our leader. Nominate him and there will be no sophistry, no fallacy so plausible as to divert the intelligence and common sense of the people from the vital issue. Nominate him and a sense of security, of safety and of confidence in the future will crystallize into triumph and victory."

When the cheers that greeted the presentation of Sherman's name has subsided, Gov. Foraker took the platform and seconded the nomination of the man from Ohio. At the close of Foraker's address, Hon. John M. Langston, a colored delegate from Virginia, seconded Sherman's nomination, paying tribute to Sherman's love for and fidelity to the colored people.

C. E. Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, made a brief but forcible argument placing the name of Edward H. Pitler, the present mayor of Philadelphia, before the convention.

The secretary continued the call of the roll of the states, calling out the names of Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and there was no response. Wisconsin was called next, and immediately a shout arose and Senator Spencer of Wisconsin ascended the platform and presented to the convention the name of Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin.

The chairman declared that Gov. Rusk

had been placed in nomination and asked if there was any second. No response came from anyone on the floor.

The secretary called the remainder of the roll. Dakota, Arizona, District of Columbia, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, but there were no further speeches made, and the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock of the 22nd inst.

The convention was called to order at 11:00 on the morning of the 22d.

Mr. Hoar ordered that the rules relating to ballots be read.

The first ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Alger 84, Allison 72, Depew 99, Pitler 24, Gresham 114, Harrison 79, Hawley 13, Ingalls 28, Phelps 28, Rusk 25, Sherman 22, Blaine 33, Lincoln 3, McKinley 2. The second ballot resulted as follows: Alger 116; Allison 75; Blaine 32; Depew 99; Gresham 108; Harrison 92; Ingalls 16; Lincoln 3; Phelps 18; Rusk 30; Sherman 24; McKinley 8.

The third ballot resulted: Alger, 122; Allison, 88; Blaine, 33; Depew, 90; McKinley, 5; Gresham, 123; Harrison, 84; Phelps, 5; Rusk, 16; Sherman, 24; Lincoln, 2; Miller 2.

After the convention reassembled at 7:13 o'clock, Chauncey Depew withdrew his name, and amidst wild confusion a call was made for adjournment, and a vote on the question resulted in adjournment till 10 a. m. of the 23d.

The convention was called to order on the 23d at 10:10 a. m., and a few minutes later Chairman Miller called the roll for ballots. The fourth ballot resulted as follows: Alger, 135; Allison, 85; Blaine, 42; Gresham, 98; Harrison, 217; Lincoln, 1; Sherman, 23; scattering, 13.

The fifth ballot stood as follows: Alger, 142; Allison, 92; Blaine, 46; Gresham, 87; Harrison, 213; Sherman, 24; McKinley, 14.

After the fifth ballot had been announced the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock. During the recess the Pennsylvania delegation held a conference, and it is understood that they practically agreed to support Major McKinley on the next (sixth) ballot. In this event the New Yorkers say they will inow their delegation for Blaine. Some of the Pennsylvania delegates are instructed for Blaine, and the New Yorkers, according to present predictions, will take advantage of this with the intention of stamping the convention for him.

When the convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, Mr. King of Maryland, moved an adjournment until 11 a. m., Monday, and it was seconded by the Kansas and Iowa delegations. The chairman was not inclined to put the question on a viva voce vote, and ordered a roll call, which was speedily made. The vote was 482 ayes and 230 nays. The convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday, the 24th. Michigan cast her 26 votes against adjournment.

Before the adjournment Sherman telegraphed Foraker releasing the Ohio delegation from all obligation to him.

When the convention re-assembled on the morning of June 25, Mr. Boutelle of Maine ascended the platform and read two telegrams from Blaine. The first was dated at Edinburgh, 24th, and addressed to Boutelle and Manley at Chicago:

"Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter."

The second was dated the 25th and said: "I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public."

After the applause and confusion which followed Boutelle's announcement had died away the convention proceeded to the sixth ballot. Little excitement was occasioned by the roll call for the sixth ballot, which resulted as follows: Alger 137, Allison 78, Gresham 91, Harrison 231, Sherman 244, Blaine 40, McKinley 12. The call of the roll was then proceeded with for the seventh ballot. California cast 15 votes for Harrison and 1 for Alger, and the vote stood: Blaine 15, Alger 120, Allison 76, McKinley 16, Lincoln 2, Gresham 91, Harrison 278, Sherman 231, Foraker 1, Creed Haymond 1.

The convention then proceeded to the eighth ballot. Mr. Henderson of Iowa created a sensation by rising in his seat and withdrawing the name of Senator Allison. Mr. Henderson spoke briefly and to the point, after which the eighth ballot was taken and stood: Blaine 5, Alger 100, Gresham 39, Harrison 544, Sherman 116, McKinley 4.

The result was received with a burst of applause and the audience arose to its feet and shouted until it had tired itself out. After the excitement had subsided, the convention adjourned until evening.

The convention re-assembled in the evening, and proceeded to nominate a candidate for vice-president.

New Jersey presented the name of William Walter Phelps; Senator Miller of New York presented the name of Hon. Levi P. Morton, and the names of Bradley of Kentucky, Bruce and Thomas were presented as candidates. A vote was at once taken and stood as follows: Morton, 591; Phelps, 119; Bradley, 109; Bruce, 11; Thomas, 1.

Mr. Morton was declared the nominee of the convention.

On motion of Gen. Husted of New York the national committee was directed to provide in its call four years hence that the territory of Alaska shall have two delegates to the convention.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine arose and said that in behalf of a large number of delegates he desired to move to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to be added to the republican platform.

This announcement occasioned considerable excitement, but after order was restored Mr. Boutelle read the resolution as follows:

The first concern of all governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

The resolution was agreed to and after thanks had been extended to the chairman and other members of the convention, the convention adjourned without day.

1887 has been another prosperous year for the farmers of Central and Northern Dakota. Crops of all kinds have turned off a surprisingly large yield even for that productive country. The farmers have had plenty of ready money; are feeling good; and are hopeful for the future. Hundreds of instances can be cited where this year's crop of wheat will pay for dwelling, barn, teams, farming utensils, and still leave a comfortable little stake for future needs. Let us see how this has been done. All of the best tilled farms have made a gross return of \$21 per acre. It is the general rule that the cost of raising a crop in Dakota is \$8 per acre. This leaves a net revenue of \$13 per acre on \$5 land, or 260 per cent profit.

The entire wheat crop of the United States could be grown off Dakota's wheatland if tilled, and even then there would remain a vacant area larger than the combined surface of the States of New York, Maryland, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island.

Eight-tenths of the business men of Dakota towns are under thirty years of age, and that's why they have been all over the Union "Dakota hustlers." It is one of the elements that will assure to Dakota a bright and prosperous future.

The East can never compete with Dakota in the cheapness of producing a bushel of wheat any more than she can raise wheat of an equal quality.

SWEET HOME.

But Its Happiness May Be Forever Ruined by One Rash Act.



O you know what he said to her as they crossed the threshold of the new house? No! Well, let me tell you.

He said, as he led her into the sunny apartments: "Let us dedicate our home by singing 'Come, Sweet Home,' Kezia."

"With no tangle in the tune!" she queried, mischievously.

"With no tangle in the tune, dearest," he replied, kissing his fair young wife.

They were the bride and groom of a week only; and every body said they were "equally yoked," which thing in matrimony means the luckiest of all contracts, a happy union.

And as they sat there radiant, joyous and hopeful, singing Payne's memorable verses, it seemed that for once every body was right.

When a half decade had cycled over the new house, it had grown cosier and happier, if possible. Two bright children had been added to the name and home of the Rathburns, and it seemed that no cloud could possibly ever overshadow so happy a home circle; but it was to be, and, at a time when least expected, the discordant notes jarred sadly across the beloved bars of the dedicatory song:

There fell a strange and unaccountable shadow over the life of the father, and whispers went abroad that Waldo Rathburn's home was not congenial any more. In this, however, the world was mistaken. The trouble which daily weighed heavier and heavier on his mind had its origin elsewhere.

But Kezia noticed the change and became alarmed. In her wisely devotedness she assigned his reticence and troubled demeanor to overwork; she, dear loving soul, could not guess at the truth. Why should she? "You must take a vacation, dear," she said one morning, as her husband sat folding and unfolding his napkin over an untasted breakfast.

"A what, Kezia?" he asked, presently, coming back from somewhere, and looking at her in a bewildered way.

"I fancy you are not well," continued she, "and I know it must be overwork. You haven't had a vacation for so long that you ought to go to the mountains for a few weeks, Waldo. The children and I will do very well here, or we can run down to mother's."

A ghastly pallor crept over his face as she talked on, planning for a recreative trip he never should take. Then he looked away from her, and made reply:

"I believe I will go to the Adirondacks for a fortnight," he said; "but it will be awfully lonesome without you and the babies, Kezia."

He tried to smile, as he finished speaking, but made a total failure, and shuddered visibly instead.

"You are really ill, dear," exclaimed his wife, putting a hand carelessly on his shoulder and touching her warm lips to his cold brow.

"I am not well," he replied, in husky tones, turning away.

Kezia Rathburn kissed her husband goodbye that morning with a sharp twinge of pain in her wifely heart. Surely some thing sorrowful was about to fall; her woman's instincts told her so.

"Papa tshefki!" questioned the baby boy, pressing one chubby hand on the window pane where mamma stood watching the show, uncertain gait of his devoted father, who seemed not himself this morning.

Little Edith curled herself up in the window seat and wondered "if all families felt so drearily so when their papas were sick," as she saw the tears shining in mamma Rathburn's eyes.

The next morning the pale, nervous father kissed his wife and babies, took his grip and started, ostensibly for the Adirondacks; but it was all over the village before night that Waldo Rathburn, cashier of the banking-house of Harris & Co., had left for parts unknown, being an embezzler of thousands of dollars. The last person to find it out, however, was poor, anxious Kezia.

When it all dawned on her stricken soul she shut herself up in her desolate home which had, heretofore, never known a jarring chord, and gathered her wondering children to her breaking heart, to weep and grieve until the soul grew sick with grief.

But society didn't seem to care. It only held up its skirts in a gingerly way and passed pale little Kezia by. The world



WHERE MAMMA STOOD WATCHING.

curled its self-righteous lip and said cruel things of the poor, suffering woman, who now was nobody but an embezzler's wife.

No authentic news ever came to Anderson of the absconding cashier; and even Kezia received no tidings of him.

Some, who pretended to know, said Rathburn was in Canada; others who knew just as much were certain he went South; but the truth was, no one knew of his whereabouts.

The years went by, and other happenings crowded the name and memory of Waldo Rathburn far to the rear; but Kezia could not forget.

She was growing old very fast now, and the silver threads streaked her once brown hair; and, too, she never ventured out on the street any more; they hurt

her so with their curious stares. But her children clung to her with more than filial affection, seeming determined to fill the aching void in her heart with their love, if possible.

Then there came a night when the old tune rang through the long silent rooms once more.

It was a bitter evening in winter: Mamma Rathburn had gone to her room with one of her terrible headaches, and had left the children to whittle away an hour at the piano.

And so it happened that the sweet song floated out across the dusky winter night, and he paused to listen. "No place like home," crooned the music; "no place like home," but the wretched man at the gate could not get no farther; the pale lips could not syllable the sacred name. It was not for him any more; but the two sweet voices continued it for him: "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Once, the returned wanderer clutched at the gate for support; to be sure how weak and ill he was, and then—his own, could sing that song, and be happy without him! "An exile from home—" Ah! that was what he had become: an exile and—and—

With a groan he sank down upon the icy walk.

He was ill; had been for days; but the dross of the fever were burning out now, and a strange calmness was stealing over him. He was raged and half famished, and—well, he thought now he must be dying.

Would they find him—those he loved! Earth, with its cold, unforgiving cycles seemed receding from him; even his sins were fading away, and all was fast becoming a blank, except the two bright heads framed in light and warmth in there.

Yes, there was another—"Oh, Kezia!" Through his almost pulseless frame flowed a current of loyal love at thought of her. He staggered to his feet and with superhuman effort reached the door. It was locked.

"Oh, it was plain now that they had shut him out!" In his miserable condition he had forgotten that they were not expecting him. Feebly he rapped; once, twice, thrice; but the children, hearing not, sang on.

"And the sweet peace of mind, that is dearer than all!" "Sweet peace of mind!"—were they mocking him, now, in his extremity!

Clasping his cold hands, he prayed to die. Anything would be better than this torture. Better, by far, the wilds of Wyoming that had hidden him so long!

She had not been asleep! The terrible headache would not admit of it; and she, too, had been listening to the tune, and—thinking.

She walked to the window, still thinking; and the terrible pain in her temples was nothing to the agony of soul! and she saw—dimly to be sure, but she saw—and with no wild leap of the long-waiting heart, recognized him!

The key turned in the lock, the door opened, and "Waldo!" was all she said; but it was enough. The arms of his wife were about him, her kisses, warm and tender, on his parched lips! It was enough! She had forgiven him.

"Come," she said, and supporting his tottering steps, she led him into the warmth, light and pulsing music of his home.

"Ah! Kezia!" He held on to her hands still. She should not get away. If this heavenly dream vanished, as a thousand times before, why! he would have his wife!

The children came timidly by his side, with half-frightened, inquiring faces. "It is papa," he heard their mother say. Then he felt the kisses of his children on his weather-beaten face.

But they were so far away, somehow; he held out his weary arms, and whispered: "Come!"

And into their long-empty circle crowded wife and children. "Sing," he murmured; "sing the tune without a tangle in it—Sweet, sweet home!"

He closed his eyes, while they sang. Oh! the voices of his own! "A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there," sang Kezia and the babies.

Slowly he opened his eyes; there was a far-away happy light in them as he murmured: "I am so glad—a charm from the skies—joy! joy! joy!"

The beautiful light fled from his countenance, his arms relaxed and fell from about those he loved, and Waldo Rathburn's spirit had gone home indeed. The sweet notes of the song of the man without a home, jarred into silence in the presence of death, never to awaken again, in the home which they had dedicated; and the "new house" has grown old and desolate.

MANDA L. CROCKER.

She Enjoyed It Just the Same.

The fact that so many people "run over by the cars and killed for lack of sense enough to keep out of the way, and that many take their "death-a-cold" because they haven't enough gumption to go in when it rains, is easily accounted for when some other matters are conceded. A few evenings since a young lady who wore her hair banged at the back, a la Terry, and some other things, was telling a visitor about having been to the theater the evening before.

"What was the play?" he asked.

"I don't remember the name, but there was a big black nigger in it who smothered a beautiful girl, and there were lots of fun and rascality and some trouble about a handkerchief. I have the programme here."

She brought the bill from a table near by and the play was discovered to be "Othello," with Louis James and Marie Walright at the head of the cast. This is a cold, drawn, frigid fact, and not so funny as deplorable.

A Numerous Kind of Maniacs.

A student once said to a college president: "I can write proverbs just as good as Solomon's." "Write a few," was the laconic reply. We do not know whether this advice was acted upon, but at any rate the young fellow's proverbs have not yet become incorporated into the deathless literature of mankind.

We all remember the self-sufficient Texan who wrote home that he was "a bigger man than old Grant." But, as slow as the work goes on, we imagine that Grant's monument will be built sooner than this advanced orthographist's who spells bigger with one g.

Mr. Dana of the New York Sun has coined a good word for such characters—megalomaniacs, men who labor under the delusion that they are great. Daniel Pratt, New England's greatest crauk, believed that he could write better than Shakespeare, speak better than Cicero or Webster and out-general Napoleon or Grant. There have been greater men than Daniel Pratt who thought they could write as well as Shakespeare. "There is an immensity of trick in all that Shakespeare wrote," said Wordsworth to Charles Lamb. "Why, I could write as well as Shakespeare myself, if I only had the mind to." "Yes," wittily replied Lamb, "all you lack is the mind."

Wordsworth was a megalomaniac. It is said that he believed his doggerel poem, "Peter Bell" was as good as his incomparable "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality." Like many others he was incapable of judging his own work.

Every editor receives countless contributions from contributors who are megalomaniacs, laboring under the delusion that they are great. Their articles are without originality, negligent of all grammatical restraints, and radically independent of the spelling book. And yet they think they can write; and thousands of editors' regrets and whole stacks of rejected manuscripts cannot undeceive them.

Never a week passes but some minister meets with a megalomaniac, who thinks he could excel him as a preacher. The severest trials of the family physician aside from the superior wisdom of their patients, or perhaps the good old aunts of their patients, who have some pet hereditary theory which they believe is better than the doctor's. The medical megalomaniac is the blight of every doctor's life.

But it is perhaps dangerous for any of us to enlarge on this subject, for anyone of our acquaintances may be so and Nathan-like point his finger toward us and say, "Thou art the man." We are all liable to be megalomaniacs; but we shall never find it out, for no man ever discovers it himself, and if accused by another, he does not believe it.—Janice Blade.

For Our Next War.

The late war demonstrated the fact that the boys from the city could stand more fatigue and hardship and marching into the country boys. The boys from the country were stronger always, but they were used to a regular life, and when they got into the army, the irregularity of the life, its hardships and exposure, weakened and finally killed many a strong, young farmer boy, while the boys from the big cities, being used to irregular hours, irregular living, and unmethodical ways of life, could stand any amount of hardships without going under. This was proved by the war. I saw it proved in many cases myself. Young city chaps were tougher in every way. They weren't so strong physically as the country boys, but they could stand the irregularity of army life better.

If there's ever a war in this country again, I think the greatest army will be made up of the railroad men. In the first place, they are strong physically. In the second place, they have learned obedience, and have learned to obey all orders without questioning them. This wasn't so in the late war, for there men had to be taught obedience and their lesson was a bitter one sometimes. But, as I was saying, the railroad men will make a grand army. They, above all other things, are inured to a life of irregularity. They are used to the fatigue and the hardships of long hours of work without rest. This irregularity of life, which all trainmen know is a fact more than anything else, will make them the best soldiers in the world, but I hope they will never be called upon to shoulder the gun.—Gen. W. T. Sherman.

George West's Start.

Congressman George West, the paper manufacturer of Ballston, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently the man whom he assisted to erect a paper factory nearly forty years ago. When Mr. West came to the United States, more than forty years ago, he worked for \$7 a week, and said he and his wife saved money. Then he assisted to put up new machinery for a paper factory that had been making paper in a crude old-fashioned way. He drifted to Ballston and soon owned a big factory of his own. After he had chatted pleasantly with the old manufacturer the latter desired to have the young man who erected his machinery so many years ago go into partnership with him. "The whirligig of time brings strange coincidences," said the genial Congressman, "but who would have dreamed that after these years you should meet and he should remember the work I did for him? It was quite a compliment to be offered a partner ship."—New York Press.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Third Quarter: Lesson I. July 1, 1888. THEME: GOD'S COVENANT WITH ISRAEL.—Exodus 24; 1-12.

And he said unto Moses, Come up unto the Lord, thou, and Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel; and worship ye afar off. 2. And Moses alone shall come near the Lord; but they shall not come nigh; neither shall the people go up with him. 3. And Moses came and told the people all the words of the Lord, and all the judgments; and all the people answered with one voice, and said, All the words which the Lord hath said will we do. 4. And Moses wrote all the words of the Lord, and rose up early in the morning, and builded an altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel. 5. And he sent young men of the children of Israel, which offered burnt offerings and sacrificed peace-offerings of oxen unto the Lord. 6. And Moses took half of the blood, and put it in basins; and half of the blood he sprinkled on the altar. 7. And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people; and they said, All that the Lord hath said will we do, and be obedient. 8. And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the Lord hath made with you concerning all these words. 9. Then went up Moses, and Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel: 10. And they saw the God of Israel; and there was under his feet as it were a paved work of sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in his clearness. 11. And upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid not his hand; also they saw God, and did eat and drink. 12. And the Lord said unto Moses, Come up to me into the mount, and be there; and I will give thee tables of stone, and a law, and commandments which I have written; that thou mayst teach them.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people. The events of the giving of the law, which was just fifty days after the first Passover, according to chronology on the margin of our Bibles, 1491 B. C. Troy according to ancient history was founded about this date, and Athens was less than 100 years old. Egypt was under the rule of the Menepthah (son of Rameses II).

The place was the plain of about 400 acres in front of Sinai which rises 6,830 feet above the sea and from the plain in a precipitous cliff 2,900 feet.

The book is named from its leading event "the Exodus," a description of the going out of Israel from Egypt; a company estimated at 2,000,000 people (Numb. 1:46). Moses is the acknowledged author (Ex. 24:4, and Mark 12:26, Luke 20:37). The minute details of the journey, and the customs of the day prove the book to have been written by an eye witness.

Beginning with the 22d verse of the twentieth chapter of Exodus and continuing through three chapters are given a series of laws divinely delivered to Moses, which being committed to writings were known as the Book of the Covenant. The enactments contained in these three chapters number seventy and are a very wonderful condensation of the essence of the law, embracing the more important matters, which Moses put forth during the following forty years' pilgrimage. "The Book of the Covenant was the practical application to daily life of the great moral principles of the ten commandments." While Israel was a numerous people, it was not a nation; for it had no formulated laws of government, until given its code by miraculous revelation.

The lesson is naturally divided into three parts: 1st, Covenant relations divinely proposed; 2d, Covenant relations humbly accepted; 3d, Covenant relations ratified and enjoyed.

V. 1, 2. And he said unto Moses. That is God said unto Moses, "since the people fear lest they die, at my presence, bring unto me chosen representatives: Aaron who was made the first high-priest of the nation, Nadab and Abihu his sons, and seventy of the elders of Israel," leading men of the tribes, heads of families, influential persons, born chiefs. These seventy with Nadab and Abihu giving a representation of six from each of the twelve tribes. These were to come near, as compared with the distance of the masses, but they were to ascend the mountain to a certain height only, remaining as it were "afar off" while Moses alone was to approach near unto the Lord. The majesty and holiness of God were thus most forcibly impressed upon the people.

V. 3. And Moses came and told the people. Having received the commands of God he returned and told the people of the laws, commands and promises, of blessings if they proved obedient; with all the judgments, laws and statutes by which to decide questions of right and wrong. This was the divine proposal of terms of a national covenant to be ratified if accepted with solemn ceremonies. And all the people answered with one voice, unanimously accepting the compact, declaring their allegiance to God, promising to obey him and acknowledge his supreme authority; God assuring them of his loving care and protection upon their fulfillment of the reasonable conditions.

As with Israel, so with the heirs of the Lord Jesus there is a covenant relation; God sent his Son as an atonement for sin, promising to accept and save those who comply with the divinely instituted means of salvation.

V. 4. And Moses wrote all the words of the Lord that there be no mistake, that they might be transmitted to posterity. These words or characters no doubt were those in part which Ezra re-wrote or revised; somewhat as the King James' version of the Bible was prepared from the original MSS., substituting modern words, for those whose meanings might be obscure by reason of antiquity. And they builded an altar under the hill or mountain of Sinai, as a representation of God, the twelve pillars representing the twelve tribes of people. The Levitical priesthood not having been instituted, chosen young men were appointed to offer the burnt sacrifice as a ratification ceremony. The burnt offering was a sign of expiation and was fully consumed; the peace-offering was indicative of man's gratitude for mercies received. Both were offered together to mark Israel's thankfulness for being taken into covenant relation with God, and was also a sign of consecration to his service. By this, peace was made between God and man, for all who would bring that sacrifice of faith and lay it on his altar. The people were thus taught the need of sacrifice.—Bush.

V. 6. And Moses took half of the blood, and put it in basins; and half of the blood he sprinkled on the altar. This was enacted in the presence of the congregation as a sign of God's promised faithfulness in fulfilling his covenant agreement; the conferring of all blessings which their corresponding fidelity would entitle them to expect. And Moses read to them from the book of the covenant, thus were the words twice repeated, and twice they solemnly vowed to fulfill; in other words, they took upon themselves the oath of allegiance to God.

V. 8. And Moses sprinkled the blood upon the people. Upon the representatives of the tribes probably, as their acceptance of a compact sealed with blood. The form of

adjuration being in effect: "as the body of this victim is cloven asunder, as the blood of this animal is poured out, so let my body be divided and my blood shed, if I prove unfaithful or perfidious.—Bush.

V. 9. Then went up Moses and Aaron, etc., as described in verse 2. The object was two-fold: 1. A sacrificial meal always followed upon a sacrifice; and the elders doubtless desired to partake of this as near the divine Presence as should be permitted. 2. God would impress them with a sense of his awful majesty and beauty and would manifest himself to them in some wonderful way as they were partaking of the solemn meal.—Pulpit Commentary.

They were given this divine light to strengthen their faith, to enlarge their minds and give them new views of God fitting them more fully to be true leaders in Israel.

V. 10. And they saw the God of Israel. As to the form we are not told and since we find no reference of description, it behooves us to put corresponding restraint upon our conceptions.—Young. The soul has eyes. There are hours not registered by the clock; there are birthdays for which the calendar provides no line of entry. The attempt is made to illustrate a heavenly picture by material description. Every heart has its own image or parable or symbol by which it sets forth to itself the best aspect of its supreme delight.

"As it were the body of heaven in his clearness. When we try to represent God, we naturally turn to the heavens; no earthly object will suffice; we want the broad brilliance of noon-day or the tender glory of the midnight." There is verily a natural religion, but it is a poor deity that can be set forth in clay, iron or carved stone.—Parker.

V. 11. And upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid not his hand. While they were sinful men in near relation to divine purity, God did not chastise them or lay his hand upon them; but they ate and drank receiving no harm from the amazing manifestation. The word translated "saw" in this verse is not the same as that in the 10th. The former indicates ocular view, the latter carries with it spiritual perception which was enjoyed by holy or inspired men in state of supernatural ecstasy.—Bush. We are to understand, therefore, that they were privileged to enjoy the nearness of communion and friendship with the divine. To "eat and drink" in his presence symbolized the privilege of every pious Israelite, sheltered in God's mercy and living in faith on his words of grace: "perfect love casting out fear."

SUGGESTED THOUGHTS.

We must not judge the acquisition of others by the meanness of our spiritual results. Do not blame Moses for his rapture but blame ourselves for lack of it.

It is the characteristic of Bible teaching that it wants clean hands, large hearts, noble thoughts, sweet patience and complete sacrifice. These having in them the pledge of final and eternal resurrection.

Moses was called to a solitary vision and communion. "Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu and seventy of the elders" were not called to the summit as Moses. This is true to day. The tops of the mountains are not peopled like the valleys. We must not deny the visions of the mountain if we have never climbed it. It is always the one man who sees first, hears most clearly and is given special utterance.

Many at the dawn group the heights and pledge themselves before they go down to do life's rough work in the valley or market place.

To those far from God, he seems enveloped in clouds and darkness; to those most near he reveals himself in glory, and they partake of his peace and beauty. "The pure in heart shall see God."

Remember that it is not privilege which saves. Two of the men who ascended the mountain and beheld the vision, failed to keep their hearts staid on God and perished for their disobedience; and the seventy elders were very soon found groveling before the golden calf.

The blood was first applied to the altar, showing that God is first to enter into compact for the good of Israel. In all ages God is represented as not only ready, but waiting to be gracious.—"Ye would not."

Great manifestations of divine glory followed the mutual covenant agreement. Many a convert can now testify to the divine joy and peace experienced when he first accepted the divine conditions of salvation.

"All the words which the Lord hath said will we do," poor weak humanity; for he it remembered that every voice which enunciated that vow of fidelity, perished in the wilderness because of disobedience. The vow must by persistent endeavor become bone and sinew or we too will fail in fulfilling our obligation and the right to claim the promises.

God first comes down to his believing children, but later he called to them "come up higher." It may be to ascend through dark clouds, thunderings and lightning, but he whose heart is stayed on God, unquestioningly goes.

High attainment of any sort means isolation from the masses. Moses alone approached closest to his Lord. We must all choose between lower companionships and oneness with God.

Fasting is a sign of sorrow, eating and drinking symbols of joy. There are times to fast, there are times to eat and drink. Godliness consisteth not in either, as acts alone, but whether we fast or whether we engage in festivity, in whatever we do, may we do all to the glory of God.

Paper bottles are now in extensive use for containing such substances as ink, bluing, shoe dressing, glue, etc. They are made by rolling glued sheets of paper into long rollers, which are then cut into suitable lengths, tops and bottoms fitted in, in the inside coated with a water-proof compound, and all this is done by machinery almost as quickly as one can count.

The people of La Molle, Ill., have a curious sort of problem in their village politics. At the recent election two candidates for president of the board of village trustees were tied. Before the day of determining by lot who should be declared elected one of the tied candidates died. The puzzle is: Does this create a vacancy or is the surviving candidate elected?

Churches.

Methodist.—Rev. G. H. Wallace, Pastor. Services, 10:15 a. m., 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School at close of morning service.

Episcopal.—Rev. J. M. Shank, Pastor. Services, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School after morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 8 p. m.

Baptist.—Rev. —, Pastor. Services, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings. All are invited.

Societies.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Thursday at their hall, over First National Bank, at three p. m. Mrs. J. Voorheis, President.

W. C. T. U. Branch No. 47, F. & A. M.—Fridays evenings on or before the full moon. P. C. W. Libeck, W. M., J. O. Eddy, Secretary.

W. C. T. U. Branch No. 380.—Meets every second Thursday afternoon and evening, alternately, at their hall, in the hidden block, O. R. Pattengill, Master.

T. of T. Cousins, No. 27.—Meets first and third Tuesday of every month at W. C. T. U. hall, at 7:30 p. m. H. Burns, S. C., Mrs. H. C. Beale, Rec. Sec.

L. of L. Lapham Assembly, No. 5538.—Meets every other Friday evening, from April 1 to Oct. 1, at 7:30 p. m. from Oct. 1 to April 1 at 7:00 p. m. at E. of L. hall. C. G. Curtis, Jr., R. S.

Yonkers Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 32.—Meets every Monday evening, at their hall at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Jacob Streng, N. G.; F. B. Adams, Rec. Sec.

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FOR LAUNDRY WORK. LEAVE ORDERS WITH Fred Shafer, and it will be sent after, on Monday forenoon. 29-64

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers desiring changes in their advertisements must have their copy in our office before Tuesday noon to insure their publication. PUBLISHER.

WHAT THEY SAY.

—Plymouth celebrates.
—Next Wednesday is the Fourth.
—Road carts and buggies at Bentley & McLaren's.
—Cal. Coykendal, of Wayne, was in town Wednesday.
—Prof. Brower has been engaged as principal of our school for another year.
—Ed. Hough is working in the Plymouth National bank, learning the business.
—A large number of our citizens went to Detroit, Tuesday, to witness the Chicago shut out the Detroit.
—The Pennsylvania supreme court has decided that marriage, like any other contract, if made on Sunday is illegal, null and void.
—A union temperance meeting will be held in the M. E. church, on Sunday evening, July 1. Rev. Shank will deliver the address. Subject:—"Equal suffrage."
—The ladies of the Presbyterian society will serve a dinner at 12:30 in Amity hall, July 4. All interested in the society are invited to bring provisions to assist at the tables.
—The flag festival spoken of last week will be presented to the public on Monday evening next, July 2, at the M. E. church. Admission ten cents. Ice cream and cake will be served at the close. Proceeds to apply on the new church carpet.
—Eddy Post G. A. R. at their last regular meeting extended a unanimous vote of thanks to the ladies and choir of Newburgh; also, the ladies of the temperance union, of Plymouth, and others who assisted in the decoration exercises.
—Gardner Barber, of Northville, claims to be 108 years of age, and if so, is the oldest pensioner in this country. A daughter claims that he is an incompetent and desires to have the probate court appoint a guardian over him, Tuesday. The prayer was denied.
—It is claimed that the common sunflower, growing near a dwelling, has been found an almost sure protection against malarial fevers. The plant in its growth absorbs quantities of impure gasses, feeding principally through its leaves, each plant evaporating as much as a quart of water per day. In fever infected districts, families protected by a growth of sunflowers near these dwellings are said to have enjoyed almost absolute immunity from malarial diseases.—Ex.
—Listen, ladies, here's something for you: "The Lansing State Republican says Monroe Peck, an aged farmer of Aurelius, wants a good woman to keep house and take care of him the remainder of his days. A lot in Mason, twenty acres of good tillable land, an organ, half of the household goods, a dandy horse and carriage and fine raiment will be bestowed upon the proper person. A good chance for some homeless grass-widow or maiden lady from whose heart the fire of youth has departed.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

—Charles Eaton, of Ypsilanti, is visiting here.
—George Sheller is the name of Dohmstreich & Co.'s new tailor.
—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Beam road cart.
—Judge Durfee was called here again on Wednesday on account of the death of his father.
—Wanted—To exchange an organ or sewing machine, new, for a gentle horse. Inquire of editor at this office.
—Fred Kelly, of Wayne, formerly employed at Boylan's drug store, in this place, is now engaged in a similar store at Dexter. Good luck to you Fred.
—Ed. Shafer, of this place, who has been engaged as clerk at the hotel at Northville for several years past, has accepted a position with Will Allen, in the Arcade at Pontiac. We wish you success Ed.

—D. R. Penny, who has been troubled with a cancerous affection of the jaw, upon which one or two operations had been previously performed, went to Detroit last week Monday and had a piece of the jaw bone cut out. He is doing well, the cut healing nicely.

—The largest gun in the United States, mounted for use, is a twenty inch smooth-bore Rodman at Fort Hamilton. It is twenty feet three and one-half inches in length; largest diameter five feet four inches; smallest two feet ten inches. Weight of the projectile 1,000 pounds; powder used, 200 pounds.

—Stark Durfee, who is mentioned elsewhere as being sick and very low for several weeks past, died Wednesday noon. He was seventy-four years of age and possessed a wonderful amount of vitality. He held a high place in the estimation of his acquaintances and leaves behind him an excellent family, all grown up. The funeral was held at one o'clock today: at the house, Rev. George H. Wallace, officiating.

—The Markham Air Rifle company have been turning out one hundred guns a day for the past two months and they have several thousand under way now. They keep ten men employed in that department. The Plymouth Air Rifle company are now making fifty guns per day and expect next week to double that amount. We wish we had several more such institutions as these in town.

—This village is now a live political-plug-hat-town. The hats are white, the Democrats being distinguished from the Republicans by having a black band, the bands on the others being same color as the hats. There are eighty of these hats now being worn by our citizens.—Milan Leader. It seems perfectly proper that the Democrats should have black (crape) bands around their hats. It is going to be a mournful time for them.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Obituary.

It is with much regret that we have to chronicle the death of Caroline H., the beloved wife of Herbert W. Bradford. On Saturday morning the 23d of June, her life went quietly out. Conscious to the last, with family and friends around her, she bade them good bye for this life, with the joyous hope that she would meet them again in that land where there is no sickness, parting, nor death.

She had been ailing for a year or more, but it was only during the past three months that she was compelled to give up. Though the recipient of every attention that love, means and skill could give, she gradually became worse, wasting away till her death. The disease was a most distressing and painful one, especially towards the last, but through it all not one word of complaint escaped her lips. She bore it all with a patience and submission that was truly heroic: a matter of great help to her nurses, and a noble example for all.

As a christian, faith in God sustained her, keeping her calm and hopeful either for life or death, and fully aware that the latter was likely to be the issue.

Mrs. Bradford was born in Farmington, Mich., February 14, 1845; married June 10, 1869. She had resided for the past nine, ten years on the present farm of her husband. She leaves four children, the youngest seven, the oldest 18.

Funeral was held on Monday, at two p. m., Rev. George H. Wallace, officiating. Notwithstanding the rain and roads there was a laage attendance of relatives and friends, thus testifying their appreciation of an excellent woman, sympathy with the bereaved family.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to express my thanks and appreciation for the badge of the Grand Army, recently presented to me by the Eddy Post of Plymouth. I shall ever consider it an honor to wear it upon proper occasions. And it will always be a reminder of pleasant relations to the Eddy Post.
REV. JOHN M. SHANK.

Presidential Vote.

As there have been numerous inquiries in regard to the last Presidential election we give the following:

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1884.				
STATES.	Blaine.	Cleveland	Butler.	St. John
Alabama	59,691	93,951	873	612
Arkansas	60,895	74,927	1,847	55
Delaware	12,951	16,984	6	55
Florida	48,603	31,786	145	72
Georgia	48,603	94,667	145	185
Kentucky	118,122	152,611	1,691	3,199
Louisiana	46,347	62,540		
Mississippi	41,569	76,810		
Missouri	292,929	235,998		2,153
Maryland	85,659	98,932	631	2,794
N. Carolina	125,038	142,962		454
S. Carolina	21,731	69,890		
Tennessee	124,078	183,258	957	1,131
Texas	98,141	225,309	3,321	3,334
Virginia	139,316	145,467	810	999
West Virginia	67,317	67,317		
N.S. Total.	1,263,149	1,719,430	10,181	16,816
California	102,416	89,298	2,077	2,920
Colorado	36,292	27,723	1,968	761
Connecticut	65,023	67,199	1,688	2,305
Illinois	327,474	312,550	10,910	12,774
Indiana	238,463	244,990	8,293	3,028
Iowa	197,089	177,316		1,472
Kansas	154,300	90,132	16,341	4,485
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,167
Massachusetts	146,734	122,481	24,433	10,028
Michigan	192,659	149,885	42,213	14,418
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,583	4,884
Nebraska	76,812	54,391		2,890
Nevada	7,193	5,578	96	
N. Hampshire	43,349	39,168	532	1,571
New Jersey	123,440	127,738	3,496	6,159
New York	562,005	563,154	16,994	26,016
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon	26,860	24,614	726	492
Pennsylvania	473,904	392,785	16,992	15,283
Rhode Island	19,039	12,391	232	928
Vermont	39,514	17,331	786	1,752
Wisconsin	161,137	146,459	4,598	7,656
N.S. Total.	3,848,832	3,155,567	165,189	185,153
Total vote.	4,851,931	4,774,967	175,370	150,269
Blaine's vote over all in the Northern States.	182,733			

W. C. T. U.

The ladies of Osgood, Ind. quietly nominated a ticket at the recent election, and as quietly had it distributed on election day; the voters not knowing the origin of it. The object was to secure a law and order marshal. The ticket won, but the ladies were so quiet over their victory, that their part in it was not known for several weeks!

That Rarest of Combinations.

True delicacy of flavors, with the efficiency of action has been attained in the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it immensely popular. It cleanses the system, cures Constipation, etc. Sold in fifty cent and \$1.00 bottles by all the leading druggists. 41-42

Prize Studies of Tornadoes.

The American Meteorological Journal, desiring to direct the attention of students to tornadoes, in hopes that valuable results may be obtained, offers the following prizes:

For the best original essay on tornadoes or description of a tornado, \$200 will be given.

For the second best, \$50.

And among these worthy of special mention \$50 will be divided.
The essays must be sent to either of the editors, Professor Harrington, Astronomical Observatory, Ann Arbor, Michigan, or A. Lawrence Rotch, Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, Readville, Mass., U. S. A., before the first day of July, 1898. They must be signed by a *nom de plume*, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope addressed to the author. Three independent and capable judges will be selected to award the prizes; and the papers receiving them will be the property of the Journal offering the prizes. A circular giving fuller details can be obtained by application to Professor Harrington.

Lippincott's Magazine for July.

Lippincott's Magazine for July opens with a novel of mystery and adventure called "The Yellow Snake," by Wm Henry Bishop, author of "Detmold," "The House of a merchant Prince," and other popular novels. The plot is exciting, the characters are well drawn, and the descriptions of interesting sights and scenes in Mexico, where the locale is laid, add piquancy and interest to the story. Judge Tourgee's series of legal novelettes, "With Gauge and Swallow," is continued by a thrilling story entitled "A Bill of Discovery." "My Experiences as an Adventuress," by an author who signs herself Z, is a charming bit of gossip auto-biography describing the misadventures and mishaps, and yet the delights as well, in the life of a literary *bohémienne*. "Our Friends and foes among the Tomstools," by Charles Melville, will open the eyes of many readers to the virtues and uses of a despised and humble parasite. Mr. Melville has personally tested some two hundred varieties of the tomstools that are common in America, and finds that save four or five they are not only edible, but make a wholesome and toothsome dish,—far superior to the mushroom in delicacy of flavor. Louise Imogen Guiney has a little essay, "A Case of Weakness for the First Person Singular," full of her bright and breezy humor. There are three poems, "Desire," by Ada Nichols Man, "Ultimate Failure," a sonnet, by Charles Henry Luders, and "Beauty in Love," by Charlotte Fiske Bates. The departments are as entertaining as usual.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at J. H. Boylan's Drug Store.

SPOT CASH.

On and after July 1, I shall sell meat for spot cash only, and in doing so can sell you meat at lower prices.
CHAS. F. BENNETT.

Save the Cents,

And the Dollars will save themselves. The best way to follow the excellent advice is to Commence Trading with

BASSETT & SON,

Main Street, PLYMOUTH,

**THE FINEST STOCK,
THE LARGEST CHOICE,
THE TRUEST VALUE,**

PARLOR and BED-ROOM SUITS,

Patent Rockers, Reed Rockers, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bureaus, Tables of Every Description, Commodes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Window Shades, Chairs of All Kinds, Pillow Feathers, Etc.

We also carry a Large Stock of

**Moldings and Picture Frames,
Mirrors, Brackets, Oleographs,
and Oil Paintings.**

COFFINS AND CASKETS,

And a Full Line of Burial Goods, which are Second to None. Prices Reasonable. We aim to be Prompt, Considerate and Reliable.

Red Front Drug Store.

A few of the things you can buy cheap at the above store.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Paints and Oils!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY :: PAINTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Smoked and Salt Meats, Salt Fish, Field and Garden Seeds, Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

**Five Kinds of Mixed Paints!
Ten Kinds of Lubricating Oils!
Five Kinds of Choice Roller Flour!**

In fact everything that may be found in a First-class Drug and Grocery Store. We also pay the Highest Prices for Butter and Eggs at all seasons of the year. All goods promptly delivered. We cater to the wants and wishes of our patrons.
JOHN L. GALE.

CALL ON

ANDERSON & CABLE,

If you want a

- Gasoline Stove. -

We also have in stock

**Fence Wire of All Kinds, Glass,
Nails and Putty.**

**: Decorative Paints for Household Use. :
ALL SHADES!**

White Lead.
Linseed Oil.
Varnishes.
Neal's Carriage Paints.
Floor Paints.
Liquid Paints.
Alabastine

Whiting.
Paint Brushes.
White Wash Brushes.
Colors in Oil.
Wood Stains.
Tube Colors and Brushes.
Putty.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

BOYLAN'S DRUG STORE

Stark.

Mrs. Wm. Detloff is very ill at this writing. The bridge near the Nankin mills has been repaired. Old Mr. Meade, father of Herbert Meade, is very ill with asthma.

Mrs. Mary Horn and Mrs. Amanda Dean spent Saturday and Sunday in Wayne. They have new organs at William Rafterbury's, Henry Hasting's and Seymour Orr's.

O. D. Chapman, of the National Garment Cutting company, called on friends here last Friday. Considerable worry and no little excitement among the patrons of this and neighboring factories, over adulterated or watered milk.

Mrs. Rosalthe L. Gilmore, of Northville, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. L. Chapman, spent last Tuesday in Detroit and Wednesday visited friends at Stark and Plymouth.

Belleville.

Hurray for Belva! Belleville doesn't celebrate. A. E. Smith made Detroit a call, Sunday. A bouncing boy at the home of J. H. Cody.

A new coat of paint adorns Dr. Felt's residence. Fred VanLieu, of Trenton, was in town last week.

A Cleveland club will be organized here this evening. Deputy Sheriff Cody, of Detroit, was in town Friday.

A brand new boy makes glad the home of Arthur Savage. Prof. Sinclair has been asked to remain another year.

John G. Hespie, of Dearborn, made us a pleasant call Friday. A boy made its appearance at the home of L. Amberman, Sunday.

A large crowd attended commencement exercises here Friday evening. Henry Austen, Jr. and Hattie Filkins were married, Wednesday evening.

Wayne.

Effie Vining is home. Miss Mattie Collins is home. Ezra Crosby is visiting his family. Wayne will celebrate the Fourth.

James Perrin is a guest of Dr. Morrison. Frank Stringer, of South Lyon, is in town. Miss Carrie Steers, of Plymouth, is visiting here.

John Murphy lost a valuable cow on Monday last. Ed. Collins and wife, of Detroit, are visiting friends here.

The Misses Annie and Abbie O'Connor, of Detroit, are home. Miss Rattie Collins, of Plymouth, was visiting friends here this week.

George Newark, of Detroit, was in town on Saturday and Sunday last. Winfield Scott had a cow killed by lightning last week. She was insured.

Mrs. Meisel and children, of Port Huron, are visiting with her sister, Mrs. J. R. Hosie. Mrs. P. R. Wilson has gone to Illinois, to visit her mother and to bring her home with her.

James Fitzgibbons had a tumor cut out of the back of his neck, at Ann Arbor, on Saturday last. Old Mrs. Sugars died in Detroit, on Tuesday, and the remains were brought here for burial.

Charles Jones and Lec Meldrum are building a new brick residence for Eph Truesdell, of Canton. Miss Florence Southoe, of Detroit, attended the graduating exercises of the high school, on Friday evening.

A dog belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald was shot on Monday. It had got to chasing people, and was considered a dangerous dog. Joel Brace has taken down part of his feed mill and building it larger and is talking of a custom mill for grinding flour.

An edict from the president of the village should be issued for the slaughtering of all unmuzzled dogs, as these hot dogs are liable to develop the rabies. T. C. Sherwood, of Plymouth, delivered a lecture in the M. E. church, on Sunday evening last. Subject: "Esther the beautiful Queen." It was very interesting.

Wm. Corlett was bitten upon the leg on Saturday last, by a dog that is kept in the store as a watch-dog. The dog was lying behind the counter asleep and was accidentally stepped upon by Mr. Corlett, when the dog seized him upon the leg and lacerated it quite badly. The dog was getting old and cross and it was thought that he had outlived his usefulness he was shot.

It is estimated that upwards of a thousand people attended the graduating exercises at Palace rink, on Friday evening last. A fall of rain in the early evening helped to modify materially the extreme heat of the day, and by early candle light the long rows of seats reaching the whole length of the hall, were taken up. The exercises were interspersed with singing by the class, and Prof. Palmer and Key, of Ypsilanti, and Ann Stephens, and a rendition of "Red Riding Hood," by the school children.

Wayne County Horticultural Society.

The Wayne County Horticultural society met in Grange Hall, Saturday, June 23, at two o'clock p. m. Mr. N. T. Bradner, the president was in the chair.

After a genial giving of news on the subject of the "Garden," the first essay was read by Mrs. Joel Bradner on "Canning Fruit." By giving her own mode of procedure visions of luscious preserves tickled the palates of her audience, and some valuable hints given as to how this kind of work may be a success.

"Why do so many of our young men leave the farm?" was excellently answered by James Hanford, in an essay of ten or fifteen minutes length. Some four or five reasons were most timely and satisfactory.

The Rev. George H. Wallace followed with "The Poetical Side of Farm Life," in which he proved conclusively, that in addition to the prosy, laborious, part of it, there came as a necessary result, the rewards and advantages, which were some of the poetical things he mentioned. Other things which he mentioned, threw a new and encouraging light upon the work of the tiller of the soil.

George A. Starkwatter was demanded, and for a while spoke warmly on general subjects, interesting and profitable to farmers.

The other essayists being absent, the question drawer was opened and the "Strawberry Blight" was discussed; drouth, cold winds and insects, being considered satisfactory causes. "Fertilizers, Phosphates, Seeding Clover," etc. received more or less of attention. After which the meeting adjourned for three months.

Livonia.

Luther Wait raised his new barn last Saturday. A number of our citizens went fishing last Saturday to Walnut Lake.

Mr. Tilden has not reported of finding any fish in the farmers milk yet. Ben McClure is pasturing two race horses for Barclay Smith, of Detroit.

Some of the boys will go from this place to see Barnum's humbug in Detroit. Miss Kattie Lautler, of Plymouth, spent last Sunday with her sister at A. M. Stringers.

If it is any hotter in that "bad place" they tell us about, we don't want to go there. The rose bugs are very numerous in this section, they destroy peaches, grapes and sweet apples.

A number of our citizens will take in the Detroit Commercial Advertiser excursion this week. Mrs. Turnbull started last Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Green, of Hamburg, this State.

Plenty of potato bugs in this town, and the rainy weather bothers farmers about putting on the Paris green. Some of the farmers say there is too much water on the low land, so cannot cultivate their corn and potatoes.

We don't know how we could get along without an old hen and chickens to bother our neighbors and scratch up their garden. We was very much pleased to have our old friend John Veley, once a resident of this township, now of Plymouth, call on us one day last week.

Ladies remember this is leap year, all over this mighty nation, so you can ask the boys, you need not fear, to take you to Plymouth to the celebration. Some of the boys have been wondering where they could spend their Fourth. They need not any longer, as they can go to Plymouth and have a good time.

Mrs. Maria Ferguson returned to her home last Saturday after making a two month's visit with friends in the western part of the State. She reports abundance of fruit along the shore of Lake Michigan. Mrs. Myers died last Thursday; the funeral was held at the Union church, near Luther Briggs, last Saturday. Mrs. M. was an old and respected lady of this town and always very industrious. She leaves a husband and one son and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

A. J. Springer, of Farmington and Mr. Hooper, of Southfield, called at the Centre one day last week and left some of the best garden hoses at A. Stringer's store we have ever seen yet; any one need not use one over one minute to be convinced; move them any way you will, they will cut all the weeds.

Rev. Mr. Hudson, of Northville, preached a very eloquent sermon last Sunday for the Galbraith family, taking for his text the fourteenth chapter and fourteenth verse of Job. The citizens and neighbors turned out and filled the church to pay the last respects to the five little ones now sleeping side by side. The choir from Northville sang some beautiful anthems, for which Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith wishes to return their sincere thanks through the MAIL for their kindness.

Wonderful Cure.

J. H. Boylan, Druggist, of Plymouth, says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines here. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by J. H. Boylan.

A Hundred Famous Authors.

To be exact, 102 famous authors find place in the fifth volume of the "Cyclopedia of Universal Literature." The list is headed by Mary Cowle Clarke of England, living, and closes with Cyprian of Carthage, 260-258. Between these appear the names of not less than 32 American authors, including the names of S. L. Clemens, Robt Colyer, J. F. Cooper, Henry Clay, Hi-hop Coe, F. S. Cozzens, F. M. Crawford and G. W. Curtis. French literature is represented by Cousin and Comte; Chinese by Confucius; Italian by Colonna; and thus the whole world is brought under tribute. When completed the student and general reader will have a complete cyclopaedia of all that is valuable in the whole range of literature. The form in which it is issued is as superior as it is unique, the volumes are handy, the type all that can be desired, and the binding is in the very best taste. Perhaps the most remarkable feature about the work is its low cost—50 cents for cloth, or 60 cent for half Morocco bound volumes of nearly 500 pages each, and even from these prices large reduction is made to early purchasers. The publisher's descriptive catalogue of standard and popular works is sent free to any applicant. Address John B. Alden, 383 Pearl street, New York, or 216 Clark street, Chicago.

"Bravo, Yea, Bravissimo!"

The sixth volume of Alden's Manifold cyclopaedia extends from Bravo to Calville, its 635 nicely printed pages including 120 illustrations. Along with its manifold number of words and topics treated briefly, there are many extended articles, as for instance, Brazil, seven pages; British Museum, 10 pages; Brooklyn, five pages; Buddhism, 15 pages, and California, 16 pages. The cyclopaedia well deserves the enthusiastic commendation it is receiving from all sides; it is certainly the cyclopaedia for popular use. Rev. Dr. Wright of Milwaukee evidently voices the thought of many when he says: "I may in all truth and soberness quote its first word as expressive of my sentiments in regard to your wonderful work, its comprehensiveness, its cheapness, etc.—'Bravo, yea, Bravissimo!'" Its small handy volume, contrasting so greatly with the usual bulky, unwieldy volumes adopted by publishers of cyclopedias, is a pleasant characteristic, and undoubtedly adds greatly to the usefulness of the work, as stated by Dr. Hasty of Indianapolis, who says: "I have the American cyclopaedia, but reference is made to the Manifold so far as I have it, ten times to once to the former. It is a marvel of compactness and completeness." The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant, or specimen volumes which may be returned if not wanted, for 60 cents for cloth binding, 75 cents for half Morocco, post-paid. JOHN B. ALDEN, publisher, 383 Pearl street, New York; 216 Clark street, Chicago.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the system when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds, and Fevers; to cure Habitual Constipation; Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, California. \$1.00 in 6 ft. cents and \$1.00 bottles by leading druggists.

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, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Boylan, druggist. 63

\$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, stomachic indigestion, constipation or cholera, which we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, etc. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 562 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 57

The Beam Road Cart!

With its late improvements, is now complete, and I believe it to be the

BEST IN THE MARKET!

I have applied for a patent on the same and intend to make the manufacture of them a business, and have now Twenty-five of them Under Way. Any one wishing a Good Cart, should see the "Beam Improved Cart," before buying. 44"

E. W. BEAM, Plymouth, Mich.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN E. R.

Table with columns for WEST, STATIONS, and EAST. Lists routes and times for Detroit, Lansing, and Northern E. R. connections.

CONNECTIONS. Detroit with railroads diverging. Plymouth with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry. South Lyon, with Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk Railway. Chicago, with Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. Lansing, with Michigan Central E. R. Ionia, with Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. R. and Stanton Branch. Howard City, with Grand Rapids and Indiana E. R. Edmore, with Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Ry. Big Rapids, with Grand Rapids & Indiana E. R. R. J. B. MULLIKEN, Gen'l Manager. W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Detroit.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—State of Michigan, County of Wayne ss.

In the matter of the estate of William A. Ramsdell, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned executor of the estate of said William A. Ramsdell, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the said County of Wayne on the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1888 there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the old foundry building, on the premises hereinafter described, in the township of Plymouth, in said Wayne County, on Tuesday the tenth day of July, A. D. 1888 at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described lands and premises, rights, privileges and easements to-wit: The property commonly known as the Meads Mills site and consisting of all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated on sections eleven and fourteen in the township of Plymouth, county of Wayne, state of Michigan, mentioned and described in a certain quit claim deed made and executed on the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1870 by Gannett Ramsdell and Anna F. Ramsdell his wife, to William A. Ramsdell and recorded in the register's office of said Wayne county in liber one hundred and fifty of said Wayne county in liber one hundred and fifty of said Wayne county, mentioned and described in a certain quit claim deed made and executed on the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1870 by Gannett Ramsdell and Anna F. Ramsdell his wife, to William A. Ramsdell and recorded in the register's office of said Wayne county in liber one hundred and fifty of said Wayne county, mentioned and described in a certain quit claim deed made and executed on the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1870 by Gannett Ramsdell and Anna F. Ramsdell his wife, to William A. Ramsdell and recorded in the register's office of said Wayne county in liber one hundred and fifty of said Wayne county, mentioned and described in a certain quit claim deed made and executed on the twenty-second day of November, A. 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J. H. Swanson, Publisher.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

A SON of Justice Harlan is connected with the law office at Chicago of Melville W. Fuller, the new Chief Justice.

THE Archbishop of Paris refused to grant consecrated burial to the body of the artist Dupuis, killed by Habert in Sunday's duel.

THE French Senators of the Extreme Left have declared against Boulanger. He begins to look as though Boulanger were left extreme.

PRINCE FERDINAND continues to assure the public that he so loves Bulgaria that he is willing that his loyal subjects should die for him.

How does Ignatius Donnelly obtain his root number? Is the question asked by those who have examined the famous cipher. It seems to be a case of root, Bacon, or die.

THE friends of the late Dinah Mulock Craik, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," are about to erect a marble medallion to her memory in Tewkesbury Abbey, Tewkesbury, England.

A GEORGIA man figures out that a man who regularly takes ten ordinary drinks of whisky a day and keeps it up for twenty years will in that time consume at least thirty-six barrels of the stuff.

WILLIAM E. BARRETT, the newly elected president of the Advertiser Newspaper Company of Boston, Mass., is only twenty-eight years of age. He is a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

CHRISTINA, Queen Regent of Spain, is soon to make a tour of her dominion. The European Queens seem to be rather restless just at present. Perhaps they want to show off their spring clothes.

PROBABLY the oldest employe of the Government in terms of service is Lindsey Muse, an ancient colored man who has stood guard at the door of the Secretaries of the Navy since 1823. He is eighty years old.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN loudly asserts that he is engaged to Miss Endicott, but the question is, Is Miss Endicott engaged to Joseph Chamberlain? These matrimonial bargains require at least two assenting parties.

HENRY SANDERSON, of Knoxville, Tenn., is a nervous young man who is temporarily insane. Gilmore's band gave the famous "Anvil Chorus" accompanied by cannon-firing, at Knoxville a few days ago. Sanderson has been crazy ever since.

T. H. GARRETT, of Baltimore, had made for his steam yacht Gleam, the smallest piano ever constructed. It is 47 inches high and 47 inches wide and 26 inches deep. The instrument, the tone of which is wonderfully sweet, was made by Charles M. Stief and designed by Charles J. Gross.

THE late Matthew Arnold was totally opposed to John Morley's political views. A short time before his death Mr. Arnold met Morley, and the latter said: "Arnold, whenever I travel I carry a volume of your writings with me. Before making a speech I read it for inspiration, and afterwards I read it again for consolation.

OLIVER AMES, JR., son of Oliver Ames, Governor of Massachusetts, registered at a hotel in Washington a few days ago and failed to add the "jr." to his signature. All sorts of political rumors were set afloat, and crowds of callers began to pour into the hotel looking for the Bay State Governor. An extra clerk was put on to tell callers that Mr. Ames had gone to the Richmond Flats. Thither the crowd followed him and were finally admitted to his presence. The air at once assumed the color of a cloudless sky.

Dr. Yow, the accomplished physician of the Chinese Legation at Washington, is soon to wed an American maiden who is described as "one of the well-known beauties and society leaders at the capital." Dr. Yow has been a great social pet in Washington. He is not handsome, but may be called, without exaggeration, picturesque. He speaks excellent English, is an accomplished horseman, and can wield a sword with skill and vigor. He always wears a Chinese costume. Sky blue tunic, red silk pantelets and a pigtail give him a luxuriously Oriental appearance.

Officials Deny It. On the 12th inst. Gov. Luze addressed letters of inquiry to the prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs of counties in the upper peninsula as to the stockaded dens said to exist in those localities. Thus far replies have been received from the prosecuting attorneys of Schoolcraft and Gogebic counties, and from the sheriffs of Schoolcraft, Iron, Luce, Houghton, Keweenaw, Gogebic and Mackinac counties. All of the writers deny emphatically and with more or less sarcasm the existence of any stockaded, dog-guarded dens of infamy in their counties.

PENINSULAR POINTERS.

The work of the state veterinarian has so rapidly increased that it will be necessary to have an assistant in his department at the agricultural college. Ned S. Mayo of the senior class will take this position after graduating. Messrs. A. B. Crosby and C. H. Hillman of the same class will accept similar positions in the entomological department.

Carl L. Wendel died at his home in Ishpeming the other morning, aged 89. Deceased was one of the early settlers of Ishpeming and founded the village of Norway 10 years ago. He was prominent in mining and journalistic circles.

H. L. Pristow's three-year-old girl died near Battle Creek the other day from a rattlesnake bite.

Ezra Reed, one of the earliest settlers of Kent county, died in Muskegon a few days ago.

W. W. Merritt, while hunting near North Branch, was struck in the forehead by the breech-pin of his gun, the piece being accidentally discharged. It penetrated clear through the skull. With remarkable nerve he extricated the missile and walked to his home, quite a long distance. Immediately upon his arrival he was taken with spasms. A physician was summoned who pronounced the case a very critical one.

Some one stole a mare valued at \$250 from Mrs. Mary Donnelly, near Dayton, the other night.

Louis Clode, a saloonkeeper of Marquette, while on his way home the other night, was waylaid and terribly beaten by unknown slugs. He will survive, although he is fearfully disfigured. The robbers got \$50 in cash and negotiable paper for \$250.

C. H. Whedon, an old-time resident of Coldwater, died in the Kalamazoo asylum the other day.

G. H. Spencer walked into a hotel in Marquette the other evening and swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid, dying instantly.

G. Bouma was struck by a train on the Michigan Central in Grand Rapids the other day, and died an hour later from injuries received.

Henry Rintke, while intoxicated, stabbed Sam Martin, 65 years of age, five times the other morning at the Moulton House in Bay City. The wounds will not prove fatal. Rintke has been bound over to the circuit court charged with assault with intent to kill, and in default of \$500 bonds is in jail.

John M. Smith, an old business man of Pontiac, is dead.

Charles Sears, foreman of Stelling's lumber yard in Monroe, was found dead the other morning in his own yard. He had been drinking heavily the night before, had returned late and laid down in his yard with his head lower than his body, and it is supposed that he died of congestion.

Hiller's planing mill and adjoining property in Bay City were destroyed by fire the other day.

Dr. Phillips of Claybanks is the oldest settler in Oceana county. He arrived there in 1849.

Mrs. J. Rider, for nearly half a century a resident of Bronson, is dead.

Mrs. John Snyder of Cambria, Hillsdale county, fell down stairs and broke her neck as she was leaving home to go to town with her husband.

John Dunbar, a farmer of Unadilla, has fallen heir to \$40,000 in Scotland.

Mrs. Phoebe Tupper, the oldest person in Shelby township, Macomb county, died on the 20th inst.

President Willits of the agricultural college delivered the address before the graduating class of the Ohio agricultural college.

Twenty miles of logging railroad belonging to the Roscommon lumber company have been bought by the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad, and the rails have been torn up to be used at other points.

In the case against Mrs. Addison Carmichael of Hillsdale county, for the alleged poisoning of her husband, it is claimed the authorities have discovered that Mrs. Carmichael bought some poison in Hudson a few days before her husband's death.

Mack Dodge was caught in a trap in the fence slat mill in Eaton Rapids and injured so seriously that he died soon after being taken home.

Tawas City has bonded itself for \$50,000 to encourage manufacturing industries.

If a proposed new feature at the Jackson prison becomes a reality, a striped uniform upon a convict will indicate that he is a tough one, a gray one will show that he is on the slow road to reform, and a blue one will be a sure sign that he is a convict without a blemish.

Charles Schultz, an employe in the Gale plow works in Grand Rapids, was struck the other afternoon, and died an hour later.

Robert Allen, aged 60 years and married, a section hand on the G. I. R. railroad, was killed on the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon railway by being caught between two trains the other morning. His head was crushed and he lived but one hour.

John Carter of England, visiting his brother, Wm. P. Carter, one of the leading farmers about Flat Rock, dropped dead while at work in his brother's cornfield the other day. Cause, heart disease, superinduced by heat. Deceased was 60 years old, and leaves an invalid wife and daughter in England.

Japheth Cross of Adrian, aged 78, is dead. He was at one time wealthy and was proprietor of the Adrian Journal, and was one of the organizers of the greenback party in Michigan.

Edward Abbott, a chronic tramp, has been convicted at Harrisville of assault with intent to commit murder, and sentenced to 15 years in Jackson.

The office of West Bay City brewing company was burglarized the other night of \$83. William J. Knoblich, son of one of the proprietors, was arrested on suspicion and bound over to circuit court.

Five crooks that struck Roscommon from the south and relieved many of 200 lumbermen, temporarily off the drive, of considerable cash, were arrested and jailed.

William Wireman of St. Louis, aged 22, was drowned while in bathing the other day.

Mrs. Harriet L. Brown, cousin of President Tyler, died at Ann Arbor on the 21st inst.

Augustus Ayres, offer in a woolen mill at Minden City, was caught in the shafting and fatally mangled.

John O'Neil, veteran of Co. K. Fourth Michigan, became despondent and hanged himself at Northfield.

Edward McGeary has been paid \$1,300 by Detroit, Bay City & Alpena road for accidental loss of his feet on their line.

John O'Callahan has sued Grand Rapids Eagle for \$5,000 because of alleged libel relative to books he is selling.

Finishing wheel burst in A. W. Wells & Co's factory at St. Joseph, instantly killing Charles Ott, workman, aged 22.

Two young men named Bert Whittemore and Will Sutherland, aged 18 and 17 years, were drowned the other evening while bathing near Wheeler's shipyard in Bay City. One was attacked with cramps and the other went to his rescue. No inquest was held.

The first contested Bohemian oat note suit in Gratiot county, was tried a few days ago. In October, 1885, Charles S. Douglass gave his promissory note for \$200 for twenty bushels of Bohemian oats, payable to Geo. M. Clark. In the November following Clark sold the note to Daniel Holmes for \$138. The note became due and parties refused to pay. Holmes, through his attorney Edward L. Walbridge, brought suit charging Holmes to be a bona-fide holder. The jury brought in a verdict for Holmes for \$27.10, costs amounting to \$50.65. While the Bohemian oat notes are void in the hands of original parties, they are valid in the hands of bona-fide third parties.

The Empire furniture company of Constantine will erect a building, 36x120 feet and one story high, making the fourth structure of the kind needed for their business.

Four years ago the trustees of Adrian college offered a scholarship to the pupil in the Hortland, Mich., high school, who should have the best standing in all studies during the four years course succeeding the offer. Miss Ethelene Roe has the distinguished honor of being winner of the prize.

The supreme court has reversed the case of the attorney-general vs. the city of Detroit and entered an order perpetually restraining the common council from removing the markets.

A paper and pulp mill and a clothes pin factory are among the possibilities at Cheboygan.

Robert P. Bennett, aged 81, living a mile west of Greenville, suicided the other day.

Harrison Hutchins of Ganges has 100 acres of bearing peach trees—the largest peach orchard in the state.

John Anderson, aged 17, living in Saginaw City, was felling with a revolver, and pointing it at John McQuarrie, aged 12, discharged the weapon, the bullet striking his victim in the right eye near the nose. Anderson was arrested and it is thought McQuarrie will die.

Bert Lemon, aged 10 years, was drowned while playing in a pond in a brick yard near Charlotte.

Calix Charan, while loading a small boat with chains for the Muskegon boom company, was drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

Annie Pettits, aged six years, fell into the river at Alpena and was drowned.

Solomon Broese, a wealthy resident of Seneca, aged 77, has been arrested for alleged indecent liberties with the person of Emma Vaughn, aged 11 years.

Mrs. Geo. Slocum of Edmore shot a burglar as he was trying to break into her house.

Two Buchanan men expect to raise 50,000 cauliflower heads each this season.

Harry Gray, 13 years old, was drowned the other afternoon at Midland while bathing in the Tittabawassee river.

The Washington Territory fever is having a perceptible effect in Port Huron and Adrian.

Mary Irene Hoyt has filed her bill in the suit brought in the United States court in Detroit, to compel William L. Webber of East Saginaw, executor of her father's estate, to account for the \$1,000,000 worth of property in this state confided to his care. She claims that, although perfectly sane, she was kept in an insane asylum until her father's will had been probated in Saginaw. Webber, she says, has disposed of the property.

The supreme court holds section 37 of the liquor law to be constitutional. The section requires screens, blinds, etc., to be removed during the hours when selling liquor is prohibited.

The supreme court has rendered a decision sustaining the mortgage reporting law. Justice Campbell dissents from the opinion, maintaining that only tangible property can be taxed.

Enough stock has already been deposited in the bank by shareholders to make it certain that the Detroit syndicate will secure full control of the Keweenaw gold mine in Ishpeming. The price paid for the controlling interest will be \$120,000, and gold mining will be begun on a very large scale when the new owners assume control.

Martin Saltier of Oneida lost a valuable barn with its contents the other night, by being struck by lightning. About 500 bushels of grain were in the barn.

Dr. A. P. C. Jones, an old physician of Saranac, dropped dead the other day while making a professional call.

J. B. O'Neil and Bert Williams were arrested in St. Ignace a few days since and taken to Cheboygan on a charge of counterfeiting.

Israel Williams, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Bronson a few days ago.

The summer vacation of the Cadillac public schools is to make room for a six weeks' term of school conducted in the Swedish language.

There will be a large exhibit of the St. Louis mineral springs water at the Cincinnati exposition.

Prof. C. N. Jones, 14 years connected with the Michigan university, has resigned to become general special agent for a Milwaukee insurance company.

Prof. Charles A. Barr, B. A., has been elected instructor to succeed Prof. Dickie of Albion college, who resigned the chair of astronomy, and Prof. D. B. Waldo was elected instructor in English literature. Prof. Barr was professor of national science at Baldwin university, Berca, Ohio.

The Michigan weather service crop report says the average temperature for the week ending June 23 has been the highest on record for 13 years. The average total rainfall has been .49 inches below the normal, and sunshine largely in excess. The results are very favorable to growing crops. Clover cutting and corn cultivating are in progress and promising fine crops. More rain will be needed to bring wheat, oats and grasses up to the normal.

Recent forest fires in Presque Isle county destroyed 300,000 feet of logs belonging to J. C. Brown & Co., of East Saginaw, and it took 400 men to keep the fire out of the skid ways, where immense piles of logs were congregated.

Nine dwelling houses in East Saginaw were destroyed by fire the other day, at a loss of \$10,000.

The next reunion of the ex-prisoners of war will be held in Ithaca.

At the annual meeting of the National Eclectic Medical association in Detroit the following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Milton Jay, Chicago; vice-presidents, V. A. Baker, Adrian, Mich.; J. W. McGrath, Macon, Ga.; W. A. Montgomery, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, Alex. Wilder, Newark, N. J.; treasurer, James Anthon, Lebanon, O. The next meeting will be held in Nashville, Tenn.

Only \$2,500 have been sent to the relief of the Norway fire sufferers, and it doesn't begin to be enough. Many of the unfortunates are still obliged to sleep out doors, and others have not sufficient clothing. In a lake Superior climate this is extreme hardship.

The heirs of Gele Rouma, who was killed by the cars at Grand Rapids a day or two ago, are going to sue for damages, the coroner's jury having allowed that the company was to blame in not guarding against accidents at that particular crossing.

Prof. L. G. Carpenter of the Michigan agricultural college has decided to accept the professorship of physics and engineering in the Colorado agricultural college.

The second annual reunion of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry regiment and the members of "D" company will be held in Northville Aug. 14.

The Briggs block in Vassar was destroyed by fire the other morning.

The Michigan conference of the Missouri Lutheran synod, in session at Adrian, elected the following officers: Rev. J. Schmidt of Saginaw City, president; Rev. E. Moll of Detroit, vice president; Rev. Burnester of Grand Haven, secretary; Teacher Schmalzriedt of Detroit, treasurer.

James A. Marks, a student at the state normal school, was drowned the other morning. He was in bathing and got beyond his depth and as he could not swim, lost his life. He would have graduated next week and his parents were in Ypsilanti visiting him.

An arrangement has been perfected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana, Chicago & Western Michigan, Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroads to jointly use the latter's bridge across the Muskegon river, construct a switch on the west bank, extending to the upper race, and thus accommodate the many factories at that point. The railroads have agreed to pull out their respective freights without the customary two-dollars per car tax.

J. G. Andrews and wife of Eaton county have eight boys and eight girls all in good health, and as yet there has been no death in the family.

Barry county farmers are jubilant over the prospects for all kinds of crops.

T. B. Barry of East Saginaw has been elected master workman of the international axmakers' assembly K. of L. He was also elected delegate to the general assembly.

Lowell has raised \$2,525, and will have a new canning factory.

Thomas Hyland snatched a pocket-book from Sadie Leitelt on the street in Grand Rapids and has been sentenced to five years in Jackson. There was only one cent in the pocket-book, but the crime was declared highway robbery.

Frank Mason of Corunna was accidentally shot in the head by a younger brother who was playing with a revolver. The wound is a dangerous one.

Jacob Stockert of South Branch, Roscommon county, received a letter the other day from a member of his family from whom he had not heard in 46 years. The letter came from Caixa, Brazil.

Charles Wells, a farmer living near Vassar, was thrown from his wagon the other day, and had three ribs broken and sustained other injuries.

Wm. Lang of Grand Rapids, an upholsterer, was knocked senseless with a stone the other night and robbed of \$2 and a silver watch, his escape from fatal injury being narrow.

Mr. Garland has had a cannon five feet long made in Philadelphia, and has presented the same to Bay City, to be used whenever there is occasion for a loud noise.

Here's a chance for some homeless widow or maiden from whose heart the sentiment of youth has fled: Monroe Peck, an aged farmer of Aurelius, wants a good woman to keep house and take care of him the remainder of his days. A lot in Mason, 20 acres of tillable land, an organ, half of the household goods, a dandy horse and carriage and fine raiment will be bestowed upon the proper person.

Tuscola county farmers say wheat is a failure.

The new directory of Sault Ste. Marie says there are 10,830 inhabitants there.

Stockbridge has raised \$3,000 for a new Catholic church.

George Miller, 3 years old, of Tekonsha, was fatally kicked between the eyes by a vicious horse.

Samuel Halladay and wife of Ingham township, Ingham county, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary June 21.

Harry Taylor of Iron Mountain, shot and instantly killed his brother's widow as she was on her way home from church the other night, in company with a Mr. Thomas with whom she had been keeping company since her husband's death.

Ray Bradford of Grand Rapids, was out hunting with some other boys near Ravena. Ray was crawling along the ground looking for game, and in clambering upon a stump his gun was discharged. The contents took effect in his breast, killing him instantly.

Apner Cooper, aged 60, was killed by the cars at Fenton a few days ago.

The last spike has been driven in the new line connecting Grand Rapids and Grand Ledge.

Work has been commenced on a \$15,000 Masonic temple at Ludington.

Thousands Dead. The worst floods ever known in Mexico occurred June 19. Selos reports 500 houses swept away and many lives lost. Hundreds of families are homeless and crops are ruined.

At Leon, the next city in size to the capital, 1,000 bodies have been recovered. One mile square in the heart of the city is gorged while every hour brings to light more horrors.

No man yet ever fully understood a woman. Hence, some people reason no woman can have fully understood herself, for, if she had, how in the world could she have managed to keep the secret.

Mrs. Quincy B. Smith of Boston, a daughter of Louis Agassiz, has for eight years supported free kindergartens in the poorest quarters of Boston and Cambridge at a personal expense of \$50,000.

Six Drowned. A party of 16 ladies and gentlemen hired the steam yacht Olive and left Newark, N. J., at 8 o'clock the other night. It being flood tide the jetty at the mouth of the bay was covered with water.

The pilot had scarcely got his bearings when he heard a sharp, grating sound, and realizing that he was on the jetty stopped the engine. Several of the male passengers jumped over on the jetty, and in doing so the boat lurched and slid off into deep water. The girls made a rush for the side of the boat. This caused her to keel over suddenly and in a second she turned bottom side up. The cries were heard at Greenville and other points on the bay, and rescuers soon went to the scene of the accident. But when the boats arrived it was found that six of the party had been swept away and drowned.

Desolated Dubois. Three thousand people homeless, upward of a million dollars' worth of property destroyed, and the entire business portion of the city in ruins. Such in substance is the result of the great conflagration that had its inception at the Baker house in Dubois, Penn., on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and ceased only of its own accord when darkness covered the once-prosperous town of Dubois. Brick buildings considered fire-proof succumbed to the fiery torrent alike with the wooden structures, and 650 business places and dwellings, covering 30 acres of ground, are in ashes. Persons who were worth \$100,000 and \$300 are alike in distress and receiving aid from neighboring towns.

Blaine's Congratulations. After his nomination, Harrison received the following cablegram from James G. Blaine:

LINLITHGOW, SCOTLAND, June 25, 1888.

To Gen. Harrison, Indianapolis—I congratulate you most heartily upon the work of the national convention. Your candidacy will recall the triumphant enthusiasm and ensure the victorious conclusion which followed your grandfather's nomination in 1840. Your election will seal our industrial independence, as the declaration of 1776, which bears the name of your honored great-grandfather, saved our political independence.

Jas. G. BLAINE.

Emperor William's Speech. At the opening of the reichstag June 25, Emperor William delivered a speech, alluding to the death of his father and grand-sire, outlining his policy to be the same by which his grandfather secured the confidence of his allies, love of the German people, and good will abroad, and closing as follows: "Trusting in God and my people's ability for their defense, I entertain confidence that it will be permitted to us for an indefinite time to defend and assure by peaceful effort what my two predecessors now resting in God won by arms."

Grant's Homestead Sold. The old Grant homestead, located four miles from St. Louis on the Gravois road, has been sold by Chauncey M. Depew to satisfy a mortgage held by W. H. Vanderbilt. The farm consisted of 750 acres, and was mortgaged to Vanderbilt at the time of the Grant & Ward failure. It was bought by L. H. Conn, St. Louis, for \$70,000. He proposes to make a fine stock farm of it. The farm originally belonged to the Dent family.

Four Drowned. Four boys, Willie Croly, his brother Arthur, Frank Wright and John Edmunds, went bathing in the canal in Philadelphia, and after they had been in the water some time all of the four climbed upon a log which was lying close to the bank. While playing on it the log rolled over and threw the youngsters into the stream. Before assistance could reach them all were drowned.

Trouble Feared. A feeling of uneasiness prevails among foreigners in Corca, on account of the threatening attitude of the natives. All the foreign consulates are guarded by soldiers. An American man-of-war has been sent to give assistance.

Gutted by Fire. The entire business portion of Holbrook, Arizona, was burned to the ground on the afternoon of June 24, at an estimated loss of \$200,000.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, MALT, TIMOTHY SEED, CLOVER SEED, FEED, FLOUR, APPLES, BEANS, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HONEY, HOPS, HAY, MALT, OATMEAL, POTATOES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, PEACHES, FOWLTRY, PROVISIONS, HAMS, SHOULDERS, TALLOW, COUNTRY, GREEN CALF, CURED, SALTED, SHEEP SKINS, WOOL, LIVE STOCK.

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HUMOROUS POINTS

Light headed—The locomotive.—Washington Critic. Hum, sweet hum—The bee-hive.—Pittsburg Chronicle. A bad spell of weather—Wether.—Burlington Free Press. A prevailing fancy in ladies' rings—Pretty fingers.—Boston Herald. The blacksmith is always blowing about his work.—Philadelphia News. Blue vitriol ought to be illegal, because it is a salt and battery.—Pittsburg Chronicle. In warm weather the lap dog wears a clipped coat and very often pants.—New York Star. People who try deaf mutes as servants generally find that they don't answer.—New York Tribune. You can generally tell a tree by its bark. Especially is this so of the dogwood tree.—Yonkers Statesman. Rev. Mr. Minn having been sued for divorce, we do not see why he isn't as big an actor as anybody.—Judge. A tree is like the man in a hurry. When he leaves he makes a good use of his lips.—Yonkers Statesman. "Pride goeth before a fall," says an inspired writer, but it goes a good deal quicker after one.—Washington Critic. Young man, take an example from the hen which contemplates producing an egg, and look up aloft.—Yonkers Statesman. Good cookery is said to depend upon a slow fire. Some of us will probably never get any—as long as we live.—Boston Bulletin. One would think from Prince Bismarck's talk with Carl Schurz that he was President of a Peace Society.—Springfield Republican. A mercantile firm at Lyndonville, Vt., has the following notice on their office safe: "No money inside. Don't blow it. Try the handle."—Concord Monitor. A dealer in one of the interior towns of Ohio advertises "Shamrock Coal." If coal must have rocks at all, of course sham rocks are preferable.—Pittsburg Chronicle. Every person can be kept reasonably busy by attending to his own business, but there are many who insist upon being overworked.—Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.

It Was a Frog.

In Texas. A railway train stopped in a swamp, and while a blonded expression of weariness and disgust was sitting on the passengers' faces, the conductor came into a car where a recently arrived Englishman sat. "Guard," said the Englishman "may I speak to you a moment?" "What did you call me?" "I called you a guard, for aren't you the guard?" "Guard the deuce! Do you take this for a convict train, that we have to keep guards?" "Oh, no, no, I didn't mean that, but however, we will not argue that point, but will you please answer me one question?" "Spit it out." "Well, what are we stopping here for?" "There's a frog in the switch," the conductor replied. "A frog in the switch!" "Yes." "I really do not understand you." "I reckon not." "But will you please explain a frog in a switch? I know what a frog is, but why you should stop on account of a frog being in a switch or anything else is something I cannot fathom, you know." "I can't explain it," the conductor replied. "But you can tell me why you stop on the account of a frog?" "No, it's against our orders to give away such information." "Well, that is very, very queer, you know. Why, in England we would not think for a moment of stopping a train on account of a frog. I must say that you Americans have some very ridiculous customs." "Needn't say it unless you want to," replied the conductor as he slyly winked at a porter. "Oh, yes I am compelled to say it. On account of a frog. Well, well, I never heard of such a thing. I knew that the Frenchman liked the frog but I never knew before that the Americans held up the frog in superstitious veneration. By George, I must make a note of this. I am writing a book on America, and this is the most peculiar thing I've found in this crude but wonderful country."—Arkansas Traveler.

Sullivan, My Sullivan.

New York youth: "That aria by Sullivan was finely rendered, wasn't it? I do love his songs! By the way, do you know whether he has written anything recently?" "Why, to be sure! Haven't you heard of his \$10,000 challenge?"—Judge.

Taking a Bath.

When a man announces in a German hotel that he has made up his mind to take a bath a wave of incredulity, baffled wrath and alert resentment sweeps over the establishment. The chambermaid rushes after the waiter, and he brings the manager, and finally the proprietor comes up and looks the guest over with an air of dim melancholy. "Why," he asks sadly "do you take a bath to-night?" "Because I want it." "Here—in this room?" "Of course. I don't propose to go on the roof of the hotel." "Oh, well, all right," the proprietor says with an air of a man who washes his hands of a transaction that involves a suspicion of murder at the very least. "If you will do it, it must be done. Hans, a hot bath for 44." The waiter mutters something beneath his breath about the eccentricity of foreigners and goes sadly away. Presently he looks in again and remarks that it is after 9 o'clock, and it will take two hours to make preparations. Forty-four—who happened in this case to be an English merchant occupying an adjoining room to mine—threw a book at him, came into my room in pajamas and seething rage and delivered an eloquent oration about the recalcitrant spirit with which the Germans regarded water. "I'll get the bath," he announced, as he strode into the room with a scowl. "If I have to call in the aid of a minister. The utmost confusion reigned during the next half hour. The one idea that seemed to animate everybody in the hotel, from the chief to the chambermaid on the top floor, was the necessity of stopping the rash project of No. 44. Every effort was made, but the result was a failure, grim and complete. About 10 o'clock the puffing and grunting of a body of men was heard on the stairs, and presently two waiters and a watchman staggered in with a bath tub, which consisted in equal parts green paint, cast iron and rust. They dropped it in the middle of the floor, cursed their fate with whole-souled, Teutonic enthusiasm, took off their coats, pulled up their sleeves and fell to work with several other attaches carrying water up from the sub-basement to the third floor in small tin pails. By this time half of the guests in the hotel had their heads out of the doorway making vocal efforts to find out whether the uproar meant a fire or another dead emperor. When they found that it was an Englishman taking a bath at that hour of the night the excitement was more intense than it would have been as the result of a new death at the palace or a genuine conflagration. The satisfaction of my English acquaintance should have repaid all the attendants for their trouble. There were seven or eight men and a chambermaid in the room when he began to prepare for his bath. The chambermaid and one or two of the men withdrew, but the others were bound to see the curious excitement through to the end. There was nothing of an obtrusive nature about their attentions. A strange and curious thing was going on and they wanted to see it. That was all.—New York Sun.

An Empress in Full Dress.

It is not everybody who is fortunate enough to behold a real empress; hence the following enthusiastic description, from an American lady, now in St. Petersburg, of a court reception, and of the most resplendent empress in the world, will be ready with interest, especially by the fair sex: "We women folk are accustomed (through ignorance, I suppose) to think and speak of Russia as a semi-barbarous country. It is in some respects; but in others it is the most splendid country—with the exception of our own—in the world, and St. Petersburg is the most interesting of all European cities. Through the introductions we brought with us, we have been enabled to obtain entrance to the presence of royalty and see the interior of the finest of all the palaces. It was a bitterly cold day when we drove in a gorgeous sleigh to the Winter Palace—which was like a fairy picture in the fading light without, and illumined within with the brilliancy of thousands of candles—to attend a court reception. The effect of the light on the snow and upon the gay equipages of the numerous guests was indescribable. We approached the empress through 3,000 officials. First through superb state departments, each blazing with a thousand wax tapers and gorgeous with priceless hangings, malachite pillars, works of art, and tropical flowers and ferns. The site was worth the journey from New York to Russia. The floors were things of beauty, inlaid with ebony, and rosewood, and ivory. "As we waited for our turn I had a good opportunity to see, and I made much of it. At last we entered the throne room, and there, surrounded by a sea of splendor, stood the empress, herself a moving mass of diamonds. She was the most dazzling sight of all. On her head was a crown once worn by the great Elizabeth. It was the first time I had seen a real crown on loyalty, for the diamond tiara worn by queen Victoria last summer at her reception was not a crown except in name. But this one on the imperial head was worthy to adorn the Empress of all the Russias. Describe it? No. I only saw millions of colored rays and white sparks of light emitted from it at every motion of the royal person. The necklace reached from her neck to her

wrist, and had rubies, sapphires, and diamonds enough in it to have supplied hundreds of ordinary royal necklaces. The imperial orders worn on her breast contained specimens of all the gems of the East. They scintillated with light, and that is all I can say of them. The stuff of her gown was emerald velvet, with a train of white velvet lavishly embroidered with gold, and bordered with real gold balls. The front of the gown was ornamented with ropes of linked pink coral, set in diamonds and fastened at intervals. Never saw I human being thus arrayed. Solomon might have put on more, but I do not believe it. She was enough of herself to take the breath out of a body, but surrounded as she was by grand duchesses, each one ablaze with jewels worth a kingdom, she was the most wonderful sight I ever witnessed. I did not know a mortal could look so magnificent."—New York Weekly.

Facts About The Moon.

A few weeks ago an important address was given in London by Sir Robert Ball, the Astronomer Royal of Ireland, about the moon. In its course he made known the most recent conclusions of astronomers as to the moon's composition, its climate conditions and the probability of its being inhabited. As our nearest neighbor in the solar system, the moon must always be an object of peculiar interest and of ardent investigation to the dwellers upon the earth. So much nearer is it than either of the planets, that we can learn more about it, and observe its physical features more minutely. We know that the moon's diameter is only one-fourth of that of our globe; that it is only 240,000 miles distant from us; that, if the moon should disappear from its orbit as our satellite, a most important physical change on the earth, the cessation of tides, would take place; and that in bulk the moon is eight times heavier than the earth. We can discern through powerful telescopes the general formation of that half of the moon's surface which is turned toward us. We are told that there are visible two craters of volcanoes six miles wide; another 10,000 feet deep; that one mighty peak rises to a height of 24,000 feet, and that a vast basin is visible 17,000 feet deep and over fifty miles wide. It has long been a warmly debated question among the astronomers whether it is possible that the moon could support vegetation and animal and human life. But a general agreement has now been reached by them that the moon is much older than the earth; that it is "as dead as a door-nail;" that it has neither atmosphere nor water, that, in short, it is "nothing else but a ball of extinct volcanic matter, lighted only by the rays of the distant sun. No fires ever issue from the great volcanoes which are apparent on its surface; the huge hollowed-out craters emit no smoke. A vast and eternal silence reigns through all the dreary, treeless, lifeless expanse. The moon, indeed, is apparently abandoned to death, nourishing no inhabitants, producing nothing resembling trees, flowers or beautiful things of any kind—useless, in short, except as a mass of extinct volcanic rubbish, which drags the sea into tides and reflects the sunbeams in moonlight; but whirls like a corpse in cements of silver cloth and black velvet round and round the earth."

The astronomers have carefully constructed a geography of the moon, and have mapped out its regions, and given names to its various features. For instance, they have called some of the mountains of the moon "Copernicus," "Posidonius," "Cicavius," after earthly philosophers; others they have christened by the names of the famous peaks of the earth; and the dreary valleys and waterless bays and lakes have received fanciful but inapposite names, such as the "Bay of Clouds," the "Lake of Nectar," and the "Gulf of Rainbows."

It is doubtful, according to Sir Robert Ball, if an increase in the magnifying powers of telescopes will add any definite knowledge to that which has already been acquired about the moon. He believes that, when the moon is brought by great lenses to within fifty (instead of, as now, two hundred and fifty) miles of the earth, as it probably will be in the near future, the result of this improved observation will be mainly valuable as confirming the conclusions already arrived at.—Youth's Companion.

Not Just Now.

We stepped behind the draperies to rest. The walls were done. The lace upon her breast With gentle little quivers rose and fell. And ah! my courage came and went as well. Her dainty cheek was very near my lips; I took her chin between my finger tips; She caught her breath, a little sudden sigh—"Please wait a minute—Jack is going by."—Men Judson in Boston Journal.

Cent in Uncertainty.

Smith—"Is your position in the store permanent?" Brown—"No, I am just like a man riding in a wheelbarrow." Smith—"Ah yes; expecting every minute to get dumped."—Detroit Free Press.

Keeping Up Appearances.

"Now, John," said a wife who was going on a journey, "when you bid me good-by on the train you mustn't lift your hat or kiss me." "Why not?" "Because people will think that you are not my husband."—New York Sun.

FLORA'S TWO HUSBANDS.

She Was Happy with Either and Married Them Both—A Georgia Girl's Dilemma.

Some time ago, says a correspondent of The New York Sun, there was a marriage in Black's S. C. between Dr. Atkinson, a prosperous young physician of Chester, and Miss Florence Little, a handsome and fascinating young lady of Black's. The marriage had on one occasion been declared off, because on the wedding day Miss Little had absented herself with Augustus Mintz, a youth of 23. Atkinson went to his home, but was induced to return by the fascinating girl, and he married her. The day after the marriage Augustus Mintz published a statement that Mrs. Atkinson was his legal wife, and he produced the marriage certificate. Mrs. Atkinson denied this, but the doctor instituted an investigation, and in the meantime he and his bride of three days occupied separate apartments. His investigation proved nothing, and for three weeks he lived in happiness with his bride. At the end of this time she confessed that he was not his wife, and that she had married Mintz, but had never lived with him as man and wife. Dr. Atkinson sent her home. Young Mintz did not know of the marriage of his wife until the morning after-ward, and then he refused to make an attempt to get her back. He has just written a statement which shows he married Miss Little on the evening she was to have married Atkinson. He says:

"From the many reports in circulation through the press as to my marriage to Miss Florence Little, I am prompted, in justice to myself, to make a true statement of the facts. I have always known her, from which my acquaintance ripened and matured into love that was no boyish whim. Miss Little is of a respectable family, a woman of beauty and many attractions. She was reared an orphan; that heightened and excited my sympathy, and, from our engagement one year ago, I felt there was a bright future for me, which was inspiring and an incentive to every act of my life. Alas! the heart I believed so true and gentle proved false, as my story will relate. Not a word ever fell from her lips, nor an act of hers led me to believe my love was not reciprocated, and I always felt that I was in the enjoyment of that confidence, and that I possessed the love of one of whom I was little worthy. Dr. Atkinson, in the meantime, paid frequent visits to his uncle, Allen B. Crosby, of Black's, where Miss Little spent part of her time with her sister, Mrs. Jacob B. Ross. When they became acquainted his attention to her seemed to be no more than politeness would require.

"On Jan. 28 I received a note from Miss Little from Gaffney City, saying she must see me at once. I could not from her refuse such a summons, and the next day I met her at Mr. Bryan Bonner's, and went with her to Mrs. Mary Lockhart's her sister, who lived a few miles in the country. She seemed sad all the while; but soon those black eyes softened into liquid beauties, when she sobbed aloud and said: 'The task is too great to tell you; I am to be married to another!' Then her weeping grew more bitter. She again spoke, saying:

"Can I be the instrument of violating an obligation which has been so sacred that I have felt our happiness and success in life depended upon it? Can I break the golden link? Dear Gus, forgive me. I only am to blame. I don't know myself! My wrong I can not account for. Forgiveness from you will make me happy again; your happy Florence."

"This was so astounding that it dumfounded me. When I sufficiently recovered myself I asked who my rival was. She said, Dr. Atkinson, of Chester. My ties to you are the oldest. She reiterated: 'Forgive me. I liked all men that loved.' I felt myself kneeling at the shrine to pay homage to the power of love. The link, suddenly broken, was suddenly welded in fervent love. I told her the only obstacle to our marriage before this was my youthfulness, and want of completing my education. We then discussed the feasibility of clandestine marriage, until this could be accomplished, which was agreed upon, and I returned to Black's with the full purpose of revealing my plans to my parents. But the idea of consulting them on such a course, or even marrying at all at my age and not at all prepared for the arduous duties of life, to break such a subject upon the kind care of my parents, weighed so heavily that my heart failed me."

"On Jan. 30 I received note again to come to my broken-hearted Florence: Come, and come at once. Dr. Atkinson will be here on the evening train. I, with my friend J. D. Goforth, in a vehicle with a splendid pair of horses, drove against time, reaching Gaffney City at 10 o'clock A. M. I addressed a note from McKee's hotel to Miss Little at the residence of Mrs. Lunden, saying that I would see her. When I met her in the parlor at Mrs. Lunden's with a pair of horses at the gate, I asked her to take a ride with me."

"She said: 'I have just been advised by a lady friend not to ride out with you, but I will go at all hazards.' "Setting her hat we were soon in the vehicle and fast left Gaffney City behind us. We drove around the classic hills of Limestone Springs, this once beautiful summer resort, until it grew late, discussing the situation, she all the while avowing her devotion to me, and that every throb of her heart gave me its genuineness and sincerity. She remarked, as we approached where the roads separated, where the final conclusion was to be had and the final step taken:

"This led me to the residence of Gaffney City and the right to the Rev. Mr. Carter's."

"I suggested that the road to Gaffney City was the Atkinson road, and the road to Rev. Mr. Carter's was the Mintz road, and placing the lines in her hands, I said: 'Drive the road of your choice.' She gracefully refined the term into the Mintz road. After driving a short space I seized the lines and drove rapidly to the Rev. Mr. Carter's, where I revealed to the reverend gentleman the object of my unceremonious call. He consented, and, on leaving the house he said: 'I am going out to kill snakes.' The old lady, having her suspicions, followed close by and lay in ambush, and was a witness to all the proceedings.

"While in the buggy, just at dark, Rev. J. G. Carter performed the marriage ceremony between myself and Miss Florence Little. At this moment nature very appropriately drew the dark curtain around as the clandestine marriage was performed, and then the queenly orb arose in the eastern horizon and threw its silver rays around our feet and lit our dismal and rugged way back to Mrs. Mary Lockhart's. I took this as a good omen. After bidding her good night I drove back to Gaffney City, believing that our sacred ties would hold through life. Dr. Atkinson, who had come at the appointed time, was still there, but left soon for his home. During this time the wires were flashing with inquiries between Black's and Gaffney. 'Where is Gus, Miss Little, and Dr. Atkinson? Which one did she marry?' No explanation. All was mystery.

"When I arrived at Black's I found all in wild excitement. Public opinion was coming down on me at the rate of one thousand

pounds to the square inch. It was said that I had only accomplished this much—prevented a worthy woman from marrying a worthy man. Many repeated that a boyish love quick to kindle was quick to die out. I felt keenly the disapproval of a people who were ignorant of the facts. I sought the advice of Mr. Joseph Black, who advised me to publicly acknowledge the marriage. I received a note from Miss Little, alias Mrs. Mintz, that she would be at Black's on the 11th. I met her at Mrs. R. M. Raudall's at a society party, after which I escorted her to the residence of A. B. Crosby. On the way she remarked: 'No one has any idea of our marriage, and Dr. Atkinson will be here to-morrow, and what will you do if we marry?' I replied that I could not entertain such a thought.

"When we reached the Crosby residence I hid her good night. On the next day Dr. Atkinson was at his uncle's (A. B. Crosby's), where Miss Little, alias Mrs. (M. B. Crosby's), was paying a visit. I again sought the advice of Mr. Black, who gave the same advice. I felt my confidence in her was so great that I left for my home just a few hours before the marriage between Dr. Atkinson and Miss Little, alias Mrs. Mintz, which occurred at 1 a. m. at the residence of Mr. Crosby, in time to take the Air Line train via Charlotte for Chester. The next day, at my country home, the news reached me of the marriage. I opened the secret to my father, who went with me to the Rev. Mr. Carter's, who gave a certificate of union and Miss Little's marriage. In my dilemma, who was to be done! The Mrs. Mintz now appears in society as Mrs. Atkinson. Her mysterious course I am not able to explain. Here reason fails and mystery wraps everything in darkness. It is an enigma veiled to the world with its explanation, but speculation at its best.

AUGUSTUS MINTZ.

Miss Little, alias Mrs. Mintz, alias Mrs. Atkinson, is at her home, and it is uncertain whether she is married, unmarried or a widow.

Oysters For a Thousand Years.

There was an ancient god, according to the old mythologies, who reigned before Jupiter, who made an oyster and then rested a thousand years. After resting through such a long Sabbath of inactivity he awoke and at once went to work and made another oyster. He saw that his oysters were perfect things of their kind, and so kept on making them and made nothing else. He fell into the habit of making oysters, and was too conservative to make anything else, oysters seemed so perfect and so excellent.

But the universe desired something else, and so the old oyster maker divinity was deposed and new gods reigned on Olympus.

But ever since that far distant time worlds, and peoples and men have kept on doing things simply because they have fallen into the habit of doing them, and with no better reason whatever.

Nations and colonies around the world yield their allegiance to Queen Victoria because Rollo the Norseman pirate landed in Normandy and set up his outlaw dynasty there more than a thousand years ago. His descendant, William the Conqueror, captured the Throne of England, and William's and Rollo's blood flow in the veins of Victoria. Men have fallen into the habit of yielding allegiance to her family, though it has produced many royal dolts and not a few imperial villains. Never since the days of William of Orange, and he was only a scion of her stock by marriage, has there a king or queen reigned over England with natural abilities greater than those of a respectable schoolmaster; and many of them have been disgraced by vices which no uncrowned wretch could possess and keep clear of the clutches of the law.

Yet this mediocre family is kept seated on the most powerful throne in the world simply because men have fallen into the habit of keeping them there. Here is a family without any royalty of soul, without any regnant quality of intellect, ruling over many uncrowned sovereigns who are their superiors, and over many unscrupled kings born in the purple of native sovereignty of mind and heart and soul.

Victoria is a good woman, much better in her morals than the majority of her ancestors; she is good enough, morally, and so are millions of wives and mothers in England, in Canada, in Australia, in India, and just as well-fitted to reign as she. Men acknowledge her as a sovereign simply because they have fallen into the habit of so doing.

But there is an hereditary momentum that carries people along in America, as well as in England or anywhere else. We have all seen the hereditary voter, loyal to the faith of his grandfather, true to the political creed of his ancestors. His vote is merely automatic. Like these weighing machines we see in the depots, his grandfather put a ballot in the slot, and the political automation turns out the democratic or republican ticket, according to the old ancestral wish. Such a voter never examines the ground of his political faith. He votes just as he smokes or takes snuff, simply because he has fallen into the habit. Voting is a matter of custom like his other vices. Like the old god he would go on making oysters for a thousand years.

So men go on believing creeds and dogmas, just as they go on wearing buttons on the backs of their coats long after all helplessness and usefulness has gone out of them. "Our fathers believed them," say they, "and they are good men." True, but a man is false to his father's memory and a smaller man than he, unless he is heretic of some of his father's creeds. Shall we keep on making oysters for a thousand years because our fathers found them perfect? It is better to be the founder of a line than the end of it. Let us honor our fathers by keeping abreast with the generation into which they have begotten us. Let us rebel against a regime of oysters for a thousand years.—Yankee Blade.

The Papal Exchequer.

The annual expenses of the Papacy are said to amount to about 7,000,000 francs. The burden is substantially met by the Peter's penny, "which was originally, observes the Courier, 'an English idea. But in 1861, after the twenty provinces of the Papal States had been reduced to five, the Peter's penny was quickened into new life in Belgium.' The first incitement to the generous endowment of the Papacy by the free-will offerings of the faithful, rich and poor, was given by the diocese of Ghent. Its example was quickly followed in other lands. Until the year 1870 the average yearly result of the Peter's penny was 7,117,000 francs. Since that date it has constituted the sole income of the Pope and in no single year has been lower than 6,000,000 francs. During the present Jubilee year the Bishops of Latin Christendom have handed into the Pope the extraordinary sum of \$2,500,000 francs. The Jubilee mass of Leo XIII. brought nearly 3,000,000 francs. The Papal treasury is consequently in a good condition. The 'Work for the extension of the Faith,' founded at Lyons in 1822, provides the Papacy with a fund for missions; it has contributed from 1822 to 1887 no less a sum than 220,000,000 francs. Its contribution for the last twelve months amounted to 6,648,000 of which Germany contributed only 409,000 francs and Austria only \$3,000 francs, as the reporter observes with regret.—Brisson's Cour-ier.

A WEE BOY IN DISTRESS.

A Touching Case Which Occurred in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

The other day a poor little waif of a boy, 10 or 11 years of age greatly emaciated and exhausted by long-standing disease, was brought up in the hoist to the operating theatre of the Royal Infirmary, in Glasgow to undergo an operation which it was thought might possibly have the effect of prolonging the boy's life. His condition, however, was so low and unsatisfactory that there was some fear not only that the operation might not be successful in its results, but that during or immediately following the operation the boy's strength might give in and his spirit pass away. After reaching the theatre, which is seated like the gallery of a church, and while the operating table was being got ready, the little fellow was seated on a cushioned seat, and, looking up toward some students who were there to witness the operation, with a pitiful, tremulous voice, he said: "Will one of you gentlemen put up just a wee prayer for a wee boy—I am in great trouble and distress—just a wee prayer to Jesus for me in my sore trouble." The surgeon, patting him on the shoulder spoke kindly to him, but as he heard no prayer and saw probably only a pitying smile on the faces of some of the students, he turned his head away and in childish tones and words, which were sufficiently audible to those around him, he asked Jesus, his friend, "the friend of wee boys who loved Him," to be with him—to have mercy on him in his distress. And while the young doctor was putting the boy under chloroform so that he might feel no pain during the operation, so long as he was conscious the voice of the boy was heard in words of prayer. The surgeon, as he stood by the table on which the boy lay, knowing that he had to perform an operation requiring some coolness and calmness and delicacy of touch, felt just a little overcome. There was a lump in his throat which rather disturbed him. Soon, however, he heard the words from the assistant who was administering the chloroform, "Doctor, the boy is ready," and taking the knife in his hand, lump or no lump, had to begin the operation. Soon the surgeon was conscious that the prayer which the little boy had offered up for himself had included in its answer some one else, for the coolness of head, steadiness of hand, and delicacy of touch all came as they were needed and the operation was completed with more than usual ease, dexterity and success.

On the following morning, the surgeon going round his ward from bed to bed, and coming to that on which the little boy lay, saw from the placid, comfortable look on his face that his sufferings had been relieved, and that all was well with him. Going up to the head of the bed and taking the little wasted hand, which seemed no larger than that of a bazar doll, the surgeon whispered into his ear, "The good Jesus heard your prayer yesterday." A bright, happy, contented look lit up the boy's face, as with a feeble, yet distinct pressure of the little hand, he looked up in the doctor's face and said, "I ken't He would." And then he added, "You, doctor, were gude to me, too." But apparently thinking that the doctor was on a different platform, and required something tangible for his care and trouble, in a plaintive voice he said, "But I hae nothing to gie you," and then a bright thought came into his mind, and with a little cheer in his tone he added, "I will just pray to Jesus for you, doctor." The surgeon, before leaving the ward, in bidding the boy good-by for the day, asked him where he came from and where he had learnt to know so much about Jesus and to love him so dearly. He answered: "I came frae Barrhead." "And you were in a Sabbath school there?" "Oh, yes; in the Bourco school." Our readers will be pleased to learn that the boy made a successful recovery and is now at home.—*Christian Leader.*

Where Noah got Out.

"I see," observed Mrs. Snaggs, "that some eminent men think the Garden of Eden was located in the Mississippi valley." "That may be true," replied Mr. Snaggs, "for the ark rested in the southern states." "It did?" "Yes; Noah came out of the Arkansas land, you know."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Professor Gould states that aerial telegraph wires on poles transmit electricity at the rate of from 14,000 to 16,000 miles per second, and that the velocity of transmission increases with the distance between the wires and the earth; or, in other words, with the height of suspension; and that submarine wires, like submarine cables, transmit with reduced rapidity.

Nothing Useless.

A visitor to western Pennsylvania, while admiring the glowing fires in a house warmed by natural gas, stooped to discover what the substance was which filled the grates and sent forth such intense and radiant heat. He found it to be broken cinders from the glass works in the neighborhood.

"Why, this is the refuse which I have always seen carted into the river!" he said.

"Yes," replied the mill owner; "but there is always a use for refuse somewhere. The great secret of this world's economy is to find the right place for the waste."

Our French and Chinese kinsfolk know this secret better than we do. They find a place and use for the scraps and the dust. The debris of every tradesman's work goes to help another with his task. Even the offal is turned to sweet and wholesome uses.

"Gather up the fragments that remain," said He who created a world by a word, "that nothing be lost."

A few years ago a good woman in one of our cities was vexed to see how many magazines were thrown into the waste-paper basket in her home. She collected them, assorted them, and sent them to a lonely life-saving station on a New Jersey seabeach. When she died, a friend who loved her continued the work in her name, and the system has been extended until every station on the coast of the United States is provided with a little library of these waste magazines for the use of the crews in their solitary watches during the long, stormy winters.

A missionary in Montana, a man of scholarship and intellectual tastes, living in a cabin and fighting off starvation with a salary of two hundred dollars a year, once wrote, "A poor family in New York send me their one magazine and newspaper after they have read them. They have been like water to a man dying of thirst. Many a time they have kept me from despair in this solitude. I would read them at night and go to bed happy, thanking God that there was so much comfort and pleasure in the world."

"But the waste cinders are not always thus put into the empty grate to throw forth glowing, radiant heat. In almost every house in our cities there are heaps of books and periodicals which have been read, and are destroyed as useless. Throughout the west and south there are tens of thousands of poor homes into which this waste matter would bring light and happiness.

The rich man's child throws his toys into the fire, and on the next street a little cripple lies on his bed in the garret, with not a rag doll to bear him company.

In this house a woman, upon whose musical training a fortune has been spent, is miserably with *enury*, and across the way is a hospital for incurables, watching their few remaining days creep wearily away. A song of strain of music every day would come into their dull lives like airs from heaven.

Here is a young girl endowed with education, fortune and gentle, winning manners, spending her years in absolute idleness, and in the alley near her, in her own kitchen it may be, is another girl, poor, ignorant, eager, into whose empty mind and soul the knowledge and time she is wasting might bring strength and life.

Is there nothing lying waste in our houses or in our lives for which God has a use.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Cat Inside a Whirling Wheel.

On the shaft which runs the *Observer* press is a loose pulley, over which the belt passes when the press is not in use. This pulley is of iron and hollow. Next to it is a light pulley, to which the belt is shifted when it is desired to start the press. The engine was started about 8 o'clock, and with it the loose pulley. It had been running about two hours when Pressman Ryals noticed something white inside the fast revolving pulley, which he thought to be a rag or piece of paper. The engine was stopped to make an investigation. Then it was found to be a white cat snugly curled up inside the pulley. It did not seem possible that pussy could be alive after making about 400 revolutions a minute for nearly two hours, but when an attempt was made to take her out she darted into the further or tight pulley, and fought like a young tiger anyone who essayed to remove her. She was finally dislodged, however. She then proceeded to prove that she was as lively a cat as ever, and it was some time before she could be captured. As a matter of fact, the cat did not appear to have suffered in the least by what it had undergone.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

The moon was full last night, not to mention several other visitors from out of town.—*New Haven News*

Why Dairying Is Profitable.

The dairy farmer, as a rule, is prosperous and has fewer drawbacks and better results than the farmer who makes a specialty of grain crops, or even stock raising. The reason is that dairying enables the farmer to sell his crops in the shape of a manufactured product, thereby securing better prices than when the crops are marketed in bulk. The majority of farmers, however, have not realized the fact that they do not derive more than one-half the milk from their cows that they should receive. There is a disposition to be satisfied with whatever quantity a cow may give, whether it be great or small. While we have in this country breeds of cattle that are superior for milk production, and individual animals from such giving over forty quarts of milk daily, yet the average daily quantity derived at the dairies is less than ten quarts. And yet with this small quantity from each cow, dairying proves profitable, and will continue to do so, but there is no reason why the profits should not be greater.

Dairying does not pay simply because the cows give milk, but because there are several matters connected with dairying, which taken as a whole, renders the business one that adds permanently to the wealth of the farmer and increases his capital in a manner not always observed. The cows increase the fertility of the soil, which produces large crops, and adds to the number of animals that can be sustained. In other words, dairying is a system that tends to improvement and prevents impoverishment of the soil. It must be admitted, however, that in the course of time the elements of fertility will pass away in the milk and young stock sold off the farm, but, fortunately, the majority of farmers are compelled to purchase bran, ship stuff and other materials that supply the place of food that is not produced at home, which compensates for the loss of that which is sent to market. The reason why dairying is profitable is because the farmer not only keeps up the fertility of his soil by the use of the stock but also by the better prices obtained for his products as compared with general farming, which gives him a surplus and enables him to expand a proportion annually for food to be brought to the farm.

If dairying, however, is profitable with the low average of ten quarts of milk daily from each cow (and the estimate is high), it can not be denied that the profits could be increased if better animals were used. As long, however as farmers persist in tolerating the presence of scrub bulls it is plain that they must continue to depend upon purchasing fresh cows whenever the milkers become dry. The practice of purchasing fresh cows will always retard dairying, as no reliance can be placed upon the value of such cows until they have been tested, which may show many of them to be worthless. Every farmer can not breed cows to yield forty quarts of milk a day, but every farmer can, by the use of thoroughbred bulls of the Holstein or other breeds, so grade up his herd as to double the average yield and largely increase profits. A good cow requires no more room than an inferior one, nor is the labor and care necessary in the management greater. The expenses will be but very little more, while the profits will be much greater, in proportion to capital invested. With the desire to improve comes the inclination of adopting better systems of management, which includes fewer fences, smaller areas for pasture, and larger fields for cultivation, as well as the careful saving of manure, and the selection of the choicest and best animals every season. It may be suggested also, that even the management of the product (milk) will be so conducted as to improve the quality of the butter, thereby adding to the profit by increasing the prices as well as from the larger quantity resulting from the improvement of the stock.—*Practical Farmer.*

An Explicit Woman.

A gentleman from Philadelphia went to Austin, Texas, not long since, and had a commission from a lady to her brother, which he was anxious to carry out at once.

"Where will I find Mr. B., who is in the grocery business?" he asked of an Austinite.

"There are two brothers of that name, both in the grocery business?" was the reply. "Which do you wish to see?"

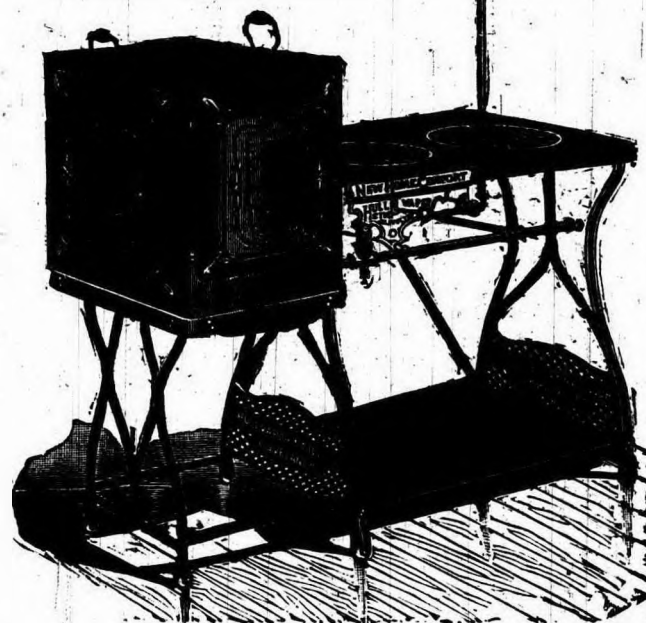
"I mean the one that has a sister in Philadelphia."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Strange, isn't it," remarked Raggles "how even the greatest men pass out of the minds of the people. As soon as a dignitary dies he is straightway forgotten, and all the interest centers in his successor." "Yes," murmured Snaggs, "nothing succeeds like success."—*Merchant Traveler.*

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