

BURT FOR GOVERNOR.

Democrats and Greenbackers Fuse— The Two Platforms.

Proceedings of the Conventions.
The democratic state convention was called to order in the Detroit Opera House by chairman Weston about 11 o'clock on the 19th inst. Rev. Chas. L. Deyo of Oakland, opened the convention with prayer.

Chairman Weston then announced that the state central committee had selected Hon. Wm. P. Wells of Detroit, as temporary chairman, and he appointed Hon. Peter White of Marquette, and Hon. Henry Fralich of Kent, as a committee to escort Mr. Wells to the stage. His appearance was greeted with a round of hearty applause.

After a few happy opening remarks, chairman Wells said: The first election of Grover Cleveland [cheers] put an end to republican dominion in this country. The second election of Grover Cleveland [renewed cheers] will ring the death knell of that worn out party. The young men and the old men assembled here together constitute the invincible democracy of Michigan. We are cheered by the knowledge that the federal offices are held by democrats. We have a head worthy of being associated in history with Jefferson and Jackson. We control the lower house, and will soon break up that plutocracy in the senate as long held by the republican party. The people have been taught that all material interests are safe in the hands of a man who has the most exalted ideas of public duty [applause], who finds alone in the constitution the sources, the limitation and the strength of his authority. He has done all that a man and a good citizen could do to bring about economy and simplicity of government.

We are here to-day to place in nomination on our state ticket men who will bring to bear the same purity and business integrity in the conduct of state affairs that our party has already done in national. We will see whether the state officials who have been in power so long in Michigan have done well or ill. When we elect our ticket [applause] we shall call the old state officers to account as to their stewardship.

We shall show in this national election that Michigan is true to the democracy. We will show that she is true to the traditions of the party, for a while held in abeyance, but recently expressed with a vigor and clearness never surpassed, by our beloved President Cleveland [loud and prolonged applause] and by the convention at St. Louis. We shall see if the taxation, under the forms of law, which is nothing but robbery pure and simple [cheers], shall continue. We are glad that the issue has been joined on this question. It is whether this country shall continue to take money from the pockets of the people and pile it up useless in the treasury, or whether it shall be left with the people to be used as they see fit. [Applause.] How light this vicious system is upon the rich monopolists, who flash like meteors through the streets in their carriages, which they have been enabled to procure by their unholty gains through the workings of this iniquitous system of protection, and consider how heavily it falls upon every other household in the land, even those in so-called comfortable circumstances. Monopolies, trusts and combinations of capitalists flourish in the atmosphere of a tariff which makes it a heavy burden for a poor man to live.

I think that Michigan will show that she is willing to help throw off this incubus on her prosperity, which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. I know not why all who have her good at heart are not with us. The national republican convention ignored the request of this, the home of republicanism, to honor her favored son, and gave the nomination to a man whose most urgent claim to recognition was that his grandfather was president [laughter], and another man whose most urgent claim was his wealth. We will welcome into our party the friends of this state of whatever party—not only to our ranks but to leadership if they should prove worthy of our esteem and confidence [cheers].

He urged the convention not to "shilly-shally," but to speak in distinct and unerring tones the words of positive conviction, and thereby gain the confidence which the world always gives to the positive man. He concluded, amid great applause, with the prediction that Michigan would take her place with New York and Indiana, as they sent an answering cheer bidding Michigan to come on.

Mr. Weston, on behalf of the state central committee, nominated Hon. Frank H. Thomas of Caro, as temporary secretary, and he was elected.

The secretary proceeded to call the roll of districts for committees and vice presidents, which were announced as they had been selected by the various caucuses in the morning.

Mr. I. M. Weston said he had received telegrams from Grand Rapids requesting the appointment of a conference committee to confer with the greenback state convention to assemble there at 3 p. m. He moved the appointment of a committee consisting of one from each district as a conference committee.

After several amendments to the motion had been lost, the following committee was appointed:

- First district, W. W. Wheaton of Wayne;
- second district, John Shean of Washtenaw;
- third district, F. G. Goodyear of Barry;
- fourth district, Wm. G. Howard of Kalamazoo;
- fifth district, Albert K. Roof of Kent;
- sixth district, Frank L. Dodge of Ingham;
- seventh district, Robert Willits of Sanilac;
- eighth district, J. W. Turner of Shiawassee;
- ninth district, Daniel E. Soper of Newaygo;
- tenth district, P. W. Wachtel of Petoskey;
- eleventh district, Geo. W. Hayden of Marquette.

The committee on resolutions was composed of the following members: First district, John C. Donnelly; second, E. B. Pond; third, Eugene Pringle; fourth, James H. Kinnane; fifth, Edwin F. Uhl; sixth, A. C. Baldwin; seventh, W. W. Stickney; eighth, F. F. Sprague; ninth, H. J. Hoyt; tenth, T. A. E. Wandock; eleventh, R. C. Flannigan.

The announcement was made that the committee on conference should meet at the Russell house, and the other committees on the stage immediately after adjournment. The convention then took a recess until two p. m.

When the convention re-assembled the temporary organization was made permanent with the addition of Maurice Finn and Charles Stickney as secretaries.

The committee on resolutions and organization not being ready to report, the time was devoted to speech-making by Rev. Charles L. Deyo of Oakland, Frank A. Bean of Charlotte, Rev. Roland Connor of East Saginaw, and ex-senator Jones of Florida.

Judge Baldwin submitted the series of resolutions prepared by the committee. They were listened to with intense interest and interrupted constantly with cheers and applause. Especially were the references to President Cleveland and on the movement for home rule for Ireland applauded. The Wayne delegation leading in the chorus in the latter.

Clarence L. Davis wanted a section inserted calling for an amendment to the con-

stitution by which president and vice president should be elected by the popular vote. The amendment received one support and was defeated.

A section on the pension question had been adopted by the committee, but was inadvertently left in the committee room, and the report was referred to the committee to have the plank inserted in the report submitted. In the mean time tall and massive Eugene Pringle of Jackson, addressed the convention in response to the continued calls.

The committee on resolutions then submitted its report, with the pension plank included. The amendment in favor of the abolition of the electoral college was referred back to the committee, the convention being wholly out of sympathy with it and unprepared to take action upon it.

An addition to the pension plank, reading as follows, was submitted by a delegate from the fourth district: "We demand action by congress before it adjourns." Capt. Charles Manly of Ann Arbor, did not think this addendum necessary. Gen. G. B. Rutherford of Hart, favored taking the most liberal stand possible. The amendment was then adopted without a dissenting voice and a cheer for the soldiers given. The resolutions in full are as follows:

1. The democracy of Michigan, assembled in convention for the nomination of state officers, recognizing the fact that its chief duty is to present to the people candidates whose election will bring to the administration of state affairs integrity of character, purity of purpose, and sound business methods, reaffirms its adherence to the traditional and established principles of the democratic party in respect to national politics.

2. We renew the expression of our approval of the administration of President Cleveland, which has won the respect and confidence of the people, and justified his renomination, in response to the universal sentiment of the democracy, by his unwearied devotion to public duty, his scrupulous maintenance of democratic principles and his enforcement of pure, just and impartial methods of administration in all departments of the government. To him, as the chosen standard-bearer of the national democracy in the present campaign, and to his associate, Allen G. Thurman, the tried statesman, distinguished by a long life of public service, which has been illustrated by high ability and perfect integrity, and fruitful of benefit to the people, we pledge our best efforts, to the end that Michigan may be once more enrolled in the list of democratic states.

3. Upon the chief question of national politics, the relief of the people from the burdens of tariff taxation, we declare our unalterable opposition to the present tariff policy of the republican party. We affirm our approval of the last annual message of President Cleveland as an accurate expression of the just and traditional democratic principles, which should govern the whole subject of revenue reform and the reduction of the surplus in the treasury. We declare our adherence to the platform adopted by the national democratic convention at St. Louis; and we approve of our democratic representatives in congress in their efforts to secure a reduction of tariff taxation, thereby preventing the further accumulation of a dangerous surplus in the treasury, and relieving the people from the burdens of a war tariff. We believe that this result only can bring the policy of the government on this subject in harmony with the constitution, the true interest of the people, the just demands of labor, the prosperity of all industries, and the adequate development of the resources of the country.

4. Though more than twenty-three years have elapsed since the war, we should not forget that a large number of that gallant and patriotic army that preserved us as an undivided country is still among us. With increasing years and increasing disability, the result of their privations and hardships, we believe the general government should deal justly with them, and that liberal pensions should be granted to the wounded and disabled, not as a charity, but as a debt due them for inestimable services rendered their country, and we point with satisfaction and approval to the liberal construction of existing pension laws by the present administration, resulting in a large increase in the amount annually paid to the veterans, and we urge action by congress at its present session upon the pending pension measures.

5. The democracy of Michigan, believing in the dignity of American labor, recognize the right of wage workers to the fostering care of government, that the legitimate industry in every walk of life may be encouraged in its work of building up the material interests of the state.

6. The ownership of real estate in this country by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens is injurious to American interests and should be prohibited.

7. We favor the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries.

8. We demand the repeal of all class legislation under which monopolies have been fostered and protected.

9. We demand that congress shall restore to the public domain for settlement, all lands granted to railroads or other corporations which have not been earned, and more particularly do we demand the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands in the upper peninsula, that that portion of the state may no longer be deprived of its natural growth and development.

10. The multiplication in the state of petty boards, commissions and officials, with such powers and surroundings as insure neither official responsibility nor the respect of the legislature or the people, leave the matter of appropriations for state institutions largely controlled by log-rolling combinations, and to this as well, as to lack of system we attribute the great and constant increase of expenditures. Therefore we submit that the case is one demanding the election of a legislature and state officers free to make the changes which economy and good business methods may dictate.

11. The doctrines of home rule and local self-government are cardinal principles of the democratic party. Therefore we cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in the grand contest which they are making under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell for the right to have the management of their own affairs.

After the reading of the resolutions, Rev. H. J. Lewis, of East Saginaw, one of the leading colored ministers of the state, and a delegate from the eighth district, addressed the convention in a speech which seemed to electrify the vast audience and he was greeted with deafening cheers.

At the close of Lewis' speech the committee on conference with the Greenbackers submitted the following report:

To the Convention—The committee of conference appointed by this convention beg leave to report that they have agreed with the conference committee of the greenback convention, subject to the approval of each convention, upon the following division of officers: This convention to nominate Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Member of the State Board of Education. The Greenbackers to nominate Attorney-General, Commissioner of Land Office, and each convention to nominate Hon.

Bartley Breen for Auditor General, and that upon the electoral ticket this convention to nominate ten and the Greenbackers three. The Democrats to nominate the two electors-at-large and for the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth and the Greenbackers to nominate electors for the Second, Eighth and Eleventh Districts, and in order to carry this out harmoniously this committee recommends to the convention Joseph M. Sterling, of the Second District, as one of the electors-at-large. The ticket thus constituted to be cordially supported by the two parties.

All of which is respectfully submitted. After this report had been adopted the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock, and when the convention re-assembled at this hour, W. W. Wheaton of the committee then read the following telegram:

"The greenback convention has approved the action of conference committee, and has nominated Adolphus A. Ellis, Ionia, for attorney-general; Col. S. W. Fowler, Manistee, for commissioner of land office; indorsed Bartley Breen for auditor-general; for electors, J. C. Blanchard, eleventh district; Dr. A. W. Nichols of the eighth, and C. H. Dewey of the second."

On motion of Jas. P. Murtaugh, the action of the greenback convention was ratified by the unanimous vote of the convention.

The roll of districts was then called for the nomination of presidential electors, with this result:

- First district—S. Dow Elwood.
- Third district—Wm. B. Thompson.
- Fourth district—Wm. Killifer.
- Fifth district—Wm. B. Canters.
- Sixth district—Josiah W. Begole.
- Seventh district—Thos. M. Crocker.
- Ninth district—George Goodsell.
- Tenth district—Wm. McArthur.

The nominations were unanimously ratified by the convention. On motion of a delegate from the seventh district the nomination speeches were limited to five minutes each.

The call of districts for the gubernatorial nomination was taken up, but no candidates were named until the tenth district was reached. T. A. E. Wandock of Bay City took the stage and in plain, direct and forcible language urged the nomination of Wellington R. Burt. His advocacy of Burt upon the basis of Cleveland's message brought down storms of applause, but not until Don M. Dickinson's name was reached did the convention fully show its enthusiasm, and again was it repeated when his climax with the name of Burt came.

Chauncey Wisner of East Saginaw seconded the nomination of Burt in a speech greeted with wildest applause at frequent intervals.

Peter White of Marquette rose to second, in behalf of the eleventh district, the nomination of Mr. Burt. He pledged him the votes of that district and moved his nomination by acclamation.

Edwin F. Uhl of Grand Rapids arose to support the motion to nominate Mr. Burt by acclamation. "He who stands by the President's message, by the national platform, by our platform, is a democrat of the democrats, and one around whom we can all rally."

Gen. Parkhurst of Coldwater said that he had been almost carried away by the eloquence of the nominating speeches, but he thought this was a matter that ought to be considered carefully. He therefore moved that the convention adjourn till 10 a. m. Friday. The motion was lost and the motion to suspend the rules and nominate Mr. Burt by acclamation was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

As soon as Mr. Burt was formally declared the nominee a blue, silken banner bearing a portrait of the nominee, and draped with the stars and stripes and a bandanna, were brought on the stage and the delegates again let their voices run wild.

Mr. Burt was conducted to the platform and said:

I fully appreciate the great honor of being selected to head the ticket of this great state, and by such a convention as this, and I also fully appreciate the responsibility, but I can say to you that I accept the nomination in all its bearings. It is not only an honor to be selected here as the standard-bearer of this great party, but it is a greater honor to be placed on a ticket with such men as head the national ticket. Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman. [Applause.] It is an honor of which any man might be proud; yes, and I say to you that I am proud. With such a national ticket and such a platform [applause], which gives us an issue, something upon which we can stand, something that no man need be ashamed of, and a message that is not only bold but just to the American people, a message that I fully indorse [long continued applause and cheering], any man may be proud to receive such a nomination. Gentlemen, we have not only a message, but we have a national platform that is equally good. The platform made at St. Louis was equal to the message, and I heartily indorse them both. Not only have we the platform made at St. Louis, but we have a platform adopted by you, to-day which is equally good, and that I fully indorse, and I think it is the best platform that Michigan has ever had. [Continued applause.] We have an issue, and while we may differ upon the small details of carrying it out, the whole public, almost regardless of party, demand a revision of the tariff and the tariff laws. We are all united on this, and when you come to the state of Michigan we find that all parties are demanding to-day that the tariff should be reduced. With 60,000,000 of people you could hardly expect every man to be fully satisfied, and the only way I know of getting at this is to compare notes, and secure the greatest good to the greatest number. [Applause.]

We are going into this campaign, and I say we are going into it to win. We have come to an understanding here to-day and perhaps while we do not agree upon the small things or upon details we are in the main united, and I will stand with the democratic party, and will go as far as any man for a reduction of the tariff and a revision of the tariff laws. [Applause.]

Now as to our congressmen. They have been elected and sent there by the people, their fight has been in the right direction, tariff reform, and I say that I indorse the action of our congressmen in the direct line of this great reform. [Applause.] While I am of Michigan and would naturally stand up for Michigan's rights jealously, I am not standing here to accuse any man of not doing the best he could in congress or in other places. I am not here to find fault and I say to you that I indorse their action in the direct line of their efforts, and in accordance with the President's message and the platform.

This campaign is to be a lively one, and we have a platform that we are satisfied with, I believe, and we are satisfied with the national platform. All we have to do in presenting the matter to the people of Michigan is to lay the platforms side by side and ask them which they will take; whether they want to give a free blanket to the poor or free whisky. [Applause.] That is about the difference in the platforms. They say let us have free whisky, and we say take the taxes off the necessities of life. [Applause.] We have had to meet before the cry of bloody shirt, but it seems to me that cry is out of date. We have now another issue, and I apprehend that the democrats intend to steam something in the face of the republican party, some-

thing although it is red is not the bloody shirt, but is the red bandana [laughter and applause], and with a man like Thurman the very sight of the red bandana will give us courage.

Now, gentlemen, I accept the nomination and pledge myself to do the best in my power to take Michigan over into the solid democratic line. [Applause.]

At the close of Mr. Burt's speech, three more lusty cheers were given him. Chairman Wells then announced that he had a communication from the greenback convention to the effect that the greenbackers heartily ratified the nomination of Wellington R. Burt.

Vice-President Arthur M. Clark, of Lexington, took the chair when nominations for Lieutenant-Governor were called for. The first district's nominee was presented by William P. Wells, who named William B. Moran for the position in a scholarly address.

After several delegates had seconded the nomination of Mr. Moran, that gentleman was named for lieutenant-governor by acclamation.

The names of Gen. Rutherford and Gen. Parkhurst were presented for secretary of state. Both gentlemen, however, withdrew and the name of Thomas D. Hawley was presented. The rules were suspended and Mr. Hawley was nominated by acclamation.

For state treasurer the names of Arthur Meigs of Grand Rapids, John D. Norton of Pontiac, Matthew H. Wilson of Muskegon, and Col. Fowler of Manistee, were presented. Two votes were taken, the first resulting as follows: Total number of votes cast, 772; necessary to a choice, 387; Arthur Meigs, 311; John D. Norton, 346; Matthew H. Wilson, 115. And the second: Number of votes cast, 771; necessary to a choice, 386; John D. Norton, 459; Arthur Meigs, 304; Matthew H. Wilson, 8. Mr. Norton's nomination was made unanimous.

For the office of superintendent of public instruction, Stuart MacKibbin of Manistee, was nominated by acclamation.

For member of the state board of education the name of Charles E. King of Washtenaw, was presented by Judge Joslin and the rules were suspended and his nomination made by acclamation.

The thanks of the convention were then tendered to its officers by resolution, and at 10:40 the convention adjourned with three rousing cheers for Wellington R. Burt.

The Greenback Convention.

The greenback convention was called to order in Grand Rapids by W. D. Fuller, who addressed the convention briefly alluding to the history of the party, closing as follows: A crisis had arrived in the history of the greenback party and of the party died in the campaign, yet its history would be bright. The reforms it had favored would make it immortal. While we have been willing to work with another minority party we never agreed to strike the greenback flag, and if any party thought there was no strength in the greenback party, let them try it on.

H. B. Hudson, of Manelona, was introduced as temporary chairman and was received with great applause. Mr. Hudson on taking the chair made some brief remarks, thanking the convention for the honor and stating that he could never believe the men who bound themselves together in 1878, 1880 and 1882 would surrender these principles. He believed that when the convention adjourned the people would know what they wanted. He was a protectionist, but it was for the protection of American homes and not the taxing of the necessities of life for the benefit of the monopolist [applause]. Whatever the convention did let it adjourn as the greenback party of the state of Michigan.

Jacob Barr, of Grand Haven, was chosen temporary Secretary.

Committees on resolutions, organization and conference were appointed.

The committee on permanent organization reported J. R. Whiting, of St. Clair, for permanent chairman, Jacob Baur, of Ottawa, for secretary, and Charles Dewey, of Lenawee, for assistant secretary. The order of business was report of conference committee, report of resolutions, nominations. Representative J. R. Whiting was introduced by D. W. Fuller as a live congressman.

On taking the chair Mr. Whiting thanked the convention for the honor and was proud to preside over a greenback convention, because that party believed in live issues. The greenback party believed that the present tariff was a menace to the prosperity of the people, and that was the main issue to-day, and the greenback party should join to bring about the reforms so necessary, and it was in no sense an offering for sale of the party. They could ask for nothing which was not sensible and would not tend to relieve the distress of the country.

Pending a report of the committee on conference, at 3:30 a recess of half an hour was taken and when the convention re-assembled the committee on resolutions presented the following platform, which was adopted:

1. The greenback party was organized to protest against the funding laws, national bank system, unscrupulous monopolies and class legislation that formed the sacred love of the republican party. It had for its further object the perpetuation of the legal tender greenback as the proper currency of this nation for all time to the absolute exclusion of bank issue of money. It saw that the greenback fought the great war of the rebellion to a glorious close, proving conclusively that it is the only form of public credit the American people will ever need in any national emergency, however perilous or distressing.

The greenback party reaffirms its conservative utterances in past platforms against a bonded debt, against a banking system for the issue of money, whether national or state, against any law of any kind that discriminates in favor of the few; and thus reaffirming, proud of its wholesome influence upon public policy and determined to continue the exercise of that influence for the common welfare, it refuses to disband while monopoly and money trusts and jobs, subsidies and bribes presume to rule the country.

It now as heretofore demands of the government that it exercise fully and alone its sovereign power to issue money and regulate its value.

It demands the payment of the bonded debt in accordance with the law, as rapidly as possible, and protests for all future time against the issue by the nation of another interest-bearing bond, either through refunding or to meet any unusual expenditure in peace or war.

We also demand a state law which shall fairly and equitably divide taxation on real estate between the owner of the fee and the holder of the mortgage liens thereon, whether such mortgage be a resident of the state or otherwise.

The greenback party, in harmony with intelligent, organized workmen, distinctly demands laws for the protection of honest labor; not so much in the form of import duties; but rather by penal statutes leveled at railroad wrecking, stock watering, pauper and contract immigration, convict and child labor, corners, trusts, combines and pools. Strikes and boycotts are equally deplorable whether invoked by capital or labor. In place of these and dyna-

mite or Pinkerton murderers we ask for conciliation, mutual esteem and impartial arbitration.

The greenback party further declares for the absolute forfeiture of all unearned land grants and the careful preservation of the public domain for actual settlers, also for the reduction of taxation to the needs of a frugal, economical administration.

The greenback party not only "cordially sympathizes with temperance and morality," but most emphatically demands that such laws shall be enacted, even to changes in the constitution, as may seem necessary to remove from our midst the blighting curse of intemperance, it being our earnest conviction that the people cannot long enjoy the blessings of liberty, peace, happiness, prosperity and pure government one-half drunk and one-half gobbler.

With sincere gratitude we express our admiration for the patriotism and heroism of the soldiers and sailors who defended the flag and the union. We believe the time has come to grant every soldier and sailor a service pension, and the equalization of his pay to the standard of gold, the same as the bondholders received, and that disability pensions should begin from date of disability in all cases. We therefore declare for the repeal of the date clause of the arrears of pension act, and to meet the additional expense of the generous treatment we would extend to soldiers and sailors, we favor a graduated income tax and a new issue of legal tender greenbacks.

Giving due credit to President Cleveland for the appointment of Gen. John C. Black to the head of the pension bureau, we thank the brilliant and gallant pension commissioner for his unswerving devotion to the claims or pensions of disabled and diseased soldiers and in this connection further we thank the fusion members of congress from Michigan for their earnest efforts under the leadership of Gen. James B. Weaver to defeat the Wilkins bank bill.

Resolved, That taxation of the people for other purposes than raising revenue for the expense of the government economically administered, is robbery under the form of law. We are therefore in favor of the revision of the unjust tariff and its adjustment to a revenue basis.

The committee of conference reported the agreement as to fusion made with the democratic conference committee and the report of the committee was adopted amid great applause.

Gen. W. P. Innes was introduced and made a few remarks indorsing the platform.

W. D. Fuller presented a resolution that Streeter and Cunningham be declared the nominees of the national greenback party for president and vice president. The motion was laid on the table temporarily.

The appointment of a state central committee was taken up. The committee, by districts, is as follows:

- Second district—C. H. Dewey, Lenawee; W. Keogh, Hillsdale.
- Third district—C. C. Turner, Jackson; H. C. Bailey, Branch.
- Fourth district—N. H. Barnhart, St. Joseph; T. M. Sheriff, Kalamazoo.
- Fifth district—L. T. Kinney, Kent; D. C. Wachs, Ionia.
- Sixth district—Edward Brown, Clinton; A. E. Cole, Livingston.
- Seventh district—J. R. Whiting, St. Clair; J. S. Duffe, St. Clair.
- Eighth district—A. W. Nichols, Montcalm; C. J. Willet, Gratiot.
- Ninth district—J. V. Crandall, Newaygo; S. W. Fowler, Manistee.
- Tenth district—H. A. Wilson, Clare; M. North, Tuscola.
- Eleventh district—John C. Blanchard, Bois Blanc.

Gen. W. P. Innes of Grand Rapids, was elected chairman of the state central committee by acclamation.

The convention at once proceeded to nominate the candidates apportioned by the greenbackers:

W. D. Fuller presented the name of S. W. Fowler of Manistee for commissioner of the state land office. David Parsons of Wayne was presented by C. H. Dewey. There were several other seconds and Mr. Fowler was finally nominated by acclamation.

John C. Blanchard presented the name of A. A. Ellis of Ionia for attorney-general. There were a number of seconds and Mr. Ellis was finally nominated by a rising vote amid cries of "Ellis." The nominee took the platform and made a short speech, stating that he would work hard for the victory of the union ticket.

The following were chosen electors: Second district—C. H. Dewey; Eighth—A. W. Nichols; Eleventh—J. C. Blanchard.

By a viva-voce vote Bartley Breen was indorsed for auditor general.

The Streeter and Cunningham resolution was then taken up, and after considerable discussion was passed, with an understanding that it was not binding on the election.

A recess was then taken till 8 o'clock.

After re-assembling the convention remained in session till 10 p. m., ratifying each nomination and listening to speeches. At that hour the action of the democratic convention was indorsed in advance and adjourned sine die.

The Sultan of Turkey gets \$7,500,000 a year.

Edison has vainly sought an electric cure for deafness.

White pine trees have been set out on Boston Common.

Chauncey M. accents his name on the first syllable of De-pev.

Mary Sharpless, the richest child in America, is nine years old and worth \$54,000,000.

Mme. Wilson, daughter of M. Grevy, ex-President of France, is coming to New York to live.

The records of the Patent Office show that women have obtained patents on 1,900 inventions.

There are laws against using profane language by telephone in all states except Connecticut.

Sarah Bernhardt, when entertaining guests at her table sits on a regular throne, with a canopy overhead.

The Presbyterian church gave the grand total of \$1,034,908 to home and foreign missions during the past fiscal year.

John A. Hendrick, of New Haven, painted a one dollar bill so realistically that an enthusiast paid him \$900 for the picture.

Moran the one-half of the United States Senators now in office were born in States other than those they are representing.

A cow in Finley, Ohio, has developed a strange appetite; it catches and devours every stray fellee that comes in its reach.

The total amount of the Grant monument fund is less than \$130,000. New York people are holding a fair to help increase the fund.

A Tennessee boy has been discovered who enjoys so food so well as a diet of house flies, which he consumes in large quantities.

A careless messenger boy lost two checks on Wall street, New York, the other day. The checks aggregated \$16,000, but were not indorsed.

FARM AND HOME.

The Shape of Seed Corn. Plumpness and weight are generally regarded as important characteristics in small seed grain. In very rich soil this may not make so much difference, but plump, full weight oats and barley will, if other conditions are equal, give better results than that which is somewhat shriveled. The latter shows a lack of the material which nature stores in all seed for nourishing the germ until the root gets hold of the soil. It has not been generally thought that this was important in selecting grains of corn. Yet it may be, and some experiments show that it probably is. A few years ago at the New York Experimental Station a trial was made of corn from various parts of the ear. Rather curiously, that from the tip end produced the stoniest and best plants, that from the butt the next, and that from the middle of the ear the poorest. All are equally sound and dry. The explanation seemed to be that the tip end grains had room to expand into the round, full proportion that this grain naturally produces if given room. The grains at the butt end were somewhat compressed, but not so much as those in the middle of the ear, where they set so closely as to crown each other. We have often seen the tips and butts of ears broken off, and only the middle used for seed. In fact, we have done this ourselves, but this experiment by Dr. Sturtevant taught us a lesson on this subject. In most corn with poorly fertilized blossoms there are many ears imperfectly filled out. In these the grains stand widely apart and grow in sound shape. This corn, if it has been thoroughly dried before freezing, makes better seed than the handsome ears that are generally selected. — America's Cultivator.

Low Lands the Best. While it is necessary that on every farm some portion should be comparatively dry for production of early crops, I claim that the farmer is fortunate who has on his farm a large proportion of low, even wet, lands for the production of hay. When I commenced on my farm many years ago, there was comparatively a large tract which was considered at that time almost worthless for any purpose whatever. It being so low and wet that no one had ever thought of doing anything with it. Cattle would sink to the gumbrels in mud and water, and it was covered with stunted alders, logs, stumps and roots. I was determined to know what could be done to reclaim this unsightly adjunct on the farm, and went at it with a will. Taking advantage of dry times that come more or less every year, I was successful in clearing the above named obstructions away, ditching and putting in stone drains where needed, plowing, leveling and sowing on grass seed. The result of all this labor has been far more satisfactory than I had anticipated. I can now boast of some of the best natural grass lands in this section. As an example of this productiveness I mention the fact that last season I cut from 124 rods of land 4,982 pounds of excellent hay. It was hauled two miles to market in February, and of course shrank all it would. This was the product of one cutting off from a field where the hay had been removed for nine consecutive years and no dressing has ever been applied.

I wish to add that in plowing my wet lands I would manage to leave a dead furrow, so called, in the lowest parts so that the surplus water would run off. Where stone drains are not constructed this is the next best way to do. From one portion of these lands hay of good quality has been cut for thirty consecutive years and there is no falling off in the crop. Of course but comparatively few have such natural grass lands, composed of made soil contributed for ages by surrounding hills, but whoever is so fortunate will be abundantly paid for all the labor it will require to reclaim them and make them the most profitable portion of the farm. — New England Farmer.

To Prevent Dry Rot. Nearly forty years ago (in the year 1849) on the farm now owned by Frank Jones, writes a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, near the Westworth House, I had grown a fine crop of potatoes, estimated to yield more than one thousand five hundred bushels; but the crop was ruined by the rot and I did not harvest enough for my family use. Since that time I have been studying, observing, experimenting and trying to find a remedy to prevent the rot, being encouraged by the desire to save such a crop of such immense value to the people of the country, and also hoping to receive the large reward, which I think, Congress offered for a remedy, and I now claim that I have an original discovery of an effective remedy.

That remedy is to keep the hill dry, so that the potatoes may have air to breathe, by covering the top of the hill with a piece of old paper, or something similar, after the potatoes are nearly grown, to shed the excess of rain, which causes the rot. If the tops are bent to one side, and a piece of paper twelve inches square be confined on the hill by stones, sticks, rails or a little earth, I have found it effectual in preventing the rot, and the expense need not be much more than once boeing.

I was led to this discovery by observing that on a hill of potatoes where a turkey had set and hatched her young, and shed the rain from the hill, every potato in the hill was sound and good, while the other hills on the piece were not worth digging.

Providence Not to Blame. A Wisconsin dairyman uttered a great and pregnant truth when he remarked at a meeting of dairymen that "It was not by a special dispensation of Providence that a certain farmer received \$98 per head for the yearly product of his cows, while his next door neighbor received only \$30 per head." "So it is not a special act of Providence," remarked Henry Stewart, "that on one side of the fence yields 80 bushels per acre and the hay three tons, while on the other side the products are 30 bushels of corn and barely a ton of hay." An enterprising farmer said he cut his second crop of clover, which yielded a full ton per acre, and his neighbors wondered how it was. The secret is that this farmer used plaster on his clover which made all the difference; and his other crops are equally conspicuous and remarkable, because he uses fertilizers liberally as well as manure. The rain falls on all alike, but the better farmer gets the most good from the rain and sun because he prepares and enriches the ground better, and so gives the natural elements better chances to exert their benign influence. — Practical Farmer.

Farm Notes. This is the year for farmers to sow barley in place of oats. Think how much you are dependent upon your horse and farm animals now and use them well. Pastures will be dry in August and September. Put in a lot of corn for the cows and be ready. The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper and more angular than the feeding animal. It is surprising to see what a great change a little plaster will make in the appearance of farm buildings. Backwheat sown just late enough to escape early autumn frosts will give larger yield than if sown early. Never will a better time be found for putting mowers and reapers in order than the days and weeks that precede demand for use. Many of the ready mixed paints are valuable and cheap, and the painting can be done by one of the boys or hired man at odd times. A hundred rods of fence on a farm above actual need become a tax on labor and material that may better be cut off by removing the fence. Watering troughs by the roadside at convenient distances are highly appreciated by travelers and are pretty sure indications of kind and hospitable farmers. A good coat of paint will preserve the buildings, add to the beauty and attractiveness of the premises, and transform old run-down farmhouses into neat and tasty homes. Going to law is expensive, whether it be for the purpose of securing justice or revenge, and is almost most certain to end in disappointment and loss of money to both parties. It is a queer idea some farmers have that grass will grow after soil is exhausted by grain cropping and that grass will restore fertility after it is so far gone that seeding must fail. One way to make your boys dislike farming is to be continually finding fault, complaining of the hard lot and slavish life of farmers and telling them of the ease and comforts of city life.

Household Hints. Ink stains are entirely removed by the application of dry salt before the ink has dried. When the salt becomes discolored by absorbing the ink, brush it off and apply more; wet slightly. Continue thus till the ink is all removed. Remove stains from cups and saucers by scouring with fine coal ashes. Cast iron stoves and iron ware should be heated gradually the first time they are used. A polished floor can be kept looking nice by wiping it over with a cloth saturated with milk. Severe pains in the bowels and stomach are often speedily relieved by the application of a bag of hot salt. Bent whitewash can be renewed and used again by simply soaking it

water a few hours and then drying them. As a dentifrice, salt and water is very cleansing and also hardens the gums. It will also prevent the hair from falling out. A good substitute for buttermilk in cooking is a thin batter made of flour and tepid water, and allowed to remain long enough to sour. A bread and water poultice is made by dipping a piece of bread, after the crust has been removed, into warm water. Lift it out at once and apply hot. Not only should mattresses be turned and aired at least three times a week, but pillows and bolsters ought to be beaten, shaken and exposed to the fresh air. Make starch with soapy water and you will find it a pleasure to do up your starched goods. It prevents the iron from sticking and makes a glossy surface. When potters' ware is boiled for the purpose of hardening it, a handful or two of bran should be thrown into the water, and the glazing will never be injured by acid or salt. When molasses is used in cooking it is a great improvement to boil and skim it before using. The raw, rather unpleasant taste of the poor qualities of molasses is much improved by this process. For mosquito and gnat bites an experienced traveler writes that he uses a solution of alum water as strong as it can be made, adding one-fourth of aromatic vinegar and one-fifth of glycerine. Shake well before using. It will instantly cure the bite.

L'Eau Dormante. I. Curled up and sitting on her feet Within the widow's deep embrasure Is Lydia; and across the street A lad, with eyes of rosy hazel, Watches her buried in her book. In vain he tries to win a look, And from the trellis over there Blows sundry kisses through the air, Which miss the mark, and fall unseen, Uncared for. Lydia is thirteen. II. My lad, if you, without abuse, Will take advice from one who's wiser, And put his wisdom to more use Than ever yet did your adviser; If you will let, as none will do, Another's heartbreak serve for two, You'll have a care, some four years hence, How you lounge there by yonder fence And blow those kisses through that screen— For Lydia will be seventeen. — T. B. Aldrich.

AROUND A GREAT STATE. A Black Gold Mine. The richest discovery of gold ever made outside the Comstock lode was made at the Lake Superior Iron company's shaft, seven miles from Ishpeming the other morning. Three hundred pounds of quartz, carrying free gold at the rate of over \$30,000 to the ton, was uncovered by one blast and brought into the city, where it is creating the wildest excitement. Some very rich discoveries have been made before at this shaft, but nothing like this. The quartz brought out by one blast is worth fully \$10,000.

PENINSULAR POINTERS. William Murdock of Ishpeming, has found a deposit of mica six miles from Republic. The blocks are small but of good quality. The work of rebuilding the burnt district of Alpena has begun. Some feld poisoned a \$400 span of horses belonging to John Kelley of Caro. Grand Rapids will hold a water works election August 7. The plan is to bond the city for \$150,000 with which to extend the present system of water supply. Bulletin No. 87 issued from the department of chemistry of the agricultural college gives a full outline of the preliminary work done at the Grayling experimental farm. Every farmer interested in the "problem of the sands" ought to have a copy and judge for himself whether or not that Hatch fund is being properly and beneficially used so far as we are concerned. Robbers entered the house of C. W. Seaver of An Sable through a window and robbed James Bothwell, who was sleeping there at the time, of a gold watch valued at \$140, of \$235 cash and a diamond pin worth \$500. As soon as Mr. Bothwell made an alarm the robbers, three in number, fired five shots, which fortunately did no injury, and escaped in safety. No clue has yet been found. There is talk of damming the St. Joseph river at Buchanan for manufacturing purposes. There are now 824 inmates at the soldiers' home, besides eighty-one absent on furlough. Of the inmates forty-three are in the hospital, but only one is seriously ill. The circuit court at Grand Rapids has granted an injunction restraining Lewis Van Amberg from interfering with the telegraph poles of the Grand Rapids, Lansing & Detroit railroad. Van Amberg sold the right of way for the road through his farm in Cascade township, but has been cutting down the telegraph poles as fast as erected, claiming the land north of the track, on which the poles were erected, was not contained in the right of way. Saginaw is to have a new school house, costing \$25,000. Annie Withers, aged 13, fell through a hole in a sidewalk in Port Huron, and broke two ribs and a leg. The girls' parents will sue the city for damages. Frederick Lewis, who is charged with stealing \$50 from money drawer of his employer, A. C. Arnold of Battle Creek, last May, gave himself up to officers in Chicago, and is now at Marshall awaiting trial in circuit court. The work of rebuilding the burned district in Lake City has already commenced. At the session of the national convention of the American school teachers' association, held in San Francisco, Prof. Burke Hinsdale of the university of Michigan, read a paper on the "Business Side of the School System." Isaac Carpenter of Muskegon, went on an excursion to Five Lakes, with his wife and some other friends and while in bathing got stuck in the mud and was drowned. An Afro-American camp meeting will be held at Benton Harbor from August 25 to September 3. George S. Funk, a New York capitalist, will furnish the necessary funds for the completion of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad. The surveying party are already at work. Recently a liquor case was tried before Patrick Fox, justice of the peace in Greenwood, St. Clair county. Since then his pasture has been poisoned by paris green and he has lost horses, cattle, sheep and mules. No arrests have yet been made. The new coal field near Tuscola will be developed by Saginaw capital. The contract for building the Sault canal has been let to McArthur Bros. of Chicago. Work will be commenced on the grand enterprise in about 15 days. Joseph Himmelberger's 5-year-old son was burned to death near Coopersville the other day. Two more letter carriers are to be added to Ann Arbor's force. United States Signal Officer Edmondson, who has been stationed at Port Huron for three years, has been ordered to Cincinnati. It cost a well-known citizen of Oscoda \$361.50 to learn how a "wheel of fortune" works. Mining has been resumed in shaft No. 3 of the Calumet & Hecla mine. "Uncle" Hiram Case of Three Rivers, aged 91 years, went out into the harvest field the other day, swung a cradle for several hours and then raked and bound what he had cut. The private bank of W. C. Edsell & Co., of Oscoda, was victimized the other day to the extent of \$250 by a stranger. The latter had some days before presented a check on an eastern bank, remarking that he would call for the money later. The remittance came by draft all right, and the next day he presented a second check on a bank which is not in existence, and being in a hurry the check was cashed. The cutter factory in Howard City is to be transformed into a furniture factory and will give employment to about 75 hands. John H. Sumner of Grand Rapids has been transferred from the treasury department to a \$1,000 clerkship in the postoffice department. The salary of Florence H. Kendall of Grand Rapids, a clerk in the postoffice department at Washington, has been increased to \$1,500 per year. Montgomery, Champaign & Co's docks at Lakeside, near Muskegon, were destroyed by fire the other morning, at a loss of \$175,000. Samuel Miller, one of the oldest residents of Branch county, died in Coldwater a few days ago aged 91 years. Reuben Watson of Hadly, owns a colt four weeks old that weighs 415 pounds. The proposition of the citizens of Ann Arbor to construct a lying-in hospital, has been accepted by the university regents. Michigan missionaries are at work in Iowa county. Botherant is the name of a new station on the T. S. & M. railroad, eight miles from Carson City. The roof over the new Gale plow works at Abitibi, will contain 100,000 feet of timber. Sold the Michigan's fruit belt never contained such a bounteous crop as now.

John W. Chase, a well known electrician of Grand Rapids, has been arrested charged with sustaining criminal relations with his 14-year-old daughter. Faughner's excelsior works at Alma were destroyed by fire July 31, at a loss of \$15,000. The St. Louis creamery is turning out three tons of butter a week. Louis Weiss, a Mt. Clemens hackman, was shot by Charles O. Seaman, an actor, on the night of July 17. Weiss died a few days later. Seaman has been held for trial. August Dittmar of Saginaw has been sentenced to three months in the Detroit house of correction for beating his 13-year-old son so terribly that medical aid had to be summoned. Greenville's creamery has been turned into a furniture factory. While giving an equestrian exhibition at Bates park, East Saginaw, Albee Hanser and Etta Mastorran, champion riders, standing with one foot on each of two horses going at full speed, one of the horses fell and broke his neck. The women escaped uninjured. George W. Miller, aged 25, of Gaylord, who was married only three weeks before, shot himself the other morning, the ball lodging in his brain. He says he did it because he was tired of living. His recovery is impossible. The Lake Superior iron company, of whose property gold has been found, is a rich Boston corporation which has had millions in dividends from iron ore mined, and its stock has not been on the market for years, and will not be, as it is held by a few eastern capitalists. The Lake Superior company has the largest iron mine in the world. It produces 300,000 tons annually, and the company has no object in creating a gold excitement, as it will not lease or sell the gold property on any terms. The miners at the gold shaft are being worked night and day, and the force has been increased. The drought in the immediate vicinity of Big Rapids is unprecedented, but one good rain having fallen since the snow and ice disappeared. Alma college announcement for the fall term notes the following changes in faculty: Rev. H. E. Butler, M. A., late of Jackson, Mich., will assume the chair of mental and moral science; Rev. Theo. Nelson, L. D., has engaged Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., ex-president of Kalamazoo college, to assist him in his duties. Miss Matilda Ross, of kindergarten fame, has been engaged as principal of the training school for teachers; Prof. B. A. Wetsted, late principal of the commercial department, has been transferred to the chair of French and German, and Prof. C. W. Yerrington has been engaged to take his place. One Port Huron man is caring for 40,000 celery plants. The house committee on public buildings and grounds has ordered a favorable report on the Chipman bill providing for the sale of the "hole in the ground" at the corner of Larned and Griswold sts., Detroit, for \$110,000. The money is to be added to the sum now available for the new postoffice building. Judge Chipman regards this action as meaning that there will be no report on the senate bill increasing the limit of cost of the new building of \$1,500,000. This bill will be allowed to die in committee and a building to cost \$1,185,000 erected. Frederick Hubert, one of the best known German citizens of the Saginaw Valley, died in East Saginaw July 23d. Rev. J. J. McAllister, formerly a well-known Methodist preacher in this state, is now preaching at Butte City, Montana, where he gets \$1,300 a year and a free parsonage. Prof. Shepard of the Ypsilanti high school goes to the Dakota agricultural college to take a professorship. He will also be the analytical chemist at the government experimental station at that place. Ernest Stone of Leslie, 18 years old, accidentally shot himself while out gunning. He stooped over, his revolver fell out of his belt and was discharged, the ball passing through the chin, killing him instantly. Tunis A. Rollison for half a century a resident of Pontiac, is dead.

DETROIT MARKETS. WHEAT, White..... \$ 86 @ 92 " Red..... 84 @ 88 CORN, per bu..... 47 @ 48 OATS..... 35 @ 36 BARLEY..... 1 85 @ 1 90 MALT..... 2 50 @ 2 55 CLOVER SEED, per bag..... 4 10 @ 4 15 WHEAT, per cwt..... 13 75 @ 13 80 FLOUR—Michigan patent..... 4 25 @ 5 00 Michigan roller..... 4 50 @ 4 60 Minnesota patent..... 5 00 @ 5 05 Minnesota baker's..... 4 50 @ 4 60 Rye per bu..... 60 @ 65 APPLES, per bbl..... 3 00 @ 3 50 BEANS, picked..... 2 40 @ 2 45 unpicked..... 1 75 @ 2 00 BEEHAWK..... 28 @ 30 BUTTER..... 14 @ 15 CREAM, per lb..... 8 @ 9 DRIED APPLES, per lb..... 8 @ 12 EGGS, per doz..... 15 @ 18 HONEY, per lb..... 14 @ 16 HOPS, per lb..... 5 @ 10 HAY, per ton, clover..... 11 00 @ 12 00 " timothy..... 14 00 @ 15 00 MALT, per bu..... 90 @ 1 05 ONIONS, per bbl..... 8 50 @ 9 00 POTATOES, new per bbl..... 2 00 @ 2 15 CABBAGES, per bu..... 2 50 @ 3 00 BLACKBERRIES, per bu..... 3 00 @ 3 75 GOOSEBERRIES, per bu..... 2 00 @ 2 50 RASPBERRIES, per bu..... 1 50 @ 2 00 CERRISES, per bu..... 2 50 @ 3 50 Huckleberries, per bu..... 3 00 @ 3 50 PEACHES, per bu..... 8 00 @ 8 50 POULTRY—Chickens, live..... 8 @ 9 " dressed..... 6 @ 7 Turkeys..... 7 @ 10 Ducks per lb..... 7 @ 8 PROVISIONS—Meat Pork..... 14 25 @ 14 50 family..... 18 00 @ 18 25 Extra mess beef 8 50 @ 8 75 Lard..... 7 @ 8 Hams..... 11 @ 12 Sausages..... 8 @ 10 Bacon..... 10 @ 10 1/2 Tallow, per lb..... 5 @ 5 1/2 HIDES—Green City per lb..... 3 Country..... 5 1/2 Green Calif..... 6 Cured..... 7 Salted..... 7 Sheep skin, wool..... 50 @ 1 00 LIVE STOCK. CATTLE—Market steady for good; others lower; steers, \$3 75 @ 4; stockers and feeders, \$2 10 @ 3; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 25 @ 3 50; Texas and Indian oxen, \$1 75 @ 2 25; western range and Montana Texas, \$4 15. HOGS—Market steady, and strong; mixed, \$5 00 @ 6; heavy, \$5 00 @ 5 25; light, \$5 @ 5 10; slips, \$1 25 @ 1 50. SHEEP—Market strong; natives, \$2 20 @ 2 50; Waterbury \$2 25 @ 2 40; Texas sters, \$2 25 @ 2 50; lamb, \$3 25 @ 3 50. Drovers' notes: a cold trail from London, Jan. 1, at America's cattle show estimated dead weight being 10 lower.

Golden Thoughts. It is a great thing to have a soul in health. — Channing. To love infinitely is an infinite blessing. — Channing. Without love to God no place in the universe can be heaven; with it no place can be hell. — Prof. Tucker. When He giveth quietness who then can make trouble? — Job xxxiv, 29. Victory, after an hour's wrestling with some besom sin, will give a man more consciousness of the eternal than a lifetime of mere duty doing. — William Burnet Wright. There is no use of life, but just to find out what is fit for us to do, and doing it, it seems to be little matter whether we live or die in it. God does not want our work, but our willingness to work. — Hawthorne.

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Churches.

Presbyterian.—Rev. G. H. Wallace, Pastor. Services, 10:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at close of morning service.

Methodist.—Rev. J. M. Shank, Pastor. Services, 10:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School after morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Baptist.—Rev. J. M. Shank, Pastor. Services, 10:45 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.

Plymouth Book Lovers.—No. 47, F. & A. M.—Friday evenings at 8 o'clock at the hall. P. C. Whitbeck, W. M.; J. O. Eddy, Secretary.

Grange, No. 320.—Meets every second Thursday afternoon and evening, alternating, at their hall, in the Haddon block, O. R. Patterson, Master.

E. T. of T. Council, No. 57.—Meets first and third Tuesday of every month at W. C. T. U. hall, at 7:30 p. m. E. Burns, S. O.; Mrs. H. C. Beale, Sec. Sec.

K. of L. L. L. Assembly, No. 5505.—Meets every other Friday evening, from April 1 to Oct. 1, at 7:30; from Oct. 1 to April 1 at 7:30, at K. of L. Hall, C. G. Curtis, Jr., R. S.

Toussaint Lodge L. O. O. F., No. 22.—Meets every Monday evening, at their hall at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Jacob Strong, N. G.; T. B. Adams, Sec. Sec.

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J. Y. BROWN,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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WHAT THEY SAY.

—C. L. Wilcox has succeeded D. B. Wilcox & Son in the Phoenix mills.

—Mrs. James Bayhan, an old resident of Inkster, died on Thursday of last week.

—The Rev. G. H. Wallace left Tuesday for New York, for a few weeks' vacation.

Will H. Brearley, of the Detroit Journal, made a call on friends here Friday of last week.

—A young man named John Stevenson was drowned in the Rouge, Sunday, near D'Arbor, while in swimming.

Miss Mary Joy, who has been visiting among friends here for several weeks, returned to her home at Spring Lake, Tuesday.

—Charles Kloenhammer, the former proprietor of the Three-mile House, on Michigan avenue, Detroit, died Saturday at the age of sixty-one years.

—The receipts of the medal contest entertainment were over fourteen dollars. The competitors all did well, and with the exception of the winner, can compete for the silver medal.

—John F. Cullen, of Wayne, was in town Wednesday, as counsel for Seth Brannock. Cullen was admitted to the bar in the circuit court a couple of weeks ago, before Judge Gartner.

—It is with pleasure we copy the following item from the Dumfries and Galwey (Scotland) Standard and Advertiser in reference to one of our townswomen:

"Women bankers are not unknown in America. Miss Mary E. Lapham entered her father's bank in Northville, Michigan, at an early age, and there showed herself so well adapted to the work that in a few weeks the old cashier was discharged to give place to her. Soon two other young women were taken in as assistants and now for seven years these three have done the entire work. Under Miss Lapham's management the business of the bank has doubled itself, owing partly, however, to the increasing business of the place."—Northville Record.

—An old man named Seth Brannock was arrested and arraigned before Esg. Chilson on Wednesday for an alleged criminal assault on the little seven-year-old girl of Mrs. Benj. Lee. Brannock, we believe, made his home at Lee's house, and the assault, it is claimed, was made on Friday last, while Lee was away at work. Lee learned of it first Saturday evening, he claims, and the next morning accused Brannock of it and sent him away. Brannock went to a neighbor's, it is said, and stayed during Sunday and in the evening left. On Monday a warrant was issued and placed in Officer Charles Micol's hands. Being unable to find him about here, and learning that he had relatives near Fenton, the officer telephoned to the sheriff there to look out for him and arrest him if there. Tuesday the sheriff telephoned here that he had Brannock there, and Micol started after him on the first train and brought him back here. John F. Cullen, of Wayne, appeared as Brannock's attorney and the examination was put over until next Monday. Brannock was released on \$500 bonds. As near as we can learn Brannock has borne a respectable reputation.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

—W. H. Hoyt and family spent a part of this week with his sick father at Dexter.

—Dr. Kinning is the name of the new physician who has located over the post office.

Mrs. Will Rhead and son Burt, of Hudson, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Westfall.

—A lawn social at Geo. A. Starkweather's Tuesday evening drew out a good crowd which found plenty of enjoyment.

—F. B. Clarke of the MAIL office has put in a week of agony with a very sore hand—a felon or something of that nature.

—The \$495 of liquor money belonging to this village, was paid to the town treasurer through a mistake. This clears up last week's mystery.

Silver Medal Contest.

The contest in declamation for the Demerest silver medal took place in the Presbyterian church, Friday evening, July 20.

This medal is given by Mr. Jennings Demerest, a millionaire Prohibitionist, of New York, and is a standing offer anywhere for those who will learn and declaim any one of a number of short temperance selections. Under the management of Mrs. Jennie Voorheis a class of eight was formed, the result of whose efforts was the friendly contest spoken of.

All of them acquitted themselves with great credit; deserve praise for their coolness, memory and distinct utterance. The children labored under a great disadvantage of having their pieces taken from speeches far beyond their years, a thing necessary from the book of selections prescribed. However they did better than was expected with them. The prize was awarded to Maud Markham, as was also a silver dollar left by the editor of the Evening Journal. The award was evidently the correct one, and the audience applauded the decision. The exercises were interspersed with music.

Below we give the program:

CONTESTANTS.

Nellie Kennedy, Adah Safford, Claude Bennett, Lena Faddock, Zetzie Tyndall, Chauncey Ranch, Maud Markham, Fannie Spicer.

BOARD OF JUDGES.

Mrs. Dr. Morrison, Wayne; Miss Edith Munson, Ann Arbor; Rev. G. W. Hudson, Northville.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Music—"National Anthem," America
Prayer—Rev. George H. Wallace
Music—"Glorious Song," Grace Maynard
Recitation—"The Irrepressible Conflict," Fannie Spicer
Recitation—"The Martyred Mother," Lena Faddock

PART II.

Music—Misses Kittle and Libbie and Mr. James McClumpha.
Recitation—"The Deacon's Sunday School Sermon," Claude Bennett
Recitation—"A Voice From the Poor Slaves," Adah Safford

PART III.

Music—"By the Boys,"
Recitations—"The English Sparrow Meets Go," Maud Markham
Recitation—"Moral Suasion," or "Prohibition," Zetzie Tyndall

Solo—"," Miss Emma Coleman
Recitation—"A Black Eye for Lager Beer, and a Kiss for Lager," Chauncey Ranch.
Recitation—"Who is Responsible?" Nellie Kennedy

MUSIC.

Report from the Judges and Awarding the Medal.
Music—Messrs. Hough, Moore, Bennett, McClumpha

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF SAMUEL LYNDON.

Preamble and resolutions on the death of Brother Samuel Lyndon, by the Plymouth Rock Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M.

WHEREAS, death has removed from our midst our brother Samuel Lyndon, ripe in years and fully blessed with the fruits of his prodigious industry, the lodge hereby record its appreciation of the zeal he ever manifested for its welfare. He was warmly interested in, and alert to make the best of whatever tended to promote the well being and healthful growth of our order. We recognize in the removal of his friendly and energetic personality, a great bereavement; probity, industry and energy were typified in him.

Resolved, That for the sorrow that has befallen his family, we offer our respectful condolence and tender to them the assurance of our deep sympathy as a further token of our brotherly love and respect. The Secretary is requested to enter as a minute in the records of this lodge this preamble and resolution.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and the local press.

Dated, July 20, 1888. J. M. COLLIER.
S. J. SPRENGER.
IRA E. KINYON.

Being More Pleasant

To the taste, more acceptable to the stomach, and more truly beneficial in its action, the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is rapidly superseding all others. Try it. One bottle will prove its merits. Sold in 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. 45-46

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price fifty cents and dollar per bottle at J. H. Boylan's Drug Store.

PERTINENT POINTS.

—An office that seeks the man is the police office.—*Rocky-Mountain Post Express.*

—Liber might properly be put in the list of great composers.—*New York Tribune.*

—Here are a few extracts from my recent work," remarked the dentist, exhibiting a number of old molars.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—Why, Jim, what did you shoot that man for?" "To avoid trouble." "I knew we'd be squarrelin' if we kept on, and I hate a row."—*Life.*

The millennium must be coming up the road—an Elmira undertaker displays the motto, "Live and Let Live."—*Binghamton Leader.*

It is said that care once killed a cat. If care is out of a job, we know a street where he can find employment by the week at good wages.—*Puck.*

It is said that it is a sign of good luck to be followed by a dog. This omen may be doubted, however, if the dog is ferocious or is running mad.—*New York Graphic.*

There's nothing mean about Chicago. The folks over there are raising a row with Providence, because they don't have nice, pleasant Sundays for base ball games.—*Washington Critic.*

King David is said to have been worth \$3,000,000,000. Three billions is a big sum of money, and yet David could not ride on a railroad, send a telegram, nor read a newspaper, so what good did it do him?—*San Francisco Alta.*

There are 320,000 species of insects in the world, and how on earth a drummer can have the face to come downstairs in the morning and jump on the landlord about one particular species is a conundrum.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"What are those?" asked a man at a St. Louis restaurant, pointing to a dish. "Fried soles," replied the waiter. "Have one?" "Let me have a heel first, and if I don't like it there won't be so much to throw away."—*Life.*

Guest (to Florida hotel keeper)—"What is this item among the 'extras'?" "Weather-vane, \$4!" Hotel keeper—"Yes, sir; we charge \$1 a day for telling which way the wind blows, and there is no money in it at that."—*Tid-Bits.*

In some sections of the west last summer water, was so scarce that they had to pay fifty cents a barrel for it and thought that outrageous high. Now they have more water than they want, and still complain that it is fearfully high. It is hard to satisfy some people.—*Springfield Un on.*

How Much Ought the Doctor to Do.

The *Medical Record*, in a recent issue, discusses a question of scarcely less interest to the public than to the profession—the number of visits which a physician can or should make in a day. A New England doctor is credited with 36 visits in the 24 hours, including 9 births, and one in San Francisco claims to have made 100 in the same time and attended 4 births.

Much would depend, of course, on the distance to be traveled from house to house, but it is hard to believe that either of these physicians could have given each patient the attention which he should have received. We quite agree with the *Record* that "the conscientious physician can hardly make more than 20 or 30 calls a day and do his patients justice." And it is a fair question whether even this number of patients would receive careful and thoughtful treatment, and whether better results could not be had from physicians less burdened with work and who have opportunity to more closely study the problems presented before them.

A Bonnet From the Poor Fund.

In one of the congregations in a certain city in North Carolina there, was an old sister who had for a long time been a pensioner upon the bounty of the church. She had got into the way of regularly looking for a share of the "poor collection," which was taken up on the first Sunday of each month. The old lady had a daughter who was about to be married. One day mother and daughter entered the fashionable millinery establishment of the city and asked to see a "bridal bonnet." The merchant, knowing their circumstances, said, "I have but one bridal bonnet, and I reckon that is more costly than you wish to buy." "Let us see it, anyhow," said the old lady. The merchant showed it. "Oh! that is so pretty! a perfect love of a bonnet! What is the price?" "Ten dollars." "Well, I have not the money now, but if you will keep it till next Monday I will buy it that day." The merchant said "All right," and the ladies left. Next Monday the mother called upon the pastor, received \$10 from the "poor fund" and invested the same in the "love of a bonnet" store.—*Aristocrat Inquirer.*

Wayne.

Kate Varney is visiting friends in Hudson.

Marshall Stringer, of Pontiac, was in town Monday.

A traveling daguerreotype wagon has put up on Foundry street.

D. B. Newkirk, of Detroit, was in town on Wednesday, on his way to Grand Rapids.

The excursion to Port Huron on Tuesday last, under the auspices of the Congregational church, was largely attended.

Wm. Rhead, of Hudson, was in town on Monday last. He drove through and was on his way to Detroit to attend the races.

A "Flying Dutchman" arrived in town on Friday of last week, but not meeting with much success, pulled up and departed for other quarters on Monday.

The Tremont house has been purchased by Frank Stringer; consideration, \$5,000. Mr. and Mrs. Stringer are in town now, and will soon open the house under their management.

The Cleveland and Toledo bicycle clubs, 150 strong, who have been taking a trip to Ann Arbor, thence to Detroit and back home again, passed through here on Wednesday morning.

John Murphy had a very handsome \$300 double carriage made at our carriage factory for Mr. Lalley, of Detroit, a large railroad contractor. Mr. M. delivered the buggy this week, which gave complete satisfaction.

Mr. Hosie and family, who have been enjoying a very pleasant journey on Lake Erie and Georgian Bay, visiting Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, etc., arrived home on Saturday last. His family continued on to Port Huron.

Wm. Marker, whose health has so improved for the past six months that his friends, as well as himself, felt encouraged, suffered a relapse about a week ago, which seemed to have completely prostrated him beyond any previous sickness, and at this writing no change for the better seems to have taken place.

A gentleman by the name of Seated, of Detroit, who has bought the east half of the O'Connor estate, is moving his family into the old Green Tree house, in the east end of town, until he can build upon his own land. He intends to build a factory here for the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators, the same business he has been engaged in at Detroit for years.

The base ball boys are preparing to put a play on at the opera house before long, for the purpose of raising funds to continue the good work they have already commenced in fixing up their grounds. It is hoped that everybody will attend the entertainment, which will be fully announced beforehand. Many of the actors who will take part are old amateur players connected with the new carriage factory.

Livonia.

Mrs. J. Vrooman is on the sick list.

We had a very nice rain last Sunday.

John R. Shaw has a little son very sick.

Wheat in this town was nearly all cut last week.

Frank Millard, of Detroit, is visiting friends here.

Dougald Blue, an old resident of this town, is in very poor health.

There was no Sabbath school at the Centre last Sunday on account of the rain.

Charles Hawkins, of Detroit, formerly of this town, called at this place last Saturday.

There was a large attendance at the bowery dance at Pike's Peak Friday evening last.

John Prindle, of Redford, and Miss Celia Burger, of this town, were married last week. We wish them a long and happy life.

There was a large turn-out at the grange meeting at the Centre last Friday. Speaking, singing and a general good time is reported.

George Wight, residing near Wichita, Kansas, is visiting friends here. He is a son of Col. W. W. Wight, of Stark, and a former resident of this town. He reports a large crop of corn in his section of the country.

Many years ago we read a story which we will repeat for the benefit of some of the young: A young dudiah fellow met an old man on the road; his form was bent, and with staff in hand he says "Good morning!" The dude in reply says "Why don't you hold up your head as I do?" The old man looked him in the face and slowly raising his cane, pointing it towards a field of wheat close by told the young dude to "Go and examine the heads! those standing straight have nothing in them, while those bent over are check all." The dude passed on.

MINOR MENTION.

One way of bringing about turf reform. Take more care of your grass plot this summer.

How to beat carpets without getting hot—see matting. It beats carpets for coolness.

Unsuccessful novelists envy the rattlesnake. His tail makes a noise in the world.

Russell Sage once lost a wallet containing \$64,000, and a clergyman found it and restored it.

Singular—Isn't it!—that while there are five new Methodist bishops, there is only one New-man among the number.

Old Hercules was strong enough, no doubt, to lift the corner of a house. What would he think of the modern shop-lifter!

The rate of mortality among the Indians increases about ten per cent a year. The more they are civilized the faster they die.

Dade City, Fla., turns out an alligator fourteen feet long, and with a spread of jaws to close around a pork barrel. That will do for a starter.

George Francis Train bid his country goodbye last fall and went to Halifax. He has returned, however, as they had no use for him over there.

It has been a year now since any Michigan husband mistook his wife for a burglar and shot her dead. The courts got onto the game and made it unsafe.

A Nevada ranchman shot, trapped and poisoned 4,300 rabbits in four months, and then figured up that about 5,000 new ones had come to fill their places.

Every member of the Blake family, at Canton, O., who has died in the last twenty years, has dreamed of falling into a well about two weeks before death came.

A Cincinnati boy has eyes which can see in the dark as well as the light, and his parents are nervous when they think of what an advantage he will have as a burglar.

A Philadelphia doctor warrants that wearing French-heeled shoes will cripple any female inside of two years, but that won't deter a single woman from wearing them.

John Buskin has written and published sixty-four books, such as they are, and he now announces his willingness to give some one else a chance to bring out an equal number.

A New York State man is making a kite large enough to draw a buggy, and he proposes to be drawn around the country in that manner this summer. He may fly it too high.

A St. Louis college sold a lot of old and worthless books for \$300, and two months later bought them back from an old-book store as valuable relics and worth the \$300 asked.

A Kentuckian who won \$3,000 on a horse race figured up his old debts and found he would have just \$23 left after paying them. He therefore skipped the country with the money.

Georgia has a woman lawyer and is bragging about it. Michigan has five or six, and, yet with a single exception, one scarcely ever sees the name of one in print—even in court records.

A Connecticut man threw a lot of mud into a neighbor's well, and the neighbor sought for and got a warrant charging him with "common corruption." The case didn't hold, however.

"This is the way we do it," explained a cowboy in a New York saloon as he grabbed for his hip-pocket. The revolver came out, fell on the floor, and a bullet plowed into the cowboy's leg.

A Chicago woman makes more money out of lettuce and radishes than any common farmer in Illinois out of general crops, and one who raises nothing but mushrooms banked \$3,000 last year.

"While the rich roll in their carriages we struggle for bread!" howled a Chicago Anarchist. A reporter looked him up and found that he was worth \$5,000 and lending money at forty per cent interest.

St. Louis offers to back her popular preacher against anything in Chicago for points to the amount of \$5,000 and articles of agreement have been drawn up and are ready to be signed and forwarded.

Gen. Wade Hampton says he expected to be killed in every fight he went into, and he was in 134 of them. If he had happened not to expect in any one of them he probably would have been popped over.

A Boston sporting editor says that John L. Sullivan will never enter the ring again for a fight in earnest. Whiskey and Charley Mitchell have taken all the sand out of the big fellow, and he will take a snub from everybody.

The women of Forham, N. Y., have opened a place where one can get a cup of coffee and a sandwich for a nickel, and yet there is more kicking from the patrons than at the depot, where they charge a quarter for the same.

California real estate has shrunk fifty per cent, in a year, and yet they are finding customers for tracts of swamps at \$30,000 an acre. They guarantee that the buyer can raise \$6,000 worth of onions to the acre every year.

Of the men who struck the "Q" Road seven have committed suicide from despondency, and scores of others will not be able to work out of debt for some time. Many of the engineers who had homes partly paid for have lost them.

"The way to get our rights," said a Chicago Anarchist the other Sunday, "is to kill, burn and destroy. No one worth over \$5,000 should be allowed to live in this country. We must weed 'em out. We are here to save the country."

An Oregon Sunday school teacher propounded a question which only one boy in the class could answer, and one of those who failed laid for him and walked him on his way home. In view of this Sunday fishing can't be so very bad.

A Chicago police justice has made a funny legal blunder. He has built a fine house on another man's lot, and the man will neither buy it nor let him remove it. The surveyor got the wrong line, and the owner of the property wasn't saying a word.

MIND AS A FACTOR IN DISEASE.

Death from a Broken Heart—The Woman Who Thought She Swallowed a Pin.

A Journal reporter and one of the leading physicians of Indianapolis were recently talking about the mind as a factor in disease when the latter said: "It is a powerful factor. No good physician neglects to note the mental condition of his patient in his diagnosis. If he did he would be overlooking one of the most important things in the case."

"Let me tell you one or two incidents that have come under my observation to illustrate the effect of the mind over the body. One of these was very sad, the other exceedingly ludicrous. Some time ago there was a lady and gentleman spending the winter here in the city. Just previous to their coming here they had lost their only children—a grown son and a grown daughter—in a skating disaster at St. Louis, the ice in the river having broken and the couple having been drowned before assistance could reach them. Well, of course, this was a great blow to the fond parents; they were almost overcome with grief at the sad event, and the result of it was—as it is in every case of the kind—they clung to each other with a love and affection they had never known before. These people came to Indianapolis to spend the winter after this trouble, and while here the husband was taken with typhoid fever, and in spite of all that could be done for him he died. Several days before his death it was known that he could not recover, and he and his wife talked over the future with the same composure that other persons would talk over a brief separation. She hardly shed a tear, seeming utterly resigned to what was coming. As I said, the man died, his funeral was held, and his wife sat by his coffin without the slightest show of grief. Spectators were astonished. Under the circumstances they looked for her to be completely prostrated. After the funeral she said to me that she would soon follow, that it was only a temporary separation. Well, sir, that woman lost her appetite, refused to eat, grew weaker and weaker, and in one week from her husband's funeral here was held in the same room."

"How do you account for this; was there no cause of any kind?"

"I am sure that her whole mind and soul were centered on the one thing until the thought absolutely withdrew all power from the body to discharge its functions and the result was she died—a real case of what has been poetically described as death from a broken heart."

"What of the other case?"

"It was very different from this, yet it illustrates the power of the mind over the body no less forcibly. Some time ago a very intellectual and highly-accomplished young lady here in the city, holding a pin in her mouth, swallowed it, or, as she thought, swallowed it. The thought of what she had done, the very idea of that pin being in her stomach, threw her instantly into the most violent spasms and convulsions. I was summoned to see her, and found her in a very critical condition, cold sweat all over her body, convulsions following convulsion, and altogether in an alarming situation to her friends. Here's the funny circumstance: The young lady wore false teeth, and in one of her convulsions threw them out on the floor, and the pin, which had all the time been sticking up behind the plate, fell down with them. Everybody, of course, roared with laughter, and the young lady was well as quickly as she had been taken ill."

DETECTIVES AT WEDDINGS.

Their Usefulness Shown by a Recent Parisian Wedding—Present Robbery.

At a wedding on Saturday in a fashionable New York residence a Graphic representative saw two of Inspector Byrner's men and two more from the Wilkinson agency. The four were in full dress suits, gloved, patent-leathered, and with button-hole bouquets. No one could have distinguished them from the crowd of fashionable guests. They were never together, but some one of the four was continually present in the room where the presents of the bride were spread out for the delatation and delight of her friends.

"Is this usual?" whispered the reporter to the sharp-eyed, mild-faced man from Wilkinson's.

"I should say so," was the reply. "If some guard were not kept over those articles they would be liable to disappear very promptly. The last police story from Paris would show just how necessary this supervision is. Shall I tell it to you?"

"The daughter of the Marquis de Vanierre was married in the hotel of Baron de Wendel, her uncle, with a reception which all fashionable Paris attended. The reception was an open one, and the hundreds present thronged the second salon in which the wedding presents were exhibited. A high Catholic dignitary, Mgr. Fava, having been announced the throng crowded into the first salon to see him.

"After the commotion caused by the arrival of the prelate subsided one of the ladies of the house returned to the second salon for the purpose of showing the presents to a newly-arrived friend. The splendid diamond necklace, the most beautiful and costly of the exhibits, was gone. The loss was soon buzzed through the assemblage and a cold silence fell upon the guests. People looked at each other half in amazement and half in suspicion. All were in perplexity and confusion, for among those present were many whose faces were familiar by reason of their being seen in many like gatherings, but whose names and position in society were little known. In the suspense there was some talk of closing the doors and keeping the people together until the advent of the police. Some suggested thorough search, but nothing of the sort was attempted. The Marquis de Vanierre and Baron de Wendel, however, stood at the hall door and scrutinized each departing guest. Nothing suspicious having been developed, the police were sent into the second salon to investigate, but they discovered nothing except some reason to conclude that the necklace and its pendants were too large to have been taken away by a man unless he wore a greatcoat while perpetrating the theft. No man so attired was admitted to the second salon, therefore they concluded that the jewel was stolen by a woman, who hid it among her voluminous skirts and passed unnoticed amid the throng.

The police have made no progress since in elucidating the crime further than to surmise that it was perpetrated by three English women, who were seen loitering at the door when the wedding party arrived from the church and the reception began. They were sufficiently well attired to be admitted without challenge, and made the most of their opportunities when the crowd deserted the second salon for a sight of the distinguished prelate. If the host had taken the precaution that American gentlemen take and employed detectives to watch the jewels the loss could not have occurred."

"I'm on the inside track," said a pony of beer as it went galloping down a man's throat—New York Journal.

Plymouth in Brief.

Plymouth is a village of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, twenty-two miles from Detroit—with two railroads, Detroit, Lansing & Northern and Flint & Pere Marquette—beautiful for situation—healthful in location—good schools and churches—land plenty and cheap for residences or for manufactures—a prime newspaper—and a fine farming country on all sides. Persons seeking for homes or manufacturing advantages cannot do better than look this ground over. For particulars, write editor of this paper or any prominent citizen of the place. Subscribers will please send marked copies of this notice to their friends.

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. Sold in fifty cents and \$1.00 bottles by leading druggists.

New Advertisements.

The attention of our readers is directed to the following new and changed advertisements: G. A. Starkweather & Co., first page. C. L. Wilcox, eighth page.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at J. H. Boylan's Drug Store.

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, acid flatulency, indigestion, constipation or colic, 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., 363 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargains in Real Estate.

For particulars concerning any of the following bargains, call on or address J. H. STEERS, Plymouth.

BARGAIN NO. 1. Farm for sale; 30 acres, 3/4 miles from Plymouth; house, barn, orchard, good well; excellent location, short distance from school house. Unable to work it is the reason for wishing to sell. Price \$1,400, part down.

BARGAIN NO. 2. Six acres land, 4/5 rods on the B road and 24 rods deep, 1 1/2 miles from Plymouth good house, barn and other outbuildings; in excellent condition. Plenty of good fruit; good "drive" well, which never fails; beautiful place. Price \$1,800, with very easy terms.

BARGAIN NO. 3. Only 2 1/2 miles from Plymouth on best road; 2 1/2 acres fine garden land; 60 trees choicest apples and cherries. House has 10 rooms and splendid large cellar; rooms newly papered walls and ceilings, and well painted throughout; everything convenient and in perfect repair; double floors; weights and pulleys in windows etc.; 20 rods from good school; 10 rods from post office, church public hall and store. Splendid well of never failing pure water and a very large stone cistern. First-class neighborhood and the most desirable place of its size within ten miles. Title perfect; no encumbrance; easy terms. Buildings all new or equivalent to new. Will be sold dirt cheap.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss. At a session of the Probate court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Plymouth, on the second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight: Present, Cornelius J. Reilly, Acting Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of REUBEN S. DUFFEE, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary Duffee, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to George A. Starkweather or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the seventh day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne.

CORNELIUS J. REILLY, Judge of the Circuit court, for said county of Wayne and Acting Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of John W. Dodge, deceased. We the undersigned, having been appointed by the probate court for the county of Wayne, state of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of C. W. Valentine, in the village of Plymouth, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1893, and on Thursday, the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the 17th day of July, A. D. 1893, were allowed by said court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

WILLIAM H. HOYT, WILLIAM N. WHEATLY, Commissioners. Dated July 13, 1893. 45-63

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.

E. W. BEAM, Plymouth, Mich.

FOR SALE!

I have several pieces of good property in Wayne for sale on very easy terms. A 1/2 acre of good street lined corner, graded, etc., which, with about 1/2 acre, very desirable. The property now occupied by the Wayne County Jail. The vacant lot west of the Jail office. The best lot north of the Jail office. Also the property owned by Central Hall. Plenty of time given if desired. Want to sell because I am unable to look after them. J. H. STEERS, Plymouth, Mich.

Plymouth National Bank.

T. C. SHERWOOD, President. L. D. SHEARER, Vice President. DIRECTORS: T. C. Sherwood, L. D. Shearer, E. C. Leach, L. C. Hoogh, E. F. St. John, O. R. Patterson, William Geer, J. H. Starkweather, S. J. Springer, I. N. Wilcox, L. H. Baggett, Geo. Van Schick, Alfred D. Lyndon.

Three per cent. interest paid on demand certificates.

YOU WILL FIND!

—All the— Latest - Newspapers, and Periodicals, Pocket Libraries, Books, Stationery, Etc., At the Postoffice News Depot, PLYMOUTH.

Subscriptions taken for any Publication.

Agents for the Pacific Steam Laundry, of Detroit. W. J. BURBOW, Proprietor.

The Homliest Person!

IN MICHIGAN, As well as the Handsome can get a FINE PORTRAIT!

If photographed at our Studio. INSPECT OUR WORK!

And you will be convinced that it is Second to None in Excellence!

We Invite Criticism. We Defy Competition. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Gibson & Brown,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, NORTHVILLE. TO MY OLD PATRONS!

And as many new ones as will give me a call I am located at the

D. L. & N. Elevator,

PLYMOUTH, MICH., And prepared to pay the

Highest Market Price!

—FOR— ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, —AND—

Salt, Lime, Buffalo Cement,

Portland Cement, Calcined Plaster, and Hair, —AT—

BOTTOM PRICES,

Also, Agent for J. J. LANGDON'S CELEBRATED

BLACK DIAMOND COAL.

The Best Coal ever Brought to This Market, the same as I sold last year. Give me a call and I will please you. B. POOLE.

Health is Wealth!

DR. W. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Etc., of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to poverty, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spinal weakness caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by C. A. Placquet, Red Front Drug Store, 300 Agents, Plymouth, Mich.

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The Plymouth Mail.

J. E. Quinn, Publisher.

WYOMING.

Mrs. BETSY AVERILL, of Connecticut, who has just celebrated her 101st birthday, reads without glasses.

Mrs. SARAH ROTHSCHILD, of Chicago, celebrated her 100th birthday by dancing a minuet the other day.

CHARLES H. HACKLEY, a millionaire lumber man of Muskegon, Mich., has given \$100,000 to the public library of that city.

Mrs. FAIR, of California, prefers her own palace-car and cook to the best hotel between New York and San Francisco.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL is an enthusiastic lover of science. Engineering is the branch to which he devotes most attention.

Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD repudiates the etiquette which demands that a lady should bow to a gentleman before he can presume to bow.

The splendid monument to Maria Theresa, lately dedicated at Vienna, is by far the finest and most costly work of the kind in the Empire.

The wife of Senator Palmer has set the fashion at Washington of holding Sunday evening parties which are entertained with sacred music.

Mrs. LANGTRY has invested \$19,500 in real estate in New York. She takes as security two assignments of mortgages from Frederick Middlebrook.

Mrs. SENATOR HAWLEY says that no woman should adopt the profession of a nurse unless she feels that she is especially fitted for the occupation.

Ex-Gov. BERRY, of New Hampshire, who is now in his ninety-second year, organized the first temperance society in that State at Hebron, sixty-two years ago.

JENNIE JUNE began her career by writing for the newspapers, and she has worked in every department of a newspaper office except the composing room.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY's first versifying was a valentine of four lines, "when," as he describes it, "I was just big enough to reach the top of the table where I wrote."

A FRENCH writer classes all women by the size of their thumbs. Those with large thumbs are said to be more likely to possess native intelligence, while the small thumbs indicate feeling.

AMONG the descendants of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, fifth son of Edward III., was Stephen J. Penny, who was not many years ago sexton at St. George, Hanover Square, London.

Mrs. MARIE ROZE will give a concert tour through the United States next season, beginning in the autumn and closing in the early half at San Francisco, whence she will sail for Australia.

"T. LOADSTONE," the lady florist of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales, is about to start a school of horticulture for gentlewomen as a means of livelihood, as well as to gratify a pleasant, healthful hobby.

Mrs. TANASOUEK has ended her season and will go to the Black Forest, Germany, for the summer. It is now stated that she will spend next season in a tour of Canada, instead of South America, as heretofore determined.

MARSHALL FIELD, the Chicago dry goods merchant, has a fortune of \$30,000,000. He is the most successful dealer in dry goods in this country since the days of A. T. Stewart. His old partner, L. Z. Leiter, who now lives in Washington, is worth \$10,000,000.

AMONG the lineal descendants of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent and a 13th son of Edward I., occur a butcher and a toll gatherer; the first a Joseph Smith, of Halesowen, the latter a George Wilmont, a keeper of the turnpike gate at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley.

SENATOR STANFORD has expressed his intention that his California University shall be especially devoted to inculcating temperance ideas into the minds of the youth of California, where, he thinks, there are more men engaged in the liquor traffic than in tilling the soil.

THE MILLS BILL PASSED.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL FOR TARIFF REFORM.

Synopsis of Mills' Final Speech for the Measure.

Epitome of Washington News.
Saturday July 31 was the date fixed upon for the vote on the Mills bill, which has been under debate for so many weeks. A great crowd gathered to listen to the final speech of the author of the bill, who proceeded to address the house, beginning by stating the condition of the finances of the government, placing the surplus at \$129,000,000. This, he said, should arrest the attention of the country. It represented unnecessary taxation drawn from the people. It was taxation levied upon the product of labor. It was an iniquity. This enormous amount of money was constantly lowering prices and piling an enormous load on labor and increasing the benefits of privileged classes. The majority had attempted to bring before the house a bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the inflow of money into the treasury. By amendments made in committee of the whole the relative rate of duty had been placed at \$22.99 on \$100. This moderate bill had been met by a storm of denunciation and characterized as a free trade measure. Was \$22.99 on \$100 free trade? What state had a 5 per cent rate of taxation? In the majority of the states it did not exceed 3 per cent. The tariff of 1846 had been spoken of as a free trade tariff.

Mr. Mills then took up the bill in detail beginning with the chemical schedule where the rate of duty had been reduced from \$22.57 to \$23.17. On earthen and crockeryware the reduction had been 77 in the \$100. They called that free trade. If \$50 on the \$100 was free trade, in God's name what was protection. Sugar showed next to the largest reduction in the bill, larger than in hemp, jute, iron and in everything except wool. Yet the bill had been called a sectional measure. To get \$6,000,000 of protection on sugar the government had to collect \$58,000,000 of tariff duties. In provisions the reduction was 31 in 100; more free trade. It was less than 1 in 100 on cotton goods. Was not that moderate? The duty still remaining at \$39.07. In wools and woollens the reduction was 20 on the hundred, and most of that had been caused by placing wool on the free list. The manufacturer would get free wool and 40 per cent protection, or 5 per cent more than he now got. And still they said the bill was a free trade measure. Articles amounting to \$300,000,000 had been placed on the free list, and \$3,900,000 of that was wool. Cotton had been the chief product of this country, yet the republican party had put it in the free list. And they were right. But when it was proposed to touch wool, the combination that made the protective tariff was struck, and they said, "You shall not touch it."

The next article on the free list was tinplate, \$5,700,000. Not a pound of it was produced in this country. The committee proposed to give this money to the consumers, yet their action was called free trade. If that was free trade, make the most of it. Salt was the next. Because a few people were interested in its manufacture the committee was stigmatized as free traders for putting it on the free list. Burlap was not made in this country. It had been placed on the free list. Hemp and jute made up \$1,700,000 of the free list. With all the milk that could be given this baby industry it had failed to grow. It was dying and must soon disappear. The republicans had used the same argument in favor of striking down the sugar industry. Opium paid \$468,000. It had been placed on the free list. Cotton ties and bristles (the latter produced in Russia) had also been placed on the free list. A food product, curranis, that concerned no laborer in this country, had been placed on the free list, yet the committee was taunted with being free traders. Wool grew on the sheep. There had been much sympathy expressed for sheep—the democratic party sympathized with men. It wanted cheap clothing for the poor. The republicans wanted the duty kept so high that neither wool nor products could be brought in. With a product of 800,000,000 pounds of wool and a need of 600,000,000 pounds, what were we going to do? The democrats proposed to let in wool free and let our workmen make it up into clothing. The bill was intended to benefit the condition and increase the wages of the laboring people. [Applause.] The government should not meddle with the people; they could take care of themselves. They were the most intelligent and best people in the world and could give employment to all of the laborers if congress would but let them alone. Why should we not have free raw material and have an opportunity to contest on equal terms with foreign manufacturers. We would have a fair field and an open fight. [Applause.] The democratic party intended to appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Mills referred to the suit of clothes produced by Mr. McKinley during his speech. He said that he had nothing to take back. He had inquired into it and had found that the \$10 suit had been protected to the amount of \$4.08. He had heard that that suit was to be photographed and used in the campaign. He wanted to photograph in the brain of every voter the fact that that \$10 suit was protected to the amount of \$4.08.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill and resulted—yeas 183, nays 149.
Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania, Greenman and Bliss of New York, (dems.) voted against the bill, and Mr. Fitch of New York and Mr. Nelson of Minnesota (reps.) voted for it. The four independent members also voted aye.
Of the Michigan delegation, Chitman, Fisher, Ford and Tarsney voted for the bill; Allen, Burrows, Brewer, Cutcheon, Seymour and O'Donnell recorded against it. Whiting failed to reach Washington in time to cast a vote.

The fourth report of the civil service commission shows that between Jan. 16, 1888, and June 30, 1888, 436 examinations were held in various parts of the country for the whole classified service; 18,935 men and 1,887 women were examined, and 9,210 men and 1,586 women passed successfully. The total percentage of failures was 54 per cent, men and 18.6 per cent, women. Of the successful applicants, 4,302 men and 130 women received appointments. It is a notable fact that since the enactment of the civil service law no women have been appointed from the following named states and territories: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. From each of the following states and territories but one woman has been appointed: Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Rhode Island. Of the total number of persons appointed to the classified department service since the approval of the civil service law in 1883, only 53 have been permanently removed. Of the 78 resignations, four were reinstated.

From Jan. 16, 1884, to June 30, 1887, 193 special pension examiners were appointed upon certification of the commission, 90 of whom were appointed before March 4, 1888. The total number of special pension exam-

iners named since March 4, 1888, was 18, and the number retained since. The number of "separations" from the classified custom service from Jan. 1, 1888, to June 30, 1888, was 69, of which number 46 were by removal, 18 by resignation and 45 by death. The number of "separations" from the classified postal service during the same period was 943, of which number 451 were by removal, 469 by resignation and 23 by death.

Of the appointments made during the period covered by this report, 20 were claimants of the right of preference in civil appointments accorded to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors; and this is about the total number of such claimants who, during the period referred to, passed examinations for the classified departmental service. Six of the 20 were appointed in the interior department. Among the concluding paragraphs of the report are the following: "The act entitled an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States has been in force now nearly four years and a half, a part of that time under the administration of one party and a part under that of another. That there has been accomplished in the execution of the law all that its most sanguine friends expected is not asserted, but without any degree of inexactness in statement it may be said that in the results of its execution is shown the wisdom of the principle of divorcing the subordinate officers of the government from politics and elections, and making continuance in office dependent not upon party service, but upon merit and good behavior. In this respect the law has produced results which are not extravagantly described as surprising.

"The demoralizing methods of the patronage system of appointments have been replaced, within the classified service, by the better methods of the law, under which the demands of common justice are complied with, that in so far as practicable, all citizens duly qualified shall be allowed equal opportunity, on grounds of personal fitness, for securing appointment and employment in the subordinate civil service.

"The patronage system is utterly at variance with the genius and spirit of our institutions, which will protect against the surrender to any party of the interests of the Nation, and refuse to consent that this government shall ever become what the patronage system developed into full fruition would make, a government of the office-holders by office-givers for office-seekers."

The report was prepared by commissioner Oberly and is signed by the three members of the commission, Mr. Lyman dissenting from the regulation of 1887 requiring the certification to the head of an office of the whole list of eligibles for promotion.

The president has vetoed a bill granting a pension to the widow of John Herbst, wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. The veto is based upon the fact that after being wounded Herbst deserted and enlisted in the rebel army, where he continued until he was captured in 1865. President Cleveland says he will take no part in granting a pension to a case where such an act of treachery is shown. Another veto refuses a pension to Thomas Shannon, who was injured by an explosion of powder at a fourth of July celebration in Texas.

The senate receded from its demand for the subsidy amendment to the civil service appropriation bill. Postmaster-General Dickinson's views in opposition to the amendment precipitated this action.

Senator Blair has introduced a bill declaring that hereafter no alien shall be admitted to naturalization until he shall have been a resident of the United States during the five years immediately preceding the application for naturalization papers, nor until he shall prove by two reputable witnesses that during these five years he has behaved as a person of good moral character, and shall also in the presence of the judge speak, read and write the English language with such intelligence and facility as to prove that he has the capacity to transact ordinary business in that language and by its use become well informed in the principles of the constitution and the duties of an American. No naturalized American, the bill provides, shall exercise the right of suffrage for one year after receiving his naturalization papers. Judges are forbidden to try more than twenty naturalization cases per day, and false swearing in such cases is declared to be sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the person's right to suffrage.

The bill providing for cheaper postage on fourth class matter has been favorably reported.

Senator Palmer has introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000 for a lighthouse and life-saving service on the middle ground below Belle Isle.

The house has passed the senate bill appropriating \$250,000 to aid state homes for disabled soldiers.

Cutcheon's bill providing for monthly pay for the army, has passed the house, and been favorably reported to the senate.

The senate, by a vote of 41 yeas to 21 nays, confirmed the nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be chief justice of the supreme court, on the 20th inst.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill was presented in the house the other morning. As agreed upon in conference the bill appropriates \$22,277,116—an increase of \$2,374,333 over the amount in the bill as it passed the house. The senate receded from its amendments striking out the appropriation for the purchase of the lock and dam on the Monongahela river.

A bill has been introduced in the house to tax the products of trusts.

Senators Palmer and Stockbridge voted against the confirmation of Melville W. Fuller as chief justice of the supreme court.

In submitting the fourth annual report of the civil service commission to congress, President Cleveland says: The people are to be congratulated upon the progress which has been made, and upon the firm, practical and sensible foundation upon which this reform now rests. With a continuation of the intelligent fidelity which has hitherto characterized the work of the commission, with a continuation and increase of the favor and liberality which have been evinced by the congress in the proper equipment of the commission for its work, with a firm but conservative and reasonable support of the reform by all its friends, and with the disappearance of opposition which must inevitably follow its better understanding, the execution of the civil service law cannot fail to ultimately answer the hopes in which it had its origin.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Lesson V, July 29, 1888.

THEME: THE TABERNACLE.—Ex. 40: 1-16.

1. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, 2. On the first day of the first month shalt thou set up the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation. 3. And thou shalt put therein the ark of the testimony, and cover the ark with the veil. 4. And thou shalt bring in the table and set in order the things that are to be set in order upon it; and thou shalt bring in the candlestick and light the lamps thereof. 5. And thou shalt set the altar of gold for the incense before the ark of the testimony, and put the hanging of the door to the tabernacle. 6. And thou shalt set the altar of the burnt offering before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation. 7. And thou shalt set the laver between the tent of the congregation and the altar, and shalt put water therein. 8. And thou shalt set up the court round about, and hang up the hanging at the court gate. 9. And thou shalt take the anointing oil, and anoint the tabernacle, and all that is therein, and shalt hallow it, and all the vessels thereof; and it shall be holy. 10. And thou shalt anoint the altar of the burnt offering, and all his vessels, and sanctify the altar; and it shall be an altar most holy. 11. And thou shalt anoint the laver and his foot, and sanctify it. 12. And thou shalt bring Aaron and his sons unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and wash them with water. 13. And thou shalt put upon Aaron the holy garments, and anoint him, and sanctify him; that he may minister unto me in the priest's office. 14. And thou shalt bring his sons, and clothe them with coats. 15. And thou shalt anoint them, as thou didst anoint their father, that they may minister unto me in the priest's office; for their anointing shall surely be an everlasting priesthood throughout their generations. 16. Thus did Moses, according to all that the Lord commanded him, so did he.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them.—Rev. 21:3.

The manufacture of materials and preparation for the tabernacle were continued during the autumn and winter and everything was ready for the celebration of the first anniversary of Israel's independence: April, 1490 B. C. There had been spinning and weaving, fashioning and polishing of woods, melting and moulding of gold and silver into various utensils, vases, hooks and rings, according to the pattern Moses had received. The lesson to-day is the divinely-given programme of Israel's new year's celebration: (1) The setting up of the tabernacle; (2) its dedication; (3) installation of priests.

THE TABERNACLE.

The tent, constructed after the pattern showed Moses in the Mount, is the most fully described of the three tabernacles mentioned in the Old Testament. The first one (the dwelling-place of Moses,) was placed at the edge of the Israelitish encampment for convenient transaction of public business (Ex. 33:7). The second was the Sinaiic tabernacle set up the first day of the first month in the second year after Israel left Egypt. The third was the Davidic tabernacle erected in Jerusalem by David for the reception of the ark.

The second tabernacle, the setting up of which is referred to in our lesson, is the one of greater prominence. Moses was commanded to have it constructed by voluntary contributions. It was so made, and of choicest materials. It accompanied Israel in all their migrations in the wilderness and in the conquest of Canaan; after which it remained stationary for long periods in various towns in Palestine. In the days of Solomon it was at Gibeon.

It exceeded in costliness and splendor the cathedrals of modern times, compared with the wealth of the people of that day. The frame-work consisted of perpendicular hard wood boards gilded, fixed into silver sockets and fastened by means of gold rings through which transverse bars were passed. Over the frame-work four coverings were spread, the first of fine texture dark blue, purple and scarlet into which representations of cherubim were woven. The second covering, somewhat larger, was of fine wool; the third was of red morocco and the fourth of a coarser, stronger leather, capable of resisting storm. The inside hanging or draping, with its rich colors and figures of cherubim, constituted a beautiful and costly tapestry, completely hiding the frame-work.

The entrance was towards the east and was closed by a curtain supported by four wooden columns overlaid with gold. The interior was divided into two rooms. The holy of holies (about 15 feet square) was separated from the sanctuary (30x15) by the cherubim woven curtain. The veil separating the holy of holies typified Christ's humanity which veiled the Deity. The tabernacle proper was surrounded by a court 150 feet long by 75 wide, which was enclosed by curtains suspended upon exquisitely finished columns. In the holy of holies stood the ark of the covenant. In the ark were the tables of the law, was the rod that budded, symbol of life from the dead: "I am the resurrection and the life."

In the sanctuary on the right was the table with the twelve loaves of shew-bread, to the left the table upon which rested the golden candle-stick, and between these was the altar of incense. In the court under the open sky was the altar of burnt offerings and between the altar and sanctuary the brazen laver.

Everything pertaining to the tabernacle pointed to Christ. It was intended forcibly to set forth the plan of redemption. It symbolized the abiding presence of God with his people and taught the way of access for sinful man. It symbolized the holiness of God, by the approach through the court to the holy place, thence to the holy of holies, where were the tables of the perfect law, and the mercy seat of perfect love. The ark of testimony. So called because the engraved law of God within was a testimony of his will and of his perfect character. The ark was made of acacia wood three feet and nine inches by one foot and three inches, its height also one foot three inches. The body, covered outside and in with gold, was surmounted by a top of solid gold called the mercy seat, and resting upon this were cherubim, golden figures with outstretched wings, a visible symbol of invisible Power. Gold bands wrought into leaves and flowers encircled the ark and two rods of acacia wood overlaid with gold passed through rings at the four corners, by which the ark was to be lifted. These were never to be removed. The law in the ark beneath the mercy seat taught that the centre of all is righteousness; the law must be in human hearts and written in human minds and exemplified in human lives. If the kingdom of God be realized, Over the law was the mercy seat, a symbol that humanity notwithstanding a broken law, was not left without hope. It also taught that through the mercy seat one may reach the perfection of righteousness. The mercy seat leads to right doing and protects from condemnation in failure to attain unto the ideal. All of this was reached after and beyond the altar of atoning sacrifice.

The table of shew bread placed at the north side of the holy place was made of the same choice wood, overlaid with gold,

and provided with golden rings at the corners and placed rods for carrying it. The table was furnished with two plates for bread, two vessels for frankincense and cups for wine (the drink offering which accompanied the most offering.) Upon the two plates were 12 loaves, six upon each, upon the top a sancer of frankincense. The bread was to be eaten by the priests at the end of the week, and the new bread brought fresh upon every Sabbath. It symbolized the need of the soul for wholesome nourishment: A table perpetually spread for humanity's spiritual necessities.

The golden candlestick had one straight central stem, with three curved on either side rising to uniform height (this, as also the table of shew bread was represented by carvings on the arch of Titus as spoils from the temple in the conquest of Jerusalem.) The stems and arms of the candlestick were ornamented with representations of almonds, the top lily holding a hemispherical lamp. A talent of pure gold was used in making the candlestick work; was estimated, aside from the skilled work at \$28,000 in value. The lamps (with a little spout at the side for the wick) were lighted at the time of the evening oblation and kept burning during the night, the center one burning night and day. There were no windows in the tabernacle and the priests as they ministered knew no night or day for they walked in the light of the candlestick, representing the light of God,—type of Christ the spiritual light of the world. The central light, too, was a type of Christ, and the branches, of his church. Only one lampstand (a common base) denoted that in multiplicity there is unity, the number seven indicating completeness. The lamp burning in the darkness testified to the fact that in God there is no darkness and that as vessels in the spiritual sanctuary men were to be pure like unto gold, and the light of their acts was to issue from right motives—sincerity everywhere.

The golden altar of incense. This was a foot and a half square and three feet high with a curved projection at each corner. This stood at the innermost end of the holy place just before the inner veil and here incense was burned morning and evening in a censer set upon the altar, the censer also being of gold. The burning incense from spices constituted a sweet odor, and in connection the people were accustomed to pray; thus prayers are spoken of as continually rising before God. This altar of prayer was reached by the light of the golden candlestick.

The altar of burnt offering, made of the same wood as the other furniture, was overlaid with bronze or copper, instead of gold, with ornamental work. It was seven and a half feet square, and four and one-half feet high. The burnished parts were two feet from the ground lest the base become tarnished. The interior was filled with earth smoothed on the top whereon was burned the sacrifices. It stood before the tabernacle to teach that access to the holy place (heaven) could be attained only by sacrifice. "The brazen laver" was a large copper vessel, standing upon a pedestal, filled with water for the use of the priests who washed their hands and feet every time they would enter within the tabernacle. (This laver was made from the surrendered mirrors of the women whose devotion counted it not sacrifice to dispense with the useful articles of the toilet.) The washing signified the moral cleanliness required of all who would come into the presence of God. Moses and Aaron washed in the appointed laver. However high the official position the law of purification is the same, none are exempt. Every man in the church should be characterized by external and internal purity. The office, however high, does not exempt from the law of cleanliness of heart and life.

The court of the tabernacle curtain enclosed, was 150 feet long and 75 wide. At the farther, or western end was the tabernacle proper. The screen around the court was of white linen suspended by hooks upon pillars of acacia wood seven and one-half feet high. The base stood in a socket of copper and the summits were overlaid with silver and connected by silver rods. The front entrance, (to the east, 50 feet wide) was supplied with a finer curtain embroidered with colors and gold. This white linen enclosure typified separation of God's people from the world, (gentiles were not to enter,) and the enclosures within typified progress in holiness until perfection was reached.

The dedication of the tabernacle was celebrated in the use of a fragrant compound of olive oil, myrrh, cinnamon, calamus and cassia, set apart for sacred uses. The teaching being that some things should be held sacred for religious purposes, some hours, some days, some places, some money, some talents.

As the material elements composing the sacred place had been set apart, so priests, representative men, were to be consecrated to leadership in spiritual concerns. Heretofore the head of every house had been its patriarch or priest, now men divinely called were to hold this position. They were to be washed (bathing the entire person), for he who would acceptably approach God must be pure "by the washing of regeneration and the sanctification of the Holy Spirit." Garments were to be fresh and clean: white linen reaching from the neck to the feet, embroidered with colors and gold.

And thou shalt anoint them, setting them apart for holy special service of God. They were to perform the necessary work of the tabernacle and lead the people in the regular daily and weekly devotions, teaching them the statutes of the Lord.

To be an everlasting priesthood—that is there should be continuous succession from generation to generation until He, to whom all forms and ceremonies pointed, should come. The Old Testament gives pictures. The New Testament presents realities.

A Family's Ghostly Treasures.
Seventen years ago a son of J. L. Scott died, writes a Kentucky correspondent. The family then resided near Portsmouth, but being about to move away decided to keep the body, which was embalmed with a preparation invented by Mr. Scott. For some reason when the new home was reached the body was not buried, and when two years later a second child died, it was also embalmed and kept above ground. In these seventeen years the family have moved a number of times, and always carrying their dead with them. The bodies were carefully confined and sacredly protected. Few of their neighbors knew of the ghostly treasures in their house. Recently the Scotts went to Rome, when a month ago a third child died, and the body was embalmed as usual. The Scotts having resolved to permanently reside at Rome, it was decided to bury the three corpses, which was done at Sandy Springs cemetery, an immense crowd being present to witness the curious spectacle. The bodies were very much like Egyptian mummies in appearance. The Scotts are not considered eccentric or peculiar in any way.

This span of life was lent for lofty duties, not for selfishness; not to be whiled away in senseless dreams, but to improve ourselves and serve mankind.—Sir Arch. by De Vere.

AN AWFUL PLOT REVEALED.

A Conspiracy Having for Its Object the Murder of Officials.

An Informer Frustrates the Plan. By the bold, timely action Inspector Bonfield of the Chicago police force, on the morning of the 17th inst., probably saved the lives of himself and Judges Gary and Grinnell. In a small frame house in the vicinity of Ashland-ave. and Thirty-third-st. were found 10 dynamite bombs, a revolver and a knife, and as the owner of the articles stepped to the sidewalk he was arrested by Bonfield in person and taken to the police station. Two other arrests were made later. When questioned as to what the prisoners intended to do, Inspector Bonfield confined himself to saying:

There was a conspiracy of long standing and it was about to be put into execution. They intended to use the dynamite on Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and myself.

The chief prisoner is an old-time anarchist, and was prominent in the schemes of Haymarket times.

Before making the first arrest Bonfield had the house surrounded by officers. Just as daylight was breaking the inspector was joined in the vicinity by a stranger, and a few moments later a man emerged from the house. The stranger nudged Bonfield and the officer closed on the man. He made a desperate fight, but was quickly overpowered and placed in charge of two of the officers. Bonfield and the other officers then searched the house, finding an even dozen dynamite cartridges, a large revolver and a dagger. Some bundles of letters and other papers which were taken by the police were taken care of. At 3016 Quinn street two other arrests were made.

Inspector Bonfield is reported to have said privately that the plot was a well arranged one. About 20 determined murderers were in the conspiracy, and they were, at a certain hour after midnight on the 17th to be at the homes of Grinnell, Gary, Bonfield, Frank Walker, Gen. Stilles and others prominent in the prosecution of the anarchists. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses of these, and the powerful explosive was to be touched off simultaneously. The board of trade was to be blown to the sky at the same time, and a wholesale reign of terror inaugurated.

Mrs. Albert R. Parsons, the widow of one of the executed anarchists, was seen by a reporter and told of the arrests. When asked if she knew anything about the matter, she became highly excited, and stated that if there was any conspiracy it had been hatched up by the police. "They haven't murdered any anarchists," she said, "since November last, and they are thirsting for more blood. I don't believe there was a conspiracy only in the devilish imagination of Bonfield and his minions." She grew more excited as she went on and finally said: "If Grinnell and Gary are not killed very soon I will kill them myself, and you can rest assured I will not make a blotch of it." Pointing to her 10-year-old son, she continued: "What do you suppose I am raising him for? I shall teach him that his father was murdered and by whom, and those red-handed butchers had better look out."

MANY KILLED.

Bridges, Houses and Railway Property Washed Away.

A terrific rainstorm prevailed in Wheeling, W. Va., July 10, flooding cellars along Main street and distributing debris from the hillsides on many thoroughfares, rendering them impassable. While a number of people were standing on one of the bridges of the Baltimore & Ohio spanning Wheeling river, it gave way, precipitating twenty to thirty persons into the river. Eight persons were rescued, but it is feared that ten to twenty persons have perished. At Caldwell's Run, in the lower end of the city, four dwellings were swept away by the flood and eleven persons drowned.

The Baltimore & Ohio wooden bridge at Main street was swept away with from twenty to thirty people on it. Of these 10 are known to be saved. The river rose three feet in 50 minutes.

Out on the National road the trains, coal chutes, houses and all are gone. The Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad was swept away for miles, and the roads covered six feet with water. Over the river the ruin is even worse. The storm lasted less than an hour, flooding the streets from house to house. The Western Union telegraph office had a foot of water on the floor, J. W. Hunter's spice mill, two feet, and other buildings on Main and Market streets as much. Wagons in the valley of Wheeling creek were buried beneath the mud. The Chaplaine street and Hoff street bridges are both gone and Wood street bridge is impassable. Nine persons living on Caldwell's Run are known to be drowned and six houses are gone.

The Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis road is badly washed out at places, and at others covered a foot deep. The Ohio river trestle at the creek is gone, and sewers have burst in several places. Roads are washed out so as to be impassable.

A substantial bridge on the suburban Elm Grove motor line at Leatherwood was washed away. The loss in the city will reach \$50,000 and the damage to crops in the country is incalculable. The ruin wrought by the cloud burst out of town is awful, and can only be ascertained definitely when the means of communication are restored.

A man named Keltz was washed away at Bogg's Run and he and his horse drowned. Four lives are lost at Elm Grove, five miles east, said to be Herman Stanzell, his mother and two children.

Death of E. F. Roe.

Rev. E. P. Roe, the well known author, died suddenly at his home in Newburg, N. Y., on the 20th inst.

Edward Payson Roe was born at New Windsor, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson river, in 1838. He studied for the ministry at Williams college, and after spending a year at Auburn theological seminary, he, in 1862, became chaplain of the second New York or Harris light cavalry. In 1864 he took part in the raid on Richmond in which Col. Ulrich Dahlgreen was killed. Later he was appointed by president Lincoln one of the chaplains of the hospitals at Fortress Monroe. When the slavery strife terminated he was chosen and accepted the office of pastor of the Presbyterian church at Harkersburg, N. Y. His first story, "Barriers Burned Away," was published in 1872, and it once became popular. Two years later he returned to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and from that time has devoted himself wholly to literature. Several of his books have been reproduced in Great Britain, and some have been translated into German, while one of his books, "Success with Small Fruits," an illustrated volume, has been translated into the French and Japanese languages. It is said that half a million of his books have been sold in the United States alone, the most successful being "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening of a Chestnut Burr," "Without a Home," and "What Can She Do?" His writings are pure in tone, and have exerted a refining influence wherever read.

Something To Fret About.

MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.

"Stephen," said Mrs. Wilson in a fretful tone, "don't you see the latch is off the front gate?"

"Yes," indifferently.

"Aren't you going to put it on?"

"Sometimes, maybe," and the boy continued his absorbing occupation of licking the flies from the window-pane.

"I never saw anything like it," fretted Mrs. Wilson as she left the room. "The children are all alike. They do nothing but worry me to death all the time, and they don't seem to care one cent."

This appeal did not have the slightest effect upon the mighty hunter of the flies.

Miss Renier rocked herself to and fro in a great state of perturbation. She did despise "old maid aunts who interwined with their nieces and nephews," but it was hard work to hold her peace now. Finally human nature could endure it no longer and she said:

"Aren't you going to fix that gate for your mother, Stephen?"

"Not if I know myself, at least not just now."

"Why not?" she demanded, rather sternly.

"I'm going to leave her something to fret about. She worries and frets to about everything that it does me good to see something really worth it all."

"I don't think that's exactly the way for a boy of seventeen to talk of his mother."

"No, perhaps not, aunt Ellen, but let me tell you one thing, and that is, that a boy of seventeen sees a parent's faults as well as anybody. There comes a time in everybody's life when he begins to gauge his parents as man and woman. His affection for them does not change, but he sees their faults, as he sees those of the rest of humanity. All my childhood our household was uncomfortable, and I never knew exactly why, although I felt the difference between my home and that of some other boys I know. You've never been here before, but you'll see. You'll find out what I found out, that the whole discomfort rises from mother's being in a fretful disposition—day in, day out—morning, noon and night. I can just tell you—Mrs. Wilson's entrance put an end to the conference."

"Just look at that carpet," she exclaimed, the same fretful frown on her face, "all the corners turned up. I never saw anything like it. I suppose Stephen kicked it up. You may be thankful, Ellen, you never married and had any boys. They are enough to drive anybody distracted. Where is he now?"

"I really don't know; perhaps he has gone to mend the gate."

"I suppose he has, just as I wanted him to go on an errand; he's never on hand at the right moment. Stephen! Stephen," she called, in rasping tones.

"Well?" Came from the distance.

"I want you to go on an errand."

"Can't I fix the gate. I have just got all the things out and it will take so long to put them all back again? It won't take me a minute to fix the gate," called Stephen in reply.

"No! You must go now. Good gracious! I never saw a boy take so long to put away a few tools. What have you been doing?" No reply.

"What have you been doing?" in a louder tone.

"You know perfectly well," fired up the boy, "that father always makes me put the tools away exactly so in the chest, and it takes a good while."

"Well now you can go down to the store, and get me the buttons for our shirts, and let me see if you can be as long about that—"

"Naturally Stephen, thus admonished, started out in anything but a pleasant temper.

"Now, Ellen," she said, "you've been here two days, and I just ask you, did you ever see such a disrespectful, indifferently boy as I have? I've done everything in the wide world for that boy. Wait, there's James! James, did you know the latch is off the gate?"

"Yes, wife," answered good-natured Mr. Wilson, easily.

"Did you get the flour? I wish I had told you to get a hundred pounds instead of fifty. We might just as well have had a hundred."

"I got a hundred, wife. It'll be up his afternoon."

"Since I've come to think of it, I think a hundred is to much; what made you get a hundred, James? I never saw such a thoughtless man. What am I going to do with a hundred of flour?"

"O, I'll fix a place for the other fifty."

"Yes, and have the mice eat it all up," in an injured tone. "No; I suppose I've got to go out in the pantry now, and spend half an hour finding a place for that flour," and she left the room. With a sigh Mr. Wilson seated himself to read the paper till dinner time. Soon Stephen appeared with the buttons which were received by his mother in an anything but gracious manner.

About three o'clock in the afternoon Cousin Ellen said to Mrs. Wilson: "Maria, I'll help you sew those buttons on Stephen's shirt any time you are ready."

"Oh, no, I don't mean to sew them on to-day. I only wanted the buttons so as to have them. What is the matter? What makes you look so funny?" as a curious expression flitted over Cousin Ellen's countenance.

"I don't feel particularly 'funny,' I do not know why I should look so—"

"Oh, pshaw! I didn't mean funny that way. I meant you had a very curious expression on your face."

Miss Renier hesitated. Should she tell this cousin of hers, whom she had not seen for so long, the truth? She decided that it would be the kindest thing to do.

"I suppose I looked as you say I did, because I was trying to fit together two parts of a story. Will you tell me just why you insisted on Stephen going for those buttons just when you did?"

"Certainly!" decidedly, the color mounting to her face. "He seems perfectly indifferent to pleasing me lately, and it's my private belief that he only started to fix that latch because he thought I wanted him to go. I've adopted the plan lately of having things done at once and then they're done. Everything he does for me he does unwillingly, so that he might as well do it first as last."

"You're all wrong—all wrong, depend upon it," and Mrs. Renier shook her head.

"You don't know anything about it, Cousin Ellen. You never had Stephen to deal with."

"No, but I've had men and women to deal with, and I can see very well where most of the trouble lies."

"I wish to goodness you'd tell me then. The way I work and slave for James and Stephen never was beaten, and they don't seem to try to please me one bit."

"Do you try to please them?"

"Try to please them!" in angry astonishment. "Don't I work my finger ends off for them?"

"I didn't ask you that. I asked you if you tried to please them."

"If you'll tell me what you mean (for it seems very ridiculous to me,) I'll try to answer."

Then Cousin Ellen talked a long time and told Maria just what she thought of her, but she told her very gently and kindly. Mrs. Wilson was more than astonished to see herself in this light; she, the abused one, creating all this disturbance? She didn't believe it. However, she promised Cousin Ellen she would try her way just to show her that all she, Maria, could do wouldn't make any difference.

At Cousin Ellen's suggestion, she went to the door to call Stephen to send him on an errand.

"Wait!" said Miss Renier, don't call him while you look like that. There, now, the wrinkles are gone, now call him gently and pleasantly."

Stephen looked up from his work with a start at the new tone in his mother's voice, but answered pleasantly in return: "Well, mother?"

"Can you go on an errand for me?"

"Can you wait about ten minutes, because I will be done then?"

"Not very well, I would a little rather that you should go at once."

"All right," and the nimble Stephen was off as soon as he could arrange matters in a shape to leave."

"O, well! that's only once," said Mrs. Wilson, in answer to a questioning look from Miss Renier. "He just happened to be in a good humor."

"Do you know why?" It was because you put him in one by addressing him pleasantly."

When Stephen returned rather later than he should have done, he said, "I was a good while, mother, but I saw some wild roses you like so much, and when I went to get them I fell into the brook."

"O dear! and got the silk all wet, I suppose," began Mrs. Wilson, fretfully, without a word of thanks for the thoughtfulness.

A hard, set look came over Stephen's face, where a moment before only penitence and affection shone.

"It's not worth while for you to get on one of your sulky fits, young man," began the mother in a threatening tone.

Throwing the undamaged silk into his mother's lap, Stephen rushed away,

being careful however, to slam the door after him as emphatically as possible.

"You see, Cousin Ellen," began Mrs. Wilson, plaintively, "it's just as I told you; that boy has a vile disposition. I'm sure he doesn't get it from me."

"No," thought Aunt Ellen to herself sarcastically, "I don't believe he does get it from you; for you surely have lost none of yours." This is what she thought, but aloud she said—nothing.

"What are you thinking about, Cousin Ellen?" asked Mrs. Wilson, after a while, uneasy and uncomfortable in the unbroken silence.

But before she had time to reply, James drove up with a hearty "Come on, Cousin Ellen. Get on your duds and drive to town with me."

Off she went glad of the respite, and through the long lanes and by the green fields her perturbed spirit found rest.

The discontented look had not worn off Mrs. Wilson's face when they returned. She opened her lips for some remark, but her husband anticipated her with:

"Wife, you haven't got that place fixed in my coat yet. I saw it hanging in the closet. I'll be bound you'll forget it. I want it Sunday, too."

Mrs. Wilson was too much amazed to reply, and her husband went off to the barn for once, without some fretful last word flung after him.

"There isn't enough sugar in my coffee, Maria," said he, as he sat at supper. "It is very strange that I can't have my coffee right! There, now, it's too sweet! I knew it would be so." Mrs. Wilson again had nothing to say, and Stephen stared at his father in open-mouthed astonishment.

Mrs. Wilson began to be anxious. Surely James was going to be sick, she thought. Never, in all the years of their life had she seen him like this. While poor Stephen thought to himself, that if father was going to be like that, too, the sooner he left for more comfortable quarters the better.

"Where are my slippers, Maria?" asked Mr. Wilson, in the same fretful tone.

"In the closet."

"Well, I should think you might get them for me when you know how dog-tired I am."

"Here they are, James," answered Mrs. Wilson, meekly, thoroughly subdued by her fear of James' prospective illness.

Those are my best ones, bring me my old ones since I've come to think of it, I'll take my best ones," he called after her, just as she had successfully made the change and was returning with the old ones.

After a weary evening, which Mr. Wilson spent in fretting; Mrs. Wilson, in subdued silence; Stephen, in setting out under the trees in the dark, whistling to himself in a dejected manner and wondering what was to be the outcome of it all; and Cousin Ellen in serenely knitting, while she put in a word here and there, not seeming to notice Mrs. Wilson's ill-humor. After three or four hours of this discomfort, the family found themselves preparing for bed.

Tap, tap, tap, came softly at midnight on Cousin Ellen's door, accompanied by a whisper "Cousin Ellen, may I come in?"

A cordial permission granted, the poor woman entered and flung herself on Cousin Ellen's bed, bursting into a flood of tears.

"What shall I do! What shall I do!" she sobbed.

"What is the matter, Maria?" asked Cousin Ellen, with as much solicitude as she could command for the occasion.

"O, Ellen I think James is losing his mind. He has just dropped asleep, and I slipped away to talk to you about it."

"Nonsense! losing his mind! Where do you see any evidence of that?"

"Didn't you hear the way he talked to-night?"

"Why, yes, of course I did. But what of that? He seemed to me very sane. What did he say that especially indicated insanity?"

"Why, he found fault so."

"Well, is that an evidence of insanity?"

"I should think so. He is usually so easy, and don't mind anything."

"I think you're mistaken there. I think he minds plenty of things, but he don't choose to say so. Do you think that every time you express disapproval of anything you are giving evidences of insanity?"

"Why, ah! of course not. But then, I'm differently constituted. I feel things so, and I can't help saying so."

If Cousin Ellen had spoken then she would have been so rude as to say "Boah!" But she held her peace a few moments.

"See here, Maria," she said, "I have but little patience with the people who

halter themselves, that they can't help speaking when things are unpleasant to them. Let me tell you that James knows when things are uncomfortable around him, quite as well as you do, and his not complaining all the time is not an evidence of want of feeling, but of good sense. I'm not going to say anything more. I don't believe in guests making themselves generally obnoxious. Go ask James what is the matter with him."

And Cousin Ellen knew by Maria's expressions the next morning at the breakfast table that she had not only asked him, but had been answered gently and wisely.

"Cousin Ellen," she burst out impetuously about 10 o'clock, as they sat in uncomfortable silence, sewing, (while Miss Renier wondered whether it was not just about time that her visit was ended) "I had made up my mind I wouldn't say a word more, I feel so mortified, but I just can't help it. I should burst if I didn't. I think if I talked the matter over with you we'd feel more comfortable all round. Aunt Ellen did not say much, but she said it well. After a moment's silence she concluded with, "Maria, there is one thing I did not mean to tell you, but I think I will. It will put the matter very clearly before you. Do you know the reason Stephen did not fix the gate yesterday? He told me that mother was always fretting about nothing, and he was determined to give her something to fret about."

Because I Love You.

"I can not bring you wealth," she said; "I can not bring you fame, or place Among the noted of the race; But I can love you."

"When trials come to test you, sweet, I can be sunlight to your feet; My kiss your precious lips shall greet. Because I love you."

"When daylight dies along the west You will come home to me to rest, And I shall sleep upon your breast. Because I love you."

"If sickness comes, beside your bed I will bend low with quiet tread, And pray God's blessing on your head. Because I love you."

"As dew clings to the violet, Making the fragrant chalice wet. So my life into yours is set. Because I love you."

"Only myself, my all, I bring; But count it, sweet, a precious thing To give my life an offering. Because I love you."

"I bow before no other shrine; If I go first across death's line I will return to claim your mine. Because I love you."

—Sarah K. Bolton, in Home Journal.

An Average Cook.

"How do you like housekeeping, my dear?" inquired Mrs. Matron of Mrs. Newlywed.

"Oh, it's just lovely! Charley thinks it's delightful! It's such a pleasant change, he says, from boarding-house fare, and he just raves over my cooking. I love to plan and prepare our little meals. Do stay for tea. You really must. It won't inconvenience me in the least. All I'll have to do will be to lay another plate. I have everything all ready and will only have to speak to our girl and tell her there is to be one extra."

And when she spoke to the girl she said:

"Run around to the baker's and get a dozen fresh rolls, a pound of assorted cake, and some lady-fingers. And stop at the grocer's and get some canned beef; and get some cold boiled tongue at the delicatessen store, and a jar of raspberry preserves and some tarts. I guess that'll be all we want but the tea—and you can make that."

—Tid-Bits.

Me and God.

In a country town not far from Boston there is a man who has been trying long and hard to get into some political office. His neighbors knew that what chiefly stood in his way was his opinionated and overbearing ignorance, but of course this point never dawned upon him.

At last, and chiefly through the intervention of a popular neighbor, he was made a justice of the peace. This was better than nothing, and it set him up accordingly. Still, the days went on, and nothing came in his way to afford him an opportunity to exercise his newly found power.

At last a rough-and-ready neighbor came in one day to testify in regard to something to which he had been a witness. He stalked in in his usual sullen manner, his hat on his head, and stood before the new Justice.

"Do you know you're going to be sworn, sir?" thundered the new official.

The sullen visitor nodded.

"Then off with your hat, sir!" roared the Justice. "Don't you know any better than to come into the presence of me and God with your hat on?"—Boston Record.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Quaint Old Town of Annapolis and Something About the Young Sea Dogs Who Are Anxious to emulate Perry, Porter, and Farragut.

One of the quaintest old towns in the United States is Annapolis, Md. The streets are crooked, the houses old, and irregularity and disorder exist everywhere. Did I say everywhere? Well, that's a mistake. There is one establishment exempt from the surrounding confusion and that is the naval academy.

Forty-three years ago congress passed a law establishing a naval school at Annapolis, to be located on land occupied by Fort Severn. The fact, by the way, still exists, but its days of battle are over. It is occasionally besieged, however, by young ladies from Baltimore and Washington, who, aided by the cadets, merrily dance on the smooth floor. At first the course of study at the academy was fixed at five years, the first and last being at Annapolis and the other three at sea. This, in 1850, was changed to a service of seven years, the first two and last two in school, the intermediate time being spent on the ocean. The present term calls for a service of six years, the first four being at the academy. Some years ago congress passed a law providing that commissions should be issued each year to the extent of existing vacancies in the navy only, the other graduates to be granted a year's sea pay (\$1,000) and an honorable discharge.

It is rather hard on this year's graduates. The class numbers twenty-two, one of the smallest in the record of the academy, and as there are only seven vacancies, fifteen accomplished but disconsolate young sea-dogs growl their discontent. Six years ago thirty-eight brilliant young gentlemen, anxious to emulate the example of Perry, Porter, and Farragut, answered to roll-call in this class. Seventy-six have fallen by the wayside, and of those remaining an ungrateful government relegates fifteen to private life.

The academy is most beautifully situated. The Chesapeake bay is on the east, the Severn river on the north, and south and west the grounds are protected by a high wall and a squad of marines. Woe to the unlucky cadet who attempts to "French" it. He is pretty sure to be captured, court-martialed, and dismissed. For the academic board believes that as the government can use but a few of the cadets it is a senseless and useless practice to graduate a large number. So they enforce the law literally and construe it strongly in favor of the highest requirements in every department of discipline.

The grounds and buildings at the academy are stocked with various relics, some of them of great interest. For instance, at the entrance to Educational hall stands a little iron cannon used by Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. It is an insignificant looking article of warfare and carries a ball weighing less than a pound. Under the boat-shed, down near the Severn, in the northwesterly part of the grounds, is a row-boat that has quite a romantic history. Some ten years ago the bark Mamora was wrecked in the Pacific ocean. The fifteen men comprising the crew took to this boat, the only one not stove in, and attempted to reach land. The second day a storm arose and four of the occupants were washed overboard. Three weeks later the boat was discovered by a United States man-of-war, and its only freight was a single corpse, and one dying sailor who survived only long enough to tell how, day by day, their numbers had been thinned, and the bodies of his comrades had been consigned to the deep. The boat, which was in a leaking condition, was taken aboard the government vessel and brought to be added to the naval museum.

Naval officers always make special efforts to be assigned to Annapolis. The pay is not as high as at sea, but the surroundings are pleasant and attractive. The government gives each officer a residence, and these dwellings, cozy, homelike, and adorned with souvenirs from many lands and the treasures of many seas, add to the academic grounds a tinge of homelife which is particularly enjoyable to the men who "go down to the sea in ships."

All the cadets are required to attend divine services on each Sabbath. The little rustic Episcopalian church, with old-fashioned seats and still older fashioned pictures on the walls, where services are held by the naval chaplain, draws most of the cadets within its fold. Here may be seen, not only the academic students of to-day, but, from time to time, many former students of the academy whose insignia of rank shows recognition of service, and many of whom have carved their names upon the pages of a grateful country's history.

It is very interesting to a stranger, but as one of the cadets remarked: "After a short time it gets monotonous, to us, at least."

The prayer-books in the chapel are frequently embellished with artistic off-hand and lead-pencil pictures by the cadets who have the volumes for the time being. Portraits of the chaplain predominate, portraits that that worthy gentleman and his friends would hardly recognize, and comments upon "Holy Joe," as persons are called in the navy, are numerous.

One disconsolate young gentleman, who had probably been served with his dismissal papers, pencilled the following equations on the fly-leaf of a hymnal: "Bone—Billie or Bust." "Gouge X Boot-Heel—Graduate." Translated into English this reads: "Study and you will fail or be expelled." "Cheat and bend down to the authorities and you are sure to graduate."—Chicago Times.

Centipedes and Prairie Runners.

Those who have made a study of the centipede say he never turns his mind to anything but mischief. He will crawl into a bed in the middle of the day and wait patiently until night, when the rightful owner crawls in, so he, the intruder, can improve his opportunity to get even with the human race, against whom he has a spite.

But man has a friend in the prairie runner, which is the name of a bird whose mission is life to supervise the centipede census. This bird has a fondness for centipedes as natural. If it were not for these industrious birds centipedes would be as plentiful as men who think they understand all about the tariff question. When a prairie runner discovers a centipede he takes the insect in his bill, and runs off with him. What the object of the bird is in running I cannot imagine, unless he, the bird, wants the centipede to admire the grace and swiftness of his motions. After giving the centipede a ride the prairie runner chomps and passes the insect with a sideways chewing-gum sort of motion through his bill, very much as a linen collar is passed through a patent clothes wringer. Then the centipede is pale and cold in death, and the prairie runner, which cannot be provided with a director lined with sheet iron, swallows the insect as wise. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is satisfactory to learn that Henry M. Stanley is alive and well somewhere in Africa, although his postal facilities are somewhat obstructed. —Free Press Journal.

A Superstitious Old Man.

"Old Pete Dempsey," as he is familiarly called, is a queer looking old man with a front-bitten expression of countenance, who enjoys considerable popularity in Austin, Texas, on account of his skill in predicting bad weather and in doctoring horses. Sam Handle is a comparative stranger in Austin, being a new arrival, who is skeptical about religious matters and is noted for the insulting candor with which he expresses his opinions. These two, with several others, were seated in the shade in front of a ivory stable discussing such matters of national importance as the dusty condition of the Austin boulevards, how the negroes were going to vote next election, etc., etc. Finally, the conversation drifted to Bob Ingersoll, spiritualism and kindred topics.

"Some folks," says old Pete, "believe in omens comin' true, and when I think of the many miraculous things I've seen I don't wonder they believe in 'em."

The stranger smiled scornfully and observed that there was one coincidence about omens which was very remarkable. Uncle Pete asked what particular coincidence that was.

"When I hear an ugly old man with a wart on his chin say that he believes in ghosts and the like, it is always a remarkable coincidence that it ain't long before he lands in the lunatic asylum. Behevin' in omens is a sure sign that softening of the brain has done set in."

As the stranger looked straight at old Pete, and as the latter had a wart about as big as a thimble on his chin, the remark savored of personality. However, old Pete did not resent it. He was as quiet as a bowl of clabber.

"Well," said the old man, "I don't suppose one omen amounts to much, but when there is a concatenation of two omens—I mean when one omen comes at perihelion with another omen, as we astronomers say; that is one omen charges a man in front and simultaneous-like a second omen charges him at the rear—then he is a gone coon."

"What sort of drivel is that, anyhow?" asked a stranger, with a sneer.

"Wall, I'll give yer an instance. About twenty years ago there was a man named Smackers stoppin' with me. He was as healthy a man as you ever see. He was eatin' his breakfast one Friday mornin'. He happened to knock over the salt-cellar. They concatenata, you see, and before night that man was dead."

"The listeners had become interested. 'Drop dead of heart disease?' asked one.

"No."

"What killed him, then?"

"The omens was the cause of it, but he fell off a scaffold and broke his neck."

"Couldn't that have happened on any other day?"

"No; that was the day set by the judge."

"What judge?"

"You see the unfortunate man was under sentence of death when he knocked over the salt. He was eatin' his last breakfast. I was the sheriff, and the day before I saw a rabbit run across the road and I knew—"

"You are a fraud," said the stranger, jumping to his feet. In less than five minutes Old Pete had mauled that stranger so that his own mother might have passed him on the street in the broad glare of the noonday sun and not recognized him. "Yes," observed Old Pete, calmly, as they removed the injured man to the nearest drug store, "I was afeared somethin' unpleasant was goin' to happen, for last night I dreamt about snakes, and that always means trouble."—Texas Siftings.

A Murderer's Pet.

For some time Deacons, the condemned murderer of Mrs. Sique, had had a companion in his cell. It was a mouse that he caught some weeks ago, and finally succeeded in taming and training. He had taught it to walk a tight-rope—a string stretched from his cell door to his hand—to sit upright on top of his ink bottle, to come at his call and to go through many other performances of which the ordinary mouse has not even the faintest conception. Deacons has always seemed fond and proud of his pet. It slept with him every night, making a warm nest for itself under the edge of his pillow, and was his constant companion. The bright-eyed little animal seemed to have entirely conquered its natural timidity so far as its master was concerned, and showed its fondness and gratitude for kindness in every way it could. For some time past Deacons has been trying to get another mouse, having planned to construct a miniature carriage and train the two to draw it. This idea had taken strong possession of his mind, and he talked constantly about it. But yesterday when the attendant entered his cell a dog belonging to Sheriff Hodgson followed him unobserved, and before he could be prevented had caught and instantly killed the little beast. Deacons' emotion was genuine and unstrained. Nothing that has occurred since his sentence seems to have moved him so much. He is still greatly disturbed, and every one about the jail sympathizes with him. —Rochester Democrat.

He Uses the Smaller Word.

Miss Ada: "How do you pronounce M-e-p-h-i-s-t-o-p-h-e-l-e-s, Mr. Smith?" Mr. Smith: "I never pronounce it. I simply mention his home address." —The Pitt.

"DEHOOFING" IN FRANCE.

How the Martyrized Feet of Fashionable Women Are Restored to a Decent Condition.

Since the high heel and pointed toe have had time to do their work the chiropodist is rising to as money-making a position as the American dentist. A Paris letter to London Truth. The women who operate in public baths for ladies have more work than they can attend to, and raising their fees according to the state of the pairs of feet which they are asked to attend to. The ordinary, old-fashioned treatment, requiring only the sharp knife and the pumice-stone, is still in vogue. But for the operation known as "dehoofing" the foot you may, with extras, get up from 10 to 30 francs. There are women who are able, when the fine world is in Paris, to make from £3 to £5 a day. The seaside season is even more lucrative, because feet are so much in view on the sands of marine bathing places, where it is permissible to paddle about in salt water long after the teens have been cleared.

Be it remembered that the high-heeled boot or shoe by throwing the whole weight of the body on the tightened-up toes deadens them and the rest of the foot and brings the whole member, so far as the distribution of muscular force and nervous vitality go, into much the same state as a horse's hoof. The dehoofing process begins with a warm bran of potato-starch foot-bath, followed by a quick plunge in cold water, after which there is a shampooing with eau de cologne or something else to help a reaction. Then there is a gymnastic pulling out and moving up and down and from side to side of individual toes, which reminds one of the piggy-wiggy game which nurses play with the pedal extremities of babies. The nurse, beginning with the great-toes and going on with the four others, says: "This pig went to market, and this pig stayed at home, and this pig ate bread and butter, and this pig ate none, and this little pig cried take me to mammy at home." The toes are manipulated and exercised separately until each is limber and lively. The sole of the foot is also enlivened thus: The patient leans with both hands on a pair of props and places the foot on a broad horsehair band, which works from side to side, then comes more hand-rubbing, this time with glycerine, followed by friction with small brushes and instruments like drawing stumps. The nails are carefully attended to, all dead and hard skin is carefully removed, and finally the ankle and insteps are put into gymnastic training. At the end of, say an hour, a pair of feet which have been martyred with high heels and pointed toes feel equal to dancing, jumping, or taking a long walk. They also look shapely and quite young. One wonders why they should be hidden with shoes and stockings, and whether skilled chiropody will not lead to a revival of sandals.

Built Over Ruins.

As the traveler walks on he perceives that his footsteps are not upon the original ground of Jerusalem, but upon a mass of super-imposed matter which has been strewn over the whole site. History enumerates seventeen captures of the Holy city, eleven of which were attended by sieges more or less destructive. After many of these events the houses then standing were razed to the earth. These were in time succeeded by new houses, which in their turn were overthrown at the next siege, and so on, each capture adding to the accumulation of rubbish. Thus the traveler learns that a compact layer of solid coating, from thirty to fifty feet in thickness, has been by degrees spread over the entire space. Even the valleys and ravines between the several hills on which the city was built have been so far filled up as to have partly lost their special character, as already mentioned. The Tyropheon brook is, perhaps the most particular instance. The traveler will have heard of this brook, or read of it in Josephus, as a landmark in the interior of the city, but he will not find it. Nevertheless it was so deep that at its exit from the city at Moriah the bridge span was more than 100 feet above its bed. Its course has been traced by the discovery of the arch and by deep excavation here and there which have exposed the bed now overlaid with ruins. —Palestine Illustrated.

Robert Asks Another Question.

"Who is that lady dressed in black, mamma?" asked Bobby, as he sat with his mother on a ferry boat. "That is a Sister of Charity, my boy," replied his mother. Bobby pondered deeply for a moment, and then he said, "Which is she, mamma, Faith or Hope?" —Harper's Bazar.

LYNN, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R. Time Table, Taking Effect July 15, 1888.

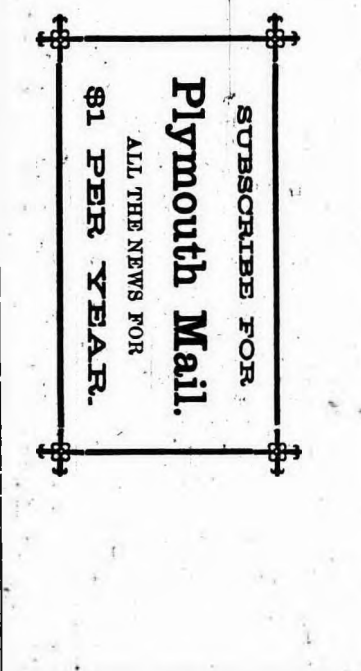
WEST.		EAST.	
DEPART.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
7:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
7:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
8:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
11:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
11:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	11:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
12:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.

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