

# Plymouth Mail.

VOL. 2 NO. 1

PLYMOUTH, MICH. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 53

## PLYMOUTH MAIL.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN.

Published Every Friday Evening.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,  
In Advance.

J. H. STEERS,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Office Taylor Block, opposite Postoffice, Main street.

Entered at the Postoffice at Plymouth, Michigan, as  
Second Class Mail Matter.

### WHAT THEY SAY.

**SEEK HIRE:** If you are not already taking the MAIL, send us 25 cents for three months, or 50 cents for six months trial. The paper will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada free of postage. If more convenient send us two or one cent postage stamps. Have it sent to your friends at a distance.

Buy the best Phoenix mills flour.

Go to the printing office for school blanks.

Miss Jesse Steers is visiting at Waterville, Ohio.

Dr. Kenning has planted a sign in front of his office door.

There will be a dance at Lapham's hall, on Thursday evening of the week of the fair.

The drawing of the gold watch at Gale's will take place Monday evening, Sept. 18, at eight o'clock.

The Record denies that the population of Northville is growing smaller, but on the contrary says that it is steadily increasing.

Reet Ford has purchased a farm near Plymouth, and will move there in a few days.—Romulus correspondence of Belleville Enterprise.

The South Lyon Picket says: "H. Dohmstreich and Chas. Tuttle, of Plymouth, were in town, Monday, looking up the prospects for a merchant tailoring establishment here.

Mrs. Jennie Leonard returned home last week from a visit at Grand Rapids. Wm. B. Ledyard, of that city, wishes to be remembered to his many acquaintances here, of whom he cherishes pleasant memories.

The detectives think they have a clue to the murder of policeman George Kimball, who was shot in Detroit one night nearly five years ago. Allen P. Little, who was a prisoner in the Indiana penitentiary is the party accused. A requisition was got out and Little brought to Detroit where he will have to answer to the charge.

Next Sunday, Sept. 16, both the Baptist and the Methodist pastors being away the Presbyterian church will doubtless be filled to overflowing. Taking advantage of the occasion the pastor will preach a special, "Sermon to Fathers," in the morning, and in the evening proposes to discuss the subject of "High License." Let those parents that are not accustomed to church going, not be afraid to turn out for once, and get some new ideas in regard to the position and responsibility of Fathers. Time of Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

There was a fakir working a crowd on the streets Wednesday night, for whom the fire alarm came very handy. He had been selling trinkets and giving back more than he got for them, and just then, while he had his hands full of bills, and the gapping crowd were expecting to get a dividend at least double their investment the fire bell rang, the steersers yelled fire with all their might, the crowd dispersed in a hurry, and the fakir pocketed his cash and started for the train just coming in. Fakirs don't strike it so rich often.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Detroit can be proud of Joseph L. Hudson and not make any mistake about it. In 1876 the clothing firm of R. Hudson & Son, one of the largest in Michigan, compromised with its creditors and paid sixty cents on the dollar. Not long after the failure the old gentleman died and Joseph L. Hudson, the son, carried the business forward as well as he could. He soon proved that there was the right business mettle in him. He gradually stood on solid ground again, and now after twelve years, has paid every dollar of the forty per cent. indebtedness—something over \$20,000—of the original firm. He has paid the interest money, too, on all the sums since the date of the failure, and gone to no end of trouble besides to seek the creditors out, east and west. He has just paid the last debt—that a poor widow in New York city, who was the last to be found—and returned to his home completely happy. No one would predict now that his business will not double in a year.—New York Press.

### BYRON POOLE.

HE TURNS UP AT SONORA, CALIFORNIA, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THREE WEEKS.

A Letter From a Stranger Makes His Whereabouts Known.

The many friends of Byron Poole, who left here on the 23d of August, will no doubt be pleased to hear from him. We give below a letter received by Mrs. Poole and written on two letter-heads bearing printed headings of the Yosemite House, Sonora, Cal., dated Sept. 2, 1888:

SONORA, CALIFORNIA, Sept. 2, 1888.

MRS. POOLE:

Excuse me for writing to you, but I came across your husband on the cars between Detroit and Chicago, and sat in the seat with him and he was out of his mind, could not tell where he lived or what his name was, but he had a ticket to Stockton, Cal., over the same road that I did, and I took it upon myself to take care of him; we had to stay in St. Paul over one day and I took him to a doctor, who said that it was the effects of smoking and gave me some medicine and he seemed better, but he was taken with a summer complaint and I thought he would die on my hands, but he got better and we came on, though once in a while he would ask if he wasn't ever going to get home, but could not tell where his home was. I could not get him to talk but little, and what he did say was wandering. When we got to Stockton I washed him up and I found an envelope with a Detroit circular in it, directed to B. Poole, Plymouth, Mich. I showed it to him and it seemed to bring him to, and he said that was where he loved, and I did not know what to do, for it would not do to start him home alone, so I concluded to bring him on with me as I am going east in about three weeks, and had taken so much care of him that he seemed almost like my father. I found \$200 in his pocket, but he did not seem to know anything about it. I can't give all the particulars, but he has been in bad shape. We got here last night, and this morning he got up and seemed to be all right, for he wanted to know where he was, and I told; he wanted to know how he came here and all about it. After I had told him where I came across him, he said that the last he remembered he was on Woodbridge street, Detroit, the rest was all a blank. I am not much of a letter writer or I could give you a better description of how he has been, but I think if he don't go to smoking he will be all right, although he has a good deal of trouble with his bowels, has griping and diarrhoea. You may think it strange my taking so much interest in a stranger, but it is for humanity sake. I have plenty of money, and have seen the time when a friend was worth more than gold, and I shall take care of Mr. Poole until he is all right. To-day he tells me that he lost considerable money in wheat options is what hurt him. He wants you or one of his girls to write to him when you receive this; if you write, direct to W. H. Clark, American Exchange Hotel, San Francisco, California. I shall be there in two or three weeks. You can put a letter in for him and write whatever you want to and I shall read it. If he is well enough he will write to-morrow. Please excuse my poor letter writing. Yours,

W. H. CLARK.

For the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The appalling ravages of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, has led The Detroit Journal to open a subscription for the sick and the 8,000 and over, who are officially reported to be without means of support, but yet who, by the rigid quarantine regulations, are hopelessly shut up in the plague stricken city. The Detroit Journal publishes from day to day the acknowledgment of all gifts sent, with the names and addresses of the donors, and the readers of this paper should liberally and quickly respond to the appeal by forwarding to The Detroit Journal their gifts, which may be sent by P. O. order or in postage stamps, small amounts being as acceptable as large. There is no doubt that our readers are willing and anxious to help, and have only waited for an opportunity. This opportunity is now supplied by The Detroit Journal. If more convenient money may be sent or left at the MAIL office and we will acknowledge the same and see that it reaches its proper destination.

### Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their liver, kidneys, stomachs, and bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Sold in fifty cent and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. 53-54

## REMEMBER OUR PLATFORM!

### RELIABLE GOODS AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Remember we are headquarters for the Celebrated Pingree & Smith shoes and many other standard lines.

Remember we are headquarters for Butterick's Patterns.

Remember we have the Largest and Best Stock of Dress Goods in Plymouth.

Remember we have the Most Complete Line of Dry Goods and Notions in Plymouth.

Remember we have over fifty Patterns of Carpet to select from, and Below Detroit Prices.

Remember we keep in stock a line of Wall Paper Second to None in the State.

Remember we have the Best All Wool Yachting, Bicycle and Tourists Suits in town and a Splendid Line of Fall Dress Shirts, Latest Styles in Collars, Ties, Etc.

Remember we are always Busy in our Tailoring Department; leave your orders now for a Fall Suit or Overcoat; First Come, First Served. Remember we guarantee a fit, use Better Trimmings, do Better Work and at Lower Prices than will be given you elsewhere.

Remember with every pair of the Duchess Overalls at 75 cents per pair we give you a good pair of Suspenders, and a better pair of Suspenders with every 90 cent pair of Duchess Overalls or Pants. The high standard of excellence maintained for the Duchess Pants and Overalls, together with the Suspenders and Guarantee, which go with every pair, should be an inducement for you to buy them.

Remember we keep a Complete Stock of First Quality English table ware, Fancy ware, Glassware, Etc. Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears and Scissors.

Remember Our Stock of Groceries is First Class; our Teas are of the Choicest that the market affords; our Spices are warranted Strictly Pure, and are ground and put up Expressly for those who want Pure Goods.

Remember we deal on the Square, keep Quality at the Top and Prices at the Bottom

—AT—

## Geo. A. Starkweather & Co.'s.

A new sewing machine at the MAIL office. Will be sold very cheap.

**DEAD SHOT ON MOLES!**

IF YOUR LAWN IS  
**Being Destroyed**

—BY—  
**MOLES!**

Send \$2.00 to  
**W. N. WHERRY,**  
PLYMOUTH, MICH.

For one of the above traps. They are sure to catch them. J. C. Stellwagen, merchant at Wayne, Mich., caught twenty-nine in less than one yard space. We can name many others who have had equally good success. 36

GO TO H. WILLS,



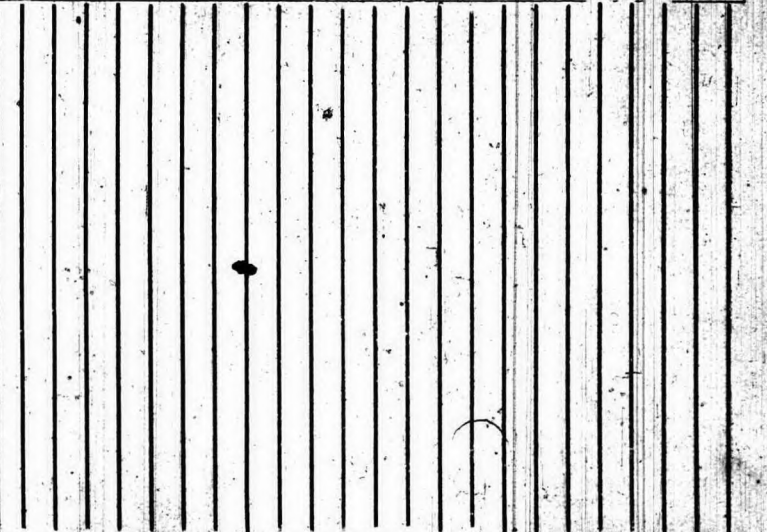
And all kinds of Blacksmithing. Low Prices on Wagon and Buggy Repairing.

I SELL MY OWN MAKE OF  
**Wagons and the Wayne Buggies. All Styles.**

I have been through the factory at Wayne, and know that they use good material.

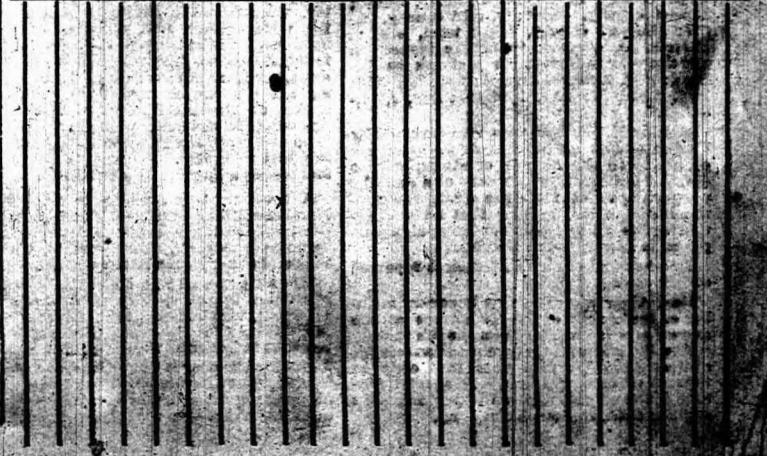
**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**

Opposite Shaffer's Foundry, Plymouth, Michigan



**H. DOHMSTREICH & CO.**  
**THE GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

Fine Merchant Tailoring a Specialty!





AROUND A GREAT STATE.

State Crops.

The September monthly crop report issued from the state department is compiled from the reports of 618 correspondents. The report of threshings up to August 25 indicates a yield in the state of 18 and 55-100ths bushels per acre, or a total yield of 25,898,481 bushels, an excess of the August estimate of about 6,000,000 bushels. Of wheat 140,699 bushels were reported marketed for August. The yield of potatoes is estimated at 80 per cent of an average crop; winter apples 75 and late peaches 63. The Clawson wheat far out-trips all the rest in yield per acre.

Will Come to Michigan.

It has been decided that Blaine will take the stump in Michigan early in October, speaking in Detroit, Port Huron, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Adrian, Jackson, Muskegon and Kalamazoo. He will arrive in Detroit Oct. 6. The car in which he will travel is Alger's private coach, one of the most elegant conveyances on wheels in the world.

PENINSULAR POINTERS.

The funeral of Bishop Harris was held in St. Paul's church, Detroit, on the 4th inst. Three bishops and many clergymen of the Episcopal church were present and assisted in the services. A large representation of ministers of other denominations was present.

An intoxicated prisoner in the Battle Creek lock-up nearly suffocated himself the other afternoon by burning his clothing in a stove from which the pipe had been removed during the summer. He placed every stitch of his clothing, including his boots, in the stove. The next morning before a justice he gave his name as Christopher Snyder and was sent to the workhouse for ninety days.

A boiler and engine have been placed in the Dryden apple dryer, and the institution will now be run by steam.

The Grant pump factory in Ypsilanti was destroyed by fire the other morning.

Wright & Ketcham of East Saginaw have purchased 60,000,000 feet of pine timber in Bayfield county, Wis., of John Canfield of Manitowish, the consideration being over \$200,000. Wright & Ketcham will transfer their lumber operations to that region and will put in about 80,000,000 feet the coming winter.

A reunion of the Michigan Second infantry association will be held at Kalamazoo, October 10.

A movement is now on foot to establish a stock company at Harrison for the manufacture of furniture.

Newell Crosby, whose home is in Plainwell, dropped dead at the chair factory in Kendall's the other morning.

At the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Detroit, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. Alexander, Louisville, Ky., president; James Vernon, Detroit, first vice-president; F. Wilcox, Waterbury, Conn., second vice-president; A. A. Yager, Knoxville, Tenn., third vice-president; S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, treasurer; J. M. Malisch, Philadelphia, secretary; and Henry Corning, Boston, C. L. Kuppler, New Orleans, and Emlen Painter, Brooklyn, to fill the vacancies in the council.

The state pharmaceutical association, at its annual meeting in Detroit, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Geo. Gundrum of Iowa; vice-presidents, F. M. Alsdorf of Lansing; H. M. Dean of Niles; O. Eberbach of Ann Arbor; treasurer, Wm. Dupont of Detroit; executive committee, A. H. Lyman, Manistee; A. Bassett, Detroit; F. J. Wurzburg, Grand Rapids; W. A. Hall, Greenville; E. T. Webb, Jackson.

John Mourer of Detroit, the murderer of his brother's wife, has been sentenced to Jackson prison for life.

Mrs. Ollie Kelley of Kalamazoo, while walking on the railroad track near Battle Creek, was struck by a train, and both limbs completely severed from the body. She died a few hours later.

Thomas Anderson was killed by falling rock in the Calumet & Hecla mine.

Three-fourths of the burned district in Alpena have been rebuilt.

Dr. E. H. Wood has been tried on a charge of firing Dr. A. Hildgett's \$30,000 house in Hersey.

The Clark-Bigelow syndicate has commenced the erection of a smelting plant at Dollar Bay. The product of the Tamarack, Osceola, Kearsarge and Tamarack, Jr. mines will be smelted there, amounting at present to nearly 1,000 pounds of copper a month.

The third annual reunion of the First Michigan Sharpshooters' association will be held in Grand Rapids on October 12. During the month of August \$1,103,229 worth of merchandise, grain, etc., was exported via the Port Huron custom house.

The Nineteenth Michigan infantry reunion occurs at Coldwater, September 20, when and where the boys will be entertained by Mrs. Spaulding, the daughter of their old commander, Col. Gilbert.

The historic old Lansing house at Lansing, which was originally built by some of the money obtained as the reward for the capture of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is now called the "Hotel Downey."

Mr. Samuel Holmes of Birmingham, aged 90 years, and Mrs. Clark of that place, who is 68 years old, were married Sept. 2, at the bride's residence. This is the fifth time Mr. Holmes has entered into the marriage relation, and his fourth wife died less than two months before his latest marriage.

Chas. L. Livingston, a Battle Creek man, who claims to be the inventor of a door-bell, was arrested at Grand Rapids a few days ago on the charge of perjury. In his affidavit for the purpose of obtaining a patent he claimed that he was the first and original inventor of a revolving door-bell, which one Andrew Sutherland claims as his own invention.

The report of the state inspectors shows the salt inspection for August as follows: Saginaw county, 112,968 barrels; Manistee county, 103,083; Bay county, 93,553; St. Clair county, 62,556; Iosco county, 54,493; Mason county, 43,681; Huron county, 19,379; Midland county, 4,020; total, 463,516 barrels. A comparison of the inspection for the year to September 1 shows as follows: 1884, 2,105,300 barrels; 1885, 2,276,132; 1886, 2,528,650; 1887, 2,840,867; 1888, 2,671,885.

Manley H. Walker, who was arrested by United States authorities at Jackson the other day on the charge of attempting to defraud postmasters by means of a circular purporting to be from the democratic national committee, stating that he was authorized to raise funds for campaign purposes, is now in jail in Detroit.

Another find of rich gold rock is reported at Ishpeming.

Gen. Alger was elected an honorary member of the Army of the Tennessee at the annual reunion in Toledo on the 6th inst.

The Agricultural College made an exhibit of the State Fair this year, the collection of all former years. A special feature of the exhibit was a display from the experimental station at Grayling.

No move has been taken by the government to choose a site for the public building which will be built at Bay City. Three blocks appear to be in favor of the general public as appropriate places for the location of the building, and it is probable that one of the three will be secured.

One thousand tons of coal are burned annually at the Soldier's Home in Grand Rapids.

Work has been commenced on the Battle Creek and Bay City railroad.

Geo. C. McDougal has been appointed secretary of the Washtenaw county board of school examiners at a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

The epidemic which has been prevailing in Presque Isle county for the past six weeks is a severe form of epidemic dysentery, and not cholera, as reported. Dr. Patterson, health officer of Rogers City, gives a statement showing that out of 201 cases eight died, 179 recovered and 14 are still under treatment and will probably recover. Could medical aid have been obtained all might have recovered. No new cases have been reported lately and it is thought the end of the epidemic is near.

J. George Trost of the Bay City Volapuk club, has received letters from Monsieur de Maynor of St. Petersburg, Russia, Signor Cesare Fedeschi, professor of mathematics, Count di Mala of Naples, Italy, and Dr. H. Mehemke of Darmstadt, Germany. These gentlemen are all desirous of opening a correspondence for mutual assistance in the study of the language.

The reunion of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry occurs in Flint, September 19.

Miss Lena Finlay of Schoolcraft has gone to the wilds of Muscogee, Indian territory, to teach the Indians.

J. W. Loree of Fenwick has invented a potato digger which is something entirely new. It digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt and delivers them into crates attached to the rear of the machine.

The River Park hotel at Wyandotte was damaged by fire the other day to the extent of \$10,000.

Wyandotte's gas well is down 1,800 feet, and no smell of gas yet.

Kalamazoo proposes to take public action looking toward securing the proposed Michigan extension of the Columbus, Lima & Northwestern railway. It will take \$3,000 a mile to get the road through Kalamazoo county.

Two or three years ago Mrs. Ferry, wife of Hon. Ed. P. Ferry, was killed in Utah, being thrown over a precipice by a fractious horse she was riding. A few days ago her body was brought to Michigan and buried in the Ferry family burial ground at Grand Haven.

Louis Brown's house on Paint river, 20 miles from Crystal Falls, was destroyed by fire the other night. Brown ran back into the house after some money he had left behind. He never came out, and not a trace of his body has been found. Mrs. Brown was badly burned and will die.

Ex-Gov. Austin Blair is to make political speeches in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

A special election was held in Jackson on the 7th inst. to decide upon the city's issuing bonds for \$25,000 for the purchase of the George T. Smith middlings purifier company's buildings. The result was 1,530 in favor of purchasing the plant and 130 against. This definitely settles the question of the removal of the works. They will remain there.

The Michigan weather service monthly report shows the mean temperature for August to have been 21-10 below the normal for thirteen years, being below at all points, and running as low as 30 in Ionia county on the 25th. The rainfall was 2.48 inches, being 73-100 below the normal of thirteen years. Frosts were reported on seven days. The percentage of verification of weather signals was 74.

The Brockway house at Brockway Center, St. Clair county, a landmark for 50 years, has been destroyed by fire.

A company with \$250,000 capital has now been incorporated to prospect for iron ore, and to develop the same if found, in the neighborhood of Harbor springs.

President Cleveland has vetoed the bill giving a pension to Russell L. Doane of Sanilac county, aged over 80 years, whose claim is based on the death of his son, Demeter Doane, who served during the war in the 35th New York, and died in 1881, at Peck, Mich.

Gov. Luce has issued a requisition upon the governor of Indiana for the person of Allen P. Little, now serving a term in the Indiana penitentiary. Little is charged with the murder of Policeman George C. Kimball, in Detroit, Oct. 6, 1883, and the requisition is issued upon the application of the prosecuting attorney of Wayne county.

Rev. Dr. John S. Foley, the new bishop of Detroit, will be consecrated at the cathedral in Baltimore on Nov. 1, his 53d birthday. The bishop will be installed as bishop of Detroit on the last Sunday in November. The ceremonies will take place at the pro-cathedral of St. Aloysius, in Detroit, where elaborate arrangements will be made for the event, which will be participated in by 10 bishops and probably by Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Tasche, primate of Quebec. The new bishop will be given a grand reception on his arrival in Detroit.

Hogan, the Jackson balloonist, receives \$900 every time he comes down in a parachute.

Menominee has organized a street car company, with \$50,000 capital.

Fred Vogel was struck by a switch engine in the Michigan Central yards in Jackson, knocked down and both legs and one hand were crushed by the wheels. He lived only a short time and was unable to speak after being picked up.

Remarkably rich gold-bearing quartz continues to be taken daily from the Michigan gold mine shaft in Ishpeming, which is now ten feet deep, and the pocket shows no signs of giving out. Experienced gold miners who have examined it unite in calling it phenomenal.

William Gillmore, a blacksmith employed at Smith's water power mill in Eaton Rapids, went into the basement and slept on the wide rubber belt, probably with his head towards the large pulley. Smith, with friends, visited the mill while Gillmore slept, and as he had often done before, started the water wheel to show the action of the machinery. Gillmore was drawn under the large pulley, crushing his head and right shoulder to a jelly and killing him instantly. He was 44 years old, and leaves a large family destitute.

A movement is on foot to establish a Northern Michigan agricultural, horticultural and industrial society. It is proposed to unite Petoskey, East Jordan, Charlevoix and other towns in the project.

The next annual reunion of the Sixteenth Michigan infantry, Col. Stockton's old regiment, will be held at the Bryant house in Flint on the 26th inst. There will be a banquet in honor of the old commanders.

During the past twenty years over 4,000,000 feet of logs have passed through the Menominee river boom company's works at Menominee—enough, it is figured, to

make a two-inch plank road, sixteen feet wide around the world.

Last Thursday there met at Mrs. Rev. Lamb's, three sisters, whose combined ages were over 230 years, they being respectively 87, 77 and 65 years old; the only surviving children of Judethan Eaton, who emigrated to Michigan in 1839. The sisters walked from Mrs. Lamb's to the photograph gallery, up a long flight of stairs, and had their pictures taken in a group.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

The W. C. T. U. of Hillsdale have opened a public reading room.

A stock company has been formed at Ionia to work the sandstone quarries near that city.

The large grist mill at Milford which was burned in March last has been rebuilt.

Forest fires are doing considerable damage to Iosco and St. Clair counties.

Several barns near Lexington which were burned last week are supposed to have been fired by tramps.

Charles Callow's two large barns at Pontiac were burned the other night, and with them a heap of new grain and hay. Loss about 3,500; partially insured.

The dam at Nitzler's mill in Newaygo was carried away the other morning, and with it went both the street bridge and that of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad. The latter concern will have to transfer passengers and freight until a new bridge can be built.

Louis Whittaker, a one-armed soldier of Howell was struck by a train at Bancroft the other day and his arm cut off. He died the next day.

H. H. Hall of the Lake Superior iron company at Ishpeming, has given that city a handsome public fountain.

William Evans of Port Huron was run over by the cars at Saranac a few days ago and instantly killed.

Prof. S. W. Norton of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been elected to the alumni professorship of belles lettres and English literature at Hillsdale college. He entered upon his duties at the opening of the term on the 11th inst.

Rev. Theo. W. Haven of Battle Creek, who mysteriously disappeared from that place some months ago, and subsequently turned up in Berlin, Germany, is now with his mother at Purdy, N. Y., and is said to be hopelessly insane.

Rev. Washington Gardner of Albion, who is a member of the Michigan Methodist conference and also department commander of the Michigan G. A. R., has been transferred to Ohio and will hereafter preach in a Cincinnati church.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Table listing various market prices including Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, Pork, etc. with prices per bushel, barrel, or other unit.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market strong for good; steers \$3 50@4; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 50; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 50@3; Texas, \$2 25@3 75; Western rangers, \$3 50@5.

HOGS—Market strong. 5c @ 6c higher; mixed, \$5 95@6 45; heavy, \$6 26 70; light, \$5 6 @ 6 25; skips, \$5 0 @ 5 60.

SHEEP—Market steady to firm; natives, \$3 25@4 15; Western, \$3 25@3 50; lambs, \$3 50@5 50.

REJECTED THE CAPITOL.

Texas Refused to Accept the State House Built by Chicago Capital.

Messrs. Farwell and Taylor of Chicago were to receive 3,000,000 acres of land for erecting the Texas capitol building. They have been given title to all but 500,000 acres. This the state was to hold as a trust until the contract was fully complied with. The state capitol board, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, land commissioner and comptroller, recently held their final meeting and unanimously passed a resolution refusing to receive the building, asserting that it was not built in accordance with the terms of the contract. It is said that the massive copper roofs leak, and that there are other serious defects. Litigation will follow, which will be expensive to all concerned.

Architect E. E. Myers of Detroit furnished the plans for the state capitol of Texas. He did not, however, superintend the erection of the building which was put up by Gus Winkle of Chicago, the same contractor who erected the museum building at Ann Arbor. Architect Myers says that the Texas state capitol was built on much the same principle as the Ann Arbor museum, and he considers the latter the poorest public building in Michigan. He adds that thin galvanized iron was used instead of cast iron in the dome, and that other parts of the workmanship were equally inferior.

Cannot Even Make Cider.

Judge Ney of Waterloo, Iowa, under the Iowa prohibitory law, has decided that a man cannot lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family, and has instructed the grand jury to indict if they find that such a thing has been done.

Fatal Railway Accident.

A train carrying G. A. R. veterans from Youngstown to Columbus, Ohio, was wrecked near Wadsworth, Ohio, the other morning. Four persons were killed outright, and 25 others seriously injured.

RETALIATION BILL PASSED.

The House Agrees to the Bill—Text of the Measure.

Washington News in Brief.

After an animated discussion on the 8th inst. the house passed the retaliation bill by a vote of 176 to 4.

The immediate effect of the passage of the bill will be to give the president power to charge discriminating tolls on these canals against Canadian shipping, but in his discretion to exclude that shipping from our canals entirely. This goes much further than any previous act, but its application is to be limited by the president's discretion. It will apply particularly to Detroit and the Michigan frontier, and is practically an extension of the act of 1857.

The following is the text of the Wilson bill as it passed the house.

Sec. 1. Whenever the president may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled "An act to authorize the president of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, it shall be lawful for the president in his discretion, by proclamation to the effect, to suspend in whole or in part the transportation across the territory of the United States, in bond without the payment of duty, of goods, wares and merchandise imported from any foreign country to or from the British Dominion in North America.

Sec. 2. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canals, the Cambay canal, or either of them, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refund of tolls or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the president in his discretion, to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of 20 cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Sault Ste. Marie canal or the St. Clair Flats canal, and the treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied under this act; or the president may, in his discretion, when he is satisfied there is any such discrimination, prohibit the use of said canals to any such foreign vessels. The president, when satisfied such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect, in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected, and said prohibition, if ordered, shall cease.

Sec. 3. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect.

Mr. Chipman has secured the passage of a bill to sell the old public building site at Detroit and apply the proceeds to the purchase of a new site, the property not to be sold for less than \$10,000. There was no discussion of the measure, and it was passed upon Mr. Chipman's personal representation.

A delegation of knights of labor were heard by the sub-committee of the senate finance committee the other day in reference to the use of steam presses in printing United States notes, bonds, stamps, etc., and advocating the use of hand presses.

The department of state has received from Gen. Denby, United States minister to China, in response to an inquiry from Washington, a telegram to the effect that he has no positive information in regard to the action of the Chinese authorities respecting the treaty.

Lake commerce has been seriously retarded for some days by a blockade at the St. Clair Flats canal. Prominent vessel owners wired the President asking for prompt measures of relief, and in compliance with their request the executive has issued an order to Chief Engineer Casey, waiving all technicalities with reference to advertising for contracts, etc., and directing him to use every effort to raise the cargo upon the lake commerce at the earliest possible moment. Gen. Casey, at once communicated it to Gen. O. M. Poe, engineer in charge, at Detroit, and the work of opening the blocked channel will proceed at once without any formalities.

The war department has referred the resolution relative to the St. Clair canal to Col. Poe, engineer officer in charge of works at Detroit, for report. Until the report is received nothing very enlightening can be known. The question is entirely one of the accuracy of the survey. The boundary commission, which made reports in 1822, named with precision the streams which were to form the boundary between this country and Canada, and the middle of the stream was by treaty of 1783 to constitute the boundary. The question is whether the canal is entirely on our side of the boundary or not. The treaty of Washington contained what was tantamount to an admission by the Canadian government that the canal was American property by specifically granting to the Canadians the privilege of using it. If it had been Canadian property such stipulation, based on the assumption that our government was granting a privilege instead of conceding a right, would have been resented as an insult.

Mr. Cullom has received a letter from a Canadian gentleman in Michigan, stating that no more than 100 feet of the St. Clair flats canal was within our boundary. If this is so, he said, the Canadians could be sinking a few coal barges on their side of the line, make the canal entirely un navigable. Officers of the war department state that Gen. Poe's report may be expected here in five or six days. No investigation of the diplomatic side of the controversy has been begun at the state department. Mr. Cullom says he will, if necessary, introduce another resolution calling on the state department for any information it possesses on the question.

The total gross receipts from presidential postoffices for the past fiscal year were \$38,498,988, an increase of nine per cent over the previous year. The total salaries paid to presidential postmasters during the same period were \$4,202,500 or eight per cent increase.

Senator Palmer's bill to forfeit the Ontonagon & Brule river land grant has been favorably reported.

The senate passed the Chinese exclusion bill the other day, but the vote was reconsidered upon motion of Senator Blair who offered as an amendment a new section providing that the bill should not take effect until the expiration of 60 days, unless within that time the pending treaty should be rejected by China. If within that time the treaty was rejected, the law should take effect immediately; if ratified by China, that the law should be annulled.

The President has signed the naval appropriation bill.

Twelve million children attended school in the United States during the last year, 5,000,000 in average daily attendance.

Southern states made the greater progress in both respects.

The acting secretary of war has issued a circular directing that hereafter chiefs of bureaus of the war department shall cause to be stated in all advertisements for proposals for furnishing supplies needed by or under the war department, that preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including the price of foreign productions or manufactures, the duty thereon) being equal, and further, that no contracts shall be awarded for furnishing articles of foreign production or manufacture when the article, of suitable quality, of domestic production or manufacture can be obtained.

The president has vetoed eight private pension bills, principally upon the ground that the death or disability of the soldier was not connected with his military service. The beneficiaries named are Mrs. Jane Potts, H. L. Doane, Jacob Newhard, John Dean, Mrs. Catherine Reed, Charles Maetter, Catherine Bussy and C. T. Maphet.

There is a strong probability that Alexander R. Lawton, the American minister to Vienna, will be transferred to St. Petersburg, to succeed G. V. N. Lothrop. Lambert Tree, the present minister to Belgium, is also being considered in connection with the Russian mission, but the preponderance of sentiment among the cabinet strongly inclines to the Georgia statesman. The vacancy caused by this transfer will be filled by the appointment of Gen. John G. Parkhurst of Coldwater, Mich., for many years a leading democrat in the Wolverine state.

The fortification bill as it comes from the conference committee appropriates \$1,972,000. Of this amount \$100,000 goes for dynamite guns and \$500,000 for the completion of guns now being fabricated. The house has adopted the report.

Speaker Carlisle will appoint a committee to investigate the charges of architect Smithmyer that a member of the house had offered influence in awarding contracts for material for constructing the new congressional library building.

The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Oates, to amend the naturalization laws, provides, among other things, that no alien who has ever been convicted of any infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or who has immigrated to the United States in violation of the laws thereof, or who cannot speak the English language and read the constitution of the United States in English, or who is a polygamist, anarchist, socialist or communist, or who belongs to any society or association of such, shall be naturalized or adjudged by any court to be a citizen of the United States or of any state; nor shall any alien be naturalized who has not for six years preceding such adjudication resided within the United States.

Army of the Tennessee.

The 23d annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee was held in Toledo on the 6th inst. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Gen. W. T. Sherman; vice-presidents, Gen. G. A. Pierce of Dakota; Maj. C. H. Smith of Cleveland; Maj. L. H. Everts of Philadelphia; Capt. John O. Pullen of Bloomington, Ill.; Maj. A. H. Fatigue of Wichita, Kas.; Capt. C. A. Steinsmeier, St. Louis; Capt. W. Leggett, Gen. F. V. Ankeny, Lieut. A. N. Pierce, Lieut. J. G. V. Hardy, Lieut. H. L. Gray, recording secretary, Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper of Cincinnati; treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force of Cincinnati.

Gen. Strong, of the committee to select a time and place for the next meeting, reported that Cincinnati had been chosen as the place and September, 1889, as the time. The president is to arrange the date with the local executive committee.

Gen. Green B. Raum submitted the report of the committee appointed in Detroit last year to arrange for the erection of a monument in honor of Gen. Logan. The report was adopted after a clause, that the society dispose of a \$1,000 bond and apply the proceeds to the monument, had been stricken out. Gen. Raum then introduced a resolution to the same effect as the passage stricken from the report. A great many thought it was establishing a bad precedent and the resolution was withdrawn. A motion that each member be asked to contribute \$5 to the fund to be applied to the monument prevailed. Amendments to the constitution were offered, but according to the rules have to lie on the table one year before action on them is taken.

The Scourge Spreading.

The yellow fever is on the increase in Jacksonville, and new cases are springing up hourly. The mortality is not confined to the aged, weak and sickly, but strong men are being stricken down. The plague is increasing in malignity, and is no longer of a mild type. The people have given up pretty much all hope of securing aid from the government to get away and many will take the chances at Camp Perry, which is said to be greatly improved. Camp Mitchell will soon be ready, and these will in all probability accommodate 2,000 persons. Energetic efforts are being made to send off all persons, and as nearly all the whites have changed their minds in regard to going since the big lists came out, it is very probable that the authorities will be able to send off 2,000 as soon as accommodations are ready. As the fever is rapidly on the march, work is being rushed rapidly ahead.

Relief is coming in from all sections of the country, and skilled nurses and physicians are doing all in their power to stay progress of the disease and relieve the sufferings of the victims.

Massachusetts Democrats.

Massachusetts democrats in state convention nominated the following state ticket: For governor, Hon. William E. Russell; lieutenant-governor, John W. Corcoran; secretary of state, William N. Osgood; treasurer and receiver-general, Henry C. Thatcher; attorney-general, Samuel O. Lamb; auditor, William A. Williams. For presidential electors the convention selected John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston and Geo. M. Stearns of Chicopee.

The platform adopted indorses the democratic national platform, and ratifies the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman. Cleveland's free trade message is heartily indorsed. Approval is given the Mills bill and the free wool clause especially commended. The President's stand on the fisheries question is indorsed.

Catholic Benevolent Union.

The Catholic benevolent union at Columbus, O., postponed action on the change of name for one year; indorsed the election of Swinton's history from the Boston schools and elected the following officers: President, M. Glenny, Norfolk, Va.; first vice-president, P. E. Walsh, Jr., Columbus, O.; second vice-president, Wm. Walsh, Chattanooga, Tenn.; treasurer, James Henry, St. Louis; secretary, M. J. T. Griffin, Philadelphia; executive committee, J. T. Hanahan, Canada; Owen Kelly, Philadelphia; A. M. Griffin, Richmond, Va. The next convention will be held at Kingston, Canada.



# Teaching the Deestriet School

It was one of those sultry days in August, when every object, animate and inanimate, seemed gasping for breath; and in the little brown school-house at Mapleton, Kittie Markham, the meek little dark-eyed teacher, was hearing the last recitation preparatory to closing school.

All day her scholars had been restless and uneasy, causing her nearly double the trouble they usually did. She tried to make as much excuse as possible for them, knowing that it was a great trial to remain quiet on so warm a day; but her patience was sorely tried, and her head throbbing with pain, when the last class in spelling took their places on the floor.

Fifteen minutes more would release her from her duties, and thoughts of a quiet nap on a lounge, in Mrs. Burton's cool sitting-room, began to flit through her mind.

The words were given and spelled with alacrity, for the children were as anxious to be released as was their teacher, until the last one in the class was reached. The word was given as usual, but the child, with sullen, down-cast look, made no attempt to spell it.

"Did you not hear, Jane? Please to spell 'artist,'" Kittie said mildly, although she knew full well the girl did hear her, for it was not the first time she had seen her in a similar mood when anything had displeased her, and to-day she had asked to be excused from this same lesson; but knowing no sufficient reason for so doing, Kittie had refused. She saw plainly that this was the consequence of it; and her head redoubled its throbs of pain in anticipation of the long struggle before the stubborn will would yield.

The second and third time was the word given, and met by the same insulting silence, and but for the glances of angry defiance which flashed from beneath the sullen brows, one might have thought the angry child a block of stone, so immovable she stood.

Kittie had thought herself somewhat wiser than Solomon, inasmuch as she believed kindness an efficacious remedy as the rod of correction; but after ten minutes spent in every manner of coaxing, entreating, commanding and threatening, and she saw that it was in vain, she was driven to the conclusion that the wise man knew best after all, and that nothing but his favorite remedy would avail in this case; and she found herself under the necessity of giving a vigorous application of it before the stubborn child would yield. But yield she did, although not until Kittie's poor head felt as if red hot needles were being thrust into it, and her heart ached in sympathy.

The remainder of the lesson was soon finished; for as pleasant and mild as Kittie had been before, Jane Staples had found that she could be stern when occasioned required; and although she was entirely subdued, she had no fancy for again calling forth a display of that sternness.

School was dismissed, and Kittie, sitting with her aching head bowed upon her desk, was thinking sadly of the scene she had just passed through. It had been very revolting to her shrinking, sensitive nature, and nothing but stern necessity could have forced her to it; and now the thoughts of it sent sharp spasms of pain darting through her temples, until she was glad to cease thinking and keep perfectly quiet.

How long she sat there, she could not have told, but at last a heavy step in the entry aroused her, and turning quickly, she saw Mr. Staples, "the committee-man of the deestriet," as he styled himself, standing just within the door.

Her heart beat quickly, for she knew full well what was his business there; but controlling her feelings, she arose quietly and offered him a chair. Without noticing it, he began, angrily:

"I hear, Miss Markham, that you've been lickin' my gal, and I cum right down to let you know that I hired you to 'farn 'em, not to lick 'em, and if I ever hear of yer doin' it ag'in, I'll turn you out at once."

"Mr. Staples," Kittie said, with calm dignity, even though her poor little heart was fluttering as if striving to break from its cage, "I have done nothing but what I considered my duty, and if I am ever placed in similar circumstances I shall do the same thing again."

Mr. Staples was rather taken by surprise, for he thought that half a dozen words, delivered in his pompous style, would have frightened the meek little "school-marm" out of her wits, and his tone was a trifle less angry as he replied:

"Wall, miss, I don't know about that, but I do know that I won't have my gal licked no ag'in."

Mr. Staples begins to think the "school marm" quite too independent for him, and as he really did not wish her to leave, he very willingly withdrew, with a few words intended so smooth on the trouble and a "hope that there'd be no more such fusses," in which Kittie most heartily joined.

But the man was out of sight, all Kittie's assuming firmness forsook her and bowing her head once more on her desk she gave way to an irrepressible flood of tears. Poor, lonely heartsick little Kittie Markham! Such scenes as these were terrible trials to her shrinking nature, and made her feel doubly her loneliness.

"It was so hard," she thought "to be all alone in the world with neither father, mother, sister nor brother to love or care for her—no one but distant relatives who would not trouble themselves whether she lived or died. Her weak arms and shrinking heart must do battle for herself in the cold world, with no one to help her bear even one cross, or cheer her lonely way with one word of encouragement. It was so hard, so very hard, to be destitute of friends and love! If there were only one in the wide world to love her just a little, one who would care whether she were happy or miserable. To be sure there were Deacon Burton and his good wife—with whom she had boarded since first coming to Mapleton. They were very kind to her and had ever tried to make her home with them pleasant; she was very grateful, of course, but then it was not love—they had sons and daughters of their own to fill their hearts, so there was no room for her there. Then there was Harry Burton, Deacon Burton's stalwart son," and her heart beat faster at the thought of him, "he was always kind, too, but he did not love her; it was only because in his great, generous heart there was not room for an unkind thought toward a weak helpless creature like her."

Poor little Kittie! no one to love her, and her heart aching so sadly for want of it, her tears flowed faster at the thought; but even tears were too much of a luxury to be indulged in long, for she remembered that Mrs. Burton would be waiting tea for her; so, smoothing her tumbled hair and bathing her tear-stained face, she locked the schoolhouse door and with a heavy heart and aching head started for home.

Tea was over, and seated on the step of the vine-clad piazza, at Deacon Burton's Kittie's thoughts went sadly back to the old subject—her loneliness. Mrs. Burton's tea had relieved her aching head but it could not reach the pain at her heart, and sitting there with the soft rays of the full moon falling upon her, tears dimmed her eyes and fell all unheeded down her face. So absorbed was she in her own sad thoughts that she did not hear the foot-fall on the soft turf, or see the tall form and pleasant face of Harry Burton until he was close beside her and his cheerful voice aroused her.

"Why, Kittie, this will never do—in tears on such a beautiful night as this. I shall not allow you to feel so low-spirited. I am going to turn father confessor, and make you tell what troubles you." And playfully taking a seat beside her, he took both of her hands in his.

Kittie tried to reply laughingly, but her voice was half choked with her sobs.

"I know I am very foolish, Harry, but I was thinking I was all alone in this great world, and—"

"And what, Kittie?"

"Oh, I don't know, but I was feeling so lonely!" and Kittie broke down again into sobs.

"What! lonely, Kittie; when you are with those who care so much for you, and when you are as dear to me as my life? Now, don't you think, Kittie, and his arm stole around her waist, and his eyes looked tenderly down into hers, "don't you think you could learn to love me just a little, and let me try to make you happy?"

There was a sudden transition in Kittie's heart from misery to happiness, and before she hardly knew how it all happened, her head was pillowed on Harry's broad breast, and she had told him she would not need to learn to love him, but she could not see how he could love as foolish a girl as she was proving herself to be.

"Why, Kittie, my darling, I have loved you ever since you first came here, but hesitated to tell you, for fear that, with your delicacy and refinement, you would refuse to become a rough farmer's wife. But it's all right, now, dear; you shall never have to say that you are lonely or heartsick again, if I can prevent it."

And when, an hour later, Harry presented her to his parents as his promised wife, and she was tenderly folded to Mrs. Burton's motherly bosom, and the good old deacon's hand was laid

on her head with a fervent "God bless you, my daughter!" she felt that every yearning of her heart was fully satisfied.

Very rapidly the few remaining weeks of school passed and the scholars all thought, judging from their teacher's happy face, that Jane Staples' whipping had done her as much good as it did the recipient of it; but the learned a far better reason when, a month later, they saw her stand at the altar of the village church, with frank honest-hearted Harry Burton, anpledge herself to him "until death should them part."

It has been said that there was never a house large enough for a mother and a daughter-in-law, but the Burtons were an exception; whether it was from some peculiarity in the build of the house or in the disposition of its inmates, we do not pretend to say, but certain it is, that nowhere in the old Bay State was there a happier family than the one beneath the deacon's roof, where the happy "little school marm" nestled closer each day into the affections of those about her, her own heart filled to overflowing with the blissful happiness of being beloved. —Jennie Porter Arnold, in *Arkansas Traveler*.

## The Way We Prick Each Other.

O, the way we prick each other,  
Smiling in each other's eyes,  
Right before our big man brother  
Men are stupid for their size,  
And they never see blood rise.

How we wring a nerve to fretting,  
Pull out five hairs one by one,  
Never doing real blood letting—  
Not where men can see it done,  
Pricking frets more and it's fun.

When our sister's form takes roundness  
Promptly compliments appear;  
While we add with great profoundness  
"Really matronly, my dear!"  
"How is that to start a tear!"

When our sister's graceful outline  
By her gown is well displayed,  
We can salt her down without brine:  
"How good lines can be conveyed  
By the way a dress is made!"

When we tell Maud of her lover,  
See her tap us with her claws!  
"Really, dear, I can't discover  
Why he's jealous"—then a pause—  
"Men, I'm sure don't give him cause!"

Or when Kate says she's engaged,  
Hear us ask, "When will it be?"  
Poor, dear Tom! I'm glad he's engaged;  
I feared he would never get free  
From grief with that affair with me."

And smile we so no one can tell  
If I'm hurt, or hurt my sister;  
She pricked deep—I stand it well;  
She pricked one place to a blister,  
But I bit her when she kissed her!

## Novelist Roe's Method.

The late Rev. E. P. Roe, who died suddenly Thursday evening at his residence in Cornwall-on-Hudson, took novel writing leisurely, and contributed a novel a year from the time he commenced to write.

Mr. Mead of the firm of Dodd, Mead & Co., who published his works, said yesterday in a *Telegram* reported:

"Writing with him was a pleasure, and though he had always a novel under way, he found plenty of leisure to devote himself to his friends when they called. He was never in a hurry and never pressed for time, although he revised his own proofs and kept track of his manuscript from the time it left his hands till the book was printed.

"He always wrote in a blank book. He said he lived in the country and could not well use sheets, as his house was built on a windy hill and his manuscript liable to be blown about. Of late his manuscript was copied by a typewriter before sending it to the printers. Just before his death he had been revising the proofs of his new story ('Miss Lou,' now running in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*), which he said would be the most effective of all his works. It is a story of Southern life at the close of the war, the most dramatic story ever written; and its completion just at the close of his rather eventful life certainly adds interest both to the story and his life.

"Mr. Roe had but recently returned from the South, where he had been collecting fresh materials for the concluding chapters of his story on the ground where he had formerly passed an eventful experience as chaplain in the army. The story is to be published in book form." Continuing, Mr. Mead said: "I saw Mr. Roe two days before his death and he looked the picture of health and vitality. He was handsome, well built, but not corpulent, and the most genial man I ever met. I had a letter from him, posted the fatal afternoon, which shows how unexpected his death was. He wrote in the best of spirits and was full of plans for the future." —*New York Telegram*.

## He Couldn't Accommodate Him.

"Johnny, said the minister, rather severely, "do you chew tobacco?" "Yes, sir," was the reply "but I'm clear out just now; Jimmy Brown's got some, though." —*Washington Critic*.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Lesson XI, September 17, 1888.

THEME: THE SMITTEN ROCK.—Num. 20: 1-13.

Then came the children of Israel, even the whole congregation, into the desert of Zin in the first month; and the people abode in Kadesh; and Miriam died there, and was buried there. 2. And there was no water for the congregation; and they gathered themselves together against Moses and against Aaron. 3. And the people chode with Moses, and spake, saying, Would God that we had died when our brethren died before the Lord. 4. And why have ye brought us into this wilderness, that we and our cattle should die there? 5. And wherefore have ye made us to come up out of Egypt, to bring us into this evil place? it is no place of seed, or of figs, or of vines, or of pomegranates; neither is there any water to drink. 6. And Moses and Aaron went from the presence of the assembly unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation; and they fell upon their faces: and the glory of the Lord appeared unto them. 7. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, 8. Take the rod, and gather thou the assembly together, thou and Aaron thy brother, and speak ye unto the rock before their eyes; and it shall give forth to them water out of the rock; so thou shalt give the congregation and their beasts drink. 9. And Moses took the rod from before the Lord, as he commanded him. 10. And Moses and Aaron gathered the congregation together before the rock, and said unto them, Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock? 11. And Moses lifted up his hand, and with his rod he smote the rock twice; and the water came out abundantly, and the congregation drank, and their beasts also. 12. And the Lord spake unto Moses and Aaron, Because ye believed me not, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this congregation unto the land which I have given them. 13. This is the water of Meribah; because the children of Israel strove with the Lord, and he was sanctified in them.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them; and that Rock was Christ.—1 Cor. 10: 4.

The place of the lesson is Kadesh Barnea which seems to have been the central station during the intervening thirty-seven and a half years which elapsed between last week's lesson and the present one. The six intervening chapters contain records of the ambition of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, their revolt and punishment and the budding of Aaron's rod.

As a whole the years were seasons of apostasy and neglect of the tabernacle and its service.

"Because they despised my judgments and walked not in my statutes; but polluted my Sabbaths; I would not bring them into the land which I had given them." (Ezekiel 20: 11-23). "Ye have ploughed wickedness, ye have reaped iniquity; ye have eaten the fruit of lies; because thou didst trust in thy way; in the multitude of thy mighty men" (Hosea X).

## LESSON NOTES.

V. 1. Then came the children of Israel into the desert of Zin and abode in Kadesh. Vain attempts had been made at intervals to go into Canaan, but the cloud by day and fire by night went not before them. The God-appointed opportunity had been rejected, Israel therefore were scattered over the desert with their flocks, maintaining more or less close relation and communication with Kadesh, where remained Moses and remnants of the tribes with the tabernacle. Moved by invisible influence or the call of Moses, Israel convened again on the 40th anniversary of their departure from Egypt for a new start. The years had been marked by disappointment and death. Miriam, about 130 years of age, one of their leaders, had died and was buried. [Eusebius (264-340 A. D.) says that Miriam's tomb was to be seen near Kadesh in his time.] Aaron at 123 years of age was only a month this side the grave, and Moses at 120 years was near his end, dying some eleven months later. Never did future prospects look more discouraging, viewed by the natural eye.

V. 2. There was no water for the congregation. While there are large springs at Kadesh, the supply varies in abundance with the season and for so large a company congregated in one locality, the inconvenience of supply with limited quantity, must have been great. Again the people were not in happy mood; their fathers' graves were scattered through the wilderness. They had expected to find a habitation, abiding place, ere this, but they were still in suspense. The memory of their dead, and their aged leader failing in strength were factors in the universal discouragement which found voice in the words: "Would God we had died with Korah, Dathan and Abiram." The discomfort of the present is again compared with the former life in Egypt. Past pleasures are magnified when viewed through the lens of present unhappiness.

V. 3. And Moses and Aaron went into the door of the tabernacle, and fell upon their faces. They might have retaliated in burning words, relating in detail the many transgressions and disobediences of Israel which were causes leading not only to the suffering of the congregation, but their own. They pursued a wiser course, however, seeking divine wisdom and grace in the sanctuary. God was the only source of help, and he did not fail them, but appeared in added glory and brilliancy from the cloud.

V. 4. Take the rod and gather thou the assembly. The rod with which Moses had performed wonders in Egypt, and at Rephidim, was laid up with the sacred things of the tabernacle. Moses now brings it forth from "before the Lord as he commanded." The Lord said "Go forward, show them the rod and quiet their murmurings." Moses went forward, but addressed the people and in his impatience struck the rock; he should "show the rod," not strike with it. He should have "spoken" to the rock, not the people. There is great difference between partial obedience and full obedience. Furthermore, Moses addressed the assembly in very unbecoming words: "Hear now ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock?" How bombastic the language, how unlike the meek and obedient Moses. He spoke the truth when he called them "rebels." He had called them so before, but in meekness and sorrow. He now spoke in anger, which was culpable.

Had he spoken to the rock, water would have gushed forth, and thus God would have been glorified by inanimate nature; a reproach to Israel whose hearts were harder and whose spirit was less yielding than stone. Moses and Aaron doubtless hoped, in the coming together of this new generation, to find a more docile and spiritually minded people; they expected better things of them. They were disappointed, it was the slanderous abuse and fault-finding of their forefathers repeated. Some believe that Moses' question was put in the form of depreciation, that God had commanded the waters to flow forth for the satisfaction of so unobedient a people.

The disobedience of Moses and Aaron was flagrant; but God does not humiliate

them in the presence of the people or withhold the blessing from those in need.

It was to have been expected that Moses and Aaron would use the opportunity for the glory of God, instead, they arrogated to themselves the right to reprimand the people, and the power to work a miracle.

V. 12. Because ye believed me not, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, ye shall not bring this congregation unto to the land which I have given them. Moses and Aaron are charged with unbelief, because obedience is the test of faith. The sin was greater, because committed by those who had enjoyed long and close communion with God. Psalm 190: 33 states that Moses sinned, because Israel "provoked his spirit, so that he spake unadvisedly with his lips." The punishment was great, but the lesson is: that those who stand in high places and have enjoyed great privileges; of them much will be required. Notice the wording: "the land which I have given thee." The promises of the Lord are not doubtful, the future occupancy, in God's thought was present realization.

V. 13. This is the water of Meribah. The word "Meribah" means "strife." This place was in Kadesh; there was another Meribah in Sinai "because the children of Israel strove."

"For they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them, and that Rock was Christ." He was to them the fountain of living waters. Israel suffered the thirst common to all mankind, that thirst which only Jesus, the Spiritual Rock, can supply. Figuratively: The rock was smitten at Horeb as per the will of God, for material and spiritual benefit. Henceforth it was only requisite to speak to it. Christ was smitten once, "wounded for our transgressions," he was not to be smitten any more; but, spoken to in the prayer of faith, the waters of Life shall flow forth.

## SUGGESTED THOUGHTS.

God's mercies are not always withheld, because of the sins of our leaders. The mercies of salvation sometimes manifest themselves at the hand of an ungodly pastor.

We are never to forget that we are servants of the Most High, and our triumphs and successes are not due to our own wisdom, but to the grace of God.

The difference between the righteous and the wicked is this: With the sinner the great river of sin flows steadily on in the wrong direction; while the wrongs done by the righteous are but little eddies whirling confusedly against the main current of right purpose.

Moses smote the rock instead of speaking. Perhaps he distrusted God, and feared words would be less effective than blows. How often do we fear to trust God, and resort to secular methods as if the power and wisdom were in us.

The Bible does not gloss over or treat lightly the sins of its favorites. The best of men are proven to have had their imperfections.

Moses was not perfect. Let us thank God that he was not. Perfection is an impossibility, and the appearance or assumption is discouraging, for men are ever feeling in its presence that they cannot advance with its pace; or attain unto its prominence. Moses falters, and in this to a degree becomes like one of us.

Library references: Comprehensive Commentary, Parker's People's Bible, Dr. Adam Clark.

Texas has 3,000,000 acres in cotton, yielding 1,500,000 bales.

Montreal people are vigorously protesting against pauper immigration.

It is reported that a gigantic lumber-trust is in process of organization in the Northwest.

California's production of dried fruit has increased from 5,070,000 pounds in 1883 to 26,605,000 pounds in 1887.

Experience proves that cows which have a due allowance of salt give richer milk than those which are not supplied with salt.

It is easy to believe that the Choctaw Nation is the most civilized of all Indians. The Choctaws owe a lawyers fee of \$787,000.

Germany has 134 vessels in her navy and 18,000 men, at an actual cost of \$11,680,385.

David Fisher, aged 98; is the oldest registered voter in Cincinnati. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay for President in 1832.

A Miss Leg, of Montana, has just married a man named Hand. She thought she would rather be a right hand than a left Leg.

Signor Sou Zoque, an Italian newspaper owner, has begun the plan of publishing a chapter of the Bible with every issue of his paper.

In 1887 Great Britain collected \$100,679,275 from tariff duties on imports. These duties are levied on wine, tea, coffee, liquors and tobacco.

It is stated that one-fourth of the deaths in London are from consumption, and one-eighth of the deaths arise from drinking spirituous liquors.

Sunday Schools are increasing rapidly in this country. Last year the American Sunday School Union organized 1,602 with 6,326 teachers and 54,129 scholars.

Anna Dickinson will take the stump in the pending campaign, and will make several speeches for the Republican candidates in New York, New Jersey and Indiana.

The Rev. W. F. Davis, who is in jail for preaching on the Boston Common will remain there for some time, the petition to admit him to bail having been denied by the State Supreme court.

The dressy thing for the fashionable bride is to wear shoes of undressed kid in place of the ordinary yellow leather. It is stylish and makes a swell pair of shoes, but it costs money.

Benjamin Hafner has been an engineer on the Erie railroad in continuous service for forty seven years; running many of the fast trains, and no fatal accident ever occurred to any of his trains.

The scarcity of halibut in the Atlantic fishing grounds has directed the attention of fishermen to the North Pacific Ocean, along the shores of which this kind of fish is understood to be very plentiful.

A couple who were divorced by a Texas court three years ago have been re-married in San Francisco. The same wedding ring which did service at the first ceremony was used for the second tying of the nuptial knot.

Galen Wilson says that a speedier and cleaner way to remove the skin of new potatoes, than the common practice of scrubbing with a knife, is to "use a scrubbing brush."

According to *Farm Life*, green corn is rendered hard by over-cooking. Keep in the pot or steamer only till the milk sets. To be nice and tender boil small ears one minute.



### Churches.

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

**METHODIST.**—Rev. J. M. Shank, Pastor. Services, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School after-morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings.

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

### Societies.

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

**PLYMOUTH ROCK LODGE No. 47, F. & A. M.**—Friday evenings on or before the full moon. P. C. Whitbeck, W. M., J. O. Eddy, Secretary.

**GRANGE, No. 380.**—Meets every second Thursday afternoon and evening, alternately, at their hall, in the Healden block, O. R. Pattengill, Master.

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

**E. OF L. LAYMAN ASSEMBLY, No. 5505.**—Meets every other Friday evening, from April 1 to Oct. 1, at 7:30; from Oct. 1 to April 1 at 7:00, at E. of L. hall. C. G. Curtis, Jr., B. S.

**TONQUER LODGE I. O. O. F., No. 32.**—Meets every Monday evening, at their hall at 7:30 o'clock p. m. O. B. Pattengill, N. G.; F. H. Adams, Rec. Sec.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

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**J. F. BROWN,**  
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC  
Office over Postoffice. 22-29 Plymouth, Mich.

### WHAT THEY SAY.

Cheapest place to buy bran is at the Phoenix mills.

—Frank Hendricks, of Howell, is spending the week here.

—Miss Susie Emery, of Northville, was married to W. W. Wooley, of Traverse City, a few days ago.

—Henry Whipple and George Hughes have each purchased a Plymouth windmill.—South Lyon Picket.

—The old Perkins hotel on Grand River avenue, Detroit, is to be torn down and a new four-story brick building erected in its place to cost \$60,000.

—In its list of fairs the Brighton Citizen gives the date of the Plymouth fair as Sept. 24 to 27. It should read Sept. 25 to 28. Please correct it Mr. Citizen.

Fred Slater is agent for the West Park steam laundry, Detroit. Those wishing fine work without injury to goods should leave their laundry with him at H. Dohnstreich & Co.'s, before Tuesday noon, each week. 52tf

—A chicken-pie dinner for twenty-five cents, will be given by the ladies of the W. C. T. U., of this village, in Temperance hall, on Tuesday, Sept. 18. Ladies of the society are requested to furnish refreshments.

—On Sabbath, the 23d, the Rev. George H. Wallace, in response to a universal invitation, will again hold service in the Union church, Livonia, near John Shaw's, at two o'clock p. m. Should the day prove stormy the services will be postponed one week. A welcome invitation is extended to all, and by their presence and aid to make the service as pleasant and profitable as possible.

—In early life George Washington was a book agent. Yes, and see what became of him. Just see how he was punished for his wickedness. See what happened to him after his death. Goto Washington and see Greenough's statue of him, without a shirt on his back, reciting with uplifted finger and well trained gesture the opening paragraph of chapter IV in the second monthly part of Bancroft's interminable history of the illimitable United States which he is trying to sell on the installment plan to Columbia, who has climbed up on the dome of the capitol to escape him.—Burdette.

—It makes us tired to read such articles as the following, taken from last Wednesday's Pontiac Democrat: "Commencing tomorrow the Hon. M. S. Brewer will neglect his duties at Washington, so that he may look after his personal matters in this district. And all this time his salary goes on at the rate of \$13.70 per day, Sundays included. Is there a farmer, mechanic or laboring man in this county who can be so well paid for labor performed? to say nothing of drawing his salary, rain or shine, work or play." It was announced several days ago that Don M. Dickinson would "neglect his duties" and stomp Michigan during the campaign, and yet we haven't heard of anyone going wild over it. About the only difference we can see between Mr. Brewer and Mr. Dickinson in "neglecting their duties" is, that while Brewer will draw \$13.70 per day, Mr. Dickinson will draw a little over \$21.91 per day, Sundays included. Some people can't see but one way however. The Democrat of the same date contained another article on Brewer of about the same dimensions as the one here given. If Brewer doesn't get elected it will be because the Democrat isn't widely enough circulated. Such items ought to disgust any sensible reader.

—Plymouth fair Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28. Farmers get your grinding done at the Phoenix mills.

—A new walk has been built in front of M. Conner & Son's store.

—J. N. Eaton of Ypsilanti, is painting Mrs. J. D. Peck's residence.

—W. J. Burrow went to Tecumseh, Wednesday, to visit his brother-in-law, F. B. Park.

—Herbert D. Dean and Mary L. Johnson, of Northville, have taken out a marriage license.

—Mrs. T. E. Dcming and Mrs. P. R. Wilson, of Wayne, were guests at J. H. Steers', Monday.

—Charles H. Bennett has sold his interest in the livery business at Tecumseh to his late partner, Frank Park, and has returned here.

—The old gentleman, Ransom Wilkinson, who was at Dr. Hatch's several days ago for the purpose of having his leg amputated, had the operation made at his home near Perrinsville, Friday afternoon by Dr Hatch.

—A young Easton damsel sent twenty-five cents and a postage stamp in reply to an advertisement that appeared in a Boston paper of "how to make an impression," and got for an answer: "Sit down on a pan of dough."

—Wm. Newton had the bad luck to lose and have injured, several sheep, by the car taking fire in transit to the Toledo fair. He had enough left to win seventeen premiums, and two, out of four, Sweepstakes.—Pontiac Gazette.

—On Tuesday evening while L. D. Sheaver was assisting in driving some cattle home one of the animals became enraged and knocked Mr. Sheaver down, bruising him considerably. Fortunately no bones were broken and at last accounts he was much improved.

—Wonderland theatre, at Detroit, opened last Saturday for the season. This popular place of amusement has undergone a wonderful change since its close a few weeks ago, some \$20,000 having been expended upon it, making it one of the neatest and most cosy places of amusement in the city. The low price of admission—ten cents—assures a large attendance at every performance.

—A good story comes from Ann Arbor. It seems that some little boys had accidentally met and after playing a while began to inquire each others names, their father's name and what he did, etc. Finally one little boy upon receiving the usual questions, said: "My name is Willie Norris; my pa don't do anything—he's prosecuting attorney." He struck it pretty near right, too.—Saline Observer.

—Californians have a method of preserving fruit without sugar so that it will keep sound and fresh for years. The recipe is as follows: Fill clean, dry, wide-mouthed bottles with fresh, sound fruit; add nothing not even water. Be sure that the fruit is well and closely packed in, and ram the corks, which must be of best quality, tightly down into the necks of the bottles until level with the glass. Now tie the corks down tight with strong twine, and after putting the bottles into bags, stand them in a pan or boiler of cold water. Let the water reach not quite to the shoulder of the bottle. Let the fire be moderate, and bring the water to boiling. Boil gently for ten minutes remove from the fire and allow all to cool.—Ex.

—The September Wide Awake has a jolly story of the Harrison campaign of 1840; by Mrs. F. A. Humphrey, entitled "Two Conspirators," and illustrated by Smidley. "Ned's Base Ball Club," by Mary C. Crowley. "Jermicky's Sacrifice," by Mrs. Katherine B. Foot. "A Little Lombard Hero" is a touching Italian story translated by Miss Marcia Thouay, daughter of the American consul at Turin. There is a brace of suggestive stories entitled "Two Opportunities," showing girls and boys who live at the summer resorts how they can earn some money. Miss Risley Seward has an entertaining paper, "An Abyssinian Monkey," narrating her adventures with him. Edward Everett Hale writes of some of the great visitors who have "received" on Boston Commons. There is a fine article by Rev. H. O. Ladd, the president of the University of New Mexico, describing the Ramona Industrial School for Indian Girls, and appealing to the youth of America to help build the Ramona Memorial Hall, which shall be a perpetual home-school for Indian Girls. The Wide Awake boys and girls are invited to build the dining-room, which is to be known as the "Wide Awake Refectory." There is a beautiful art-article for young painters entitled, "Summer Lanes"; and fully illustrated by Constable, Corot, Diaz, Hobbema and Bellini. Mrs. Crowninshield's training-ship story, "Plucky" and "Pandy" have a rather damp experience with a life-buoy; in Mrs. Sherwood's "Double Roses" both Phyllis and Wilhelmina show the best qualities in their natures. There is an excellent article on Daniel Defoe, and another on the odd people of Corya. The poems are by Mary N. Bradford, Mrs. Butts, and Herbert Wild Bradley. Wide Awake is \$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

—Cool nights.

—Terribly dry.

—Rev. J. M. Shank is attending conference this week.

—Milford Times: "Harry Robinson, of Plymouth, was in town Wednesday."

—Henry Smitherman is building a lot of slat and wire fence for C. D. Durtee.

—We would like a good correspondent at Salem. Let us hear from some one there.

—George Smith, of New York City, is spending a few days here with his family.

—James Roe, of the Lansing Republican, stopped off here Tuesday, while enroute to Buffalo.

—Charles D. Herrick, wife and daughter, formerly of Ann Arbor, died with yellow fever at Jacksonville.

—The Lauffer building is being painted and repaired, and will be occupied by George Vandecar as a barber shop.

—S. F. Dobbins, of Marshall, Mich., spent last week with his father, who was much worse, but is a very little better at this writing.

—We notice by the Detroit papers that Rev. J. M. Shank, of this place, was elected Treasurer of the Conference, now in session at the Central M. E. church, at Detroit.

—George D. Hall returned last Friday from his western trip. He took the C. B. & Q. road from Chicago to Denver, and the Denver and Rio Grande from Denver to Salt Lake City, stopping at Colorado Springs and Manitou.

—The praise service at the M. E. church was largely attended last Sunday evening. Short addresses by J. M. Shank the pastor, and T. C. Sherwood, the superintendent of the Sunday school, interspersed with singing, made an enjoyable program.

—Mrs. G. H. Dobbins and daughter Ida, of Marshall, Mich., are on their way home from the east, where they have been spending the summer. Mrs. D's health is somewhat improved. They remain here for a few days with friends and relatives.

—As may be seen from our Wayne correspondence, that place has just met with a serious loss by fire. The burned district comprised a large brick block of seven stores and a dwelling on the ground, and rooms occupied by four or five families above. Two stores and the dwelling were three stories in height and the balance two stories. The two stores on the south end belonged to two of the O'Connor children and the balance to the O'Connor estate. We have been unable to learn the amount of insurance carried, the one of the two stores owned by the children had \$1,000 insurance.

—The M. E. church was crowded last Sunday morning. A large number coming from Newburg. The occasion being the last service for the conference year. The Rev. J. M. Shank was at his best and delivered a very impressive sermon, appropriate to the occasion, being a review of the work of the year. The church here and at Newburg are in a very flourishing condition financially, having raised this year \$750 for pastor's salary, \$145 for incidental expenses, and \$137.18 for missionary and other benevolences. Mr. Shank has conducted the affairs of the church in a very satisfactory manner, and the congregation is unanimous for his return another year.

### Notice to Delinquents.

All persons indebted to the firm of Anderson & Cable are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts at their earliest convenience as we desire to close the books. ANDERSON & CABLE. Plymouth, Mich., Sept. 14, 1898.

### W. C. T. U. First District Convention.

Fifty-eight delegates from the Woman's and Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, of the county, were present at the First District convention opened in the Presbyterian church, on Wednesday morning. This number has been increased by later arrivals, until yesterday one hundred and fifty names were registered. If any one looked for a delegation of antiquated spinsters and cranks, he has been disappointed in the personnel of this convention.

The delegates are mainly married ladies in the prime of life, whose appearance and conversation give evidence of culture, and whose nearest approach to "crankism" is an intelligent and whole-souled enthusiasm in temperance work.

The Y. W. C. T. U. is also well represented by young lady delegates. The President, Mrs. Jennie Voorheis, of Plymouth, presides with dignity and grace, and deserves the high praise given her by a lady of the local union, who said to the Herald: "Mrs. Voorheis conducts a meeting with as much ease and self-possession, as though she were at home in her own kitchen washing dishes or making bread."—Wyandotte Herald.

### 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 Bilets 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. 66

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For Physicians Prescriptions.

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For White Lead and Linseed Oil.

For Peninsular Liquid Paints.

For Rubber Liquid Paint.

For Colors All Kinds in Oil.

For Colors All Kinds Dry.

For Stains in Water.

For Stains in Oil.

For Paint Brushes.

For Varnish Brushes.

For Scrubbing Brushes.

For Shoe Brushes.

For Shoe Blacking in Boxes, Men's.

For Liquid Shoe Blacking, Ladies'.

JOHN L. GALE.

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## - Gasoline Stove. -

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

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Largest Stock and Best Assortment

—OF—

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

—AT—

# BOYLAN'S:



Clarenceville.

Mrs. Simon Johnston is convalescent. Mrs. Maggie Eckler has friends visiting her from Detroit. Albert Grace is sick with hemorrhage of the bowels, with little hopes of his recovery. Amanda Lambert, formerly a resident of this place, died at her home in Detroit last Thursday and was brought here for burial last Saturday. Asa Roberts had a barn burn Saturday night about eleven o'clock, containing grain and hay. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Tonquish.

Corn and buckwheat are being cut. Miss C. Herr is under the doctor's care. J. C. Douthett and wife are visiting in Ohio. Mr. Oliver sold to Mr. Kruger a horse last week. H. C. Anderson sold a fine young horse last week. Miss Maud Cady returned to the Normal last week. Crawford Safford is doing considerable tilling this fall. Mr. Rhodes, of Ohio, visited friends here last week. Miss Bessie Cady teaches the school in the Cady district. Old Mrs. Tillotson has gone east on a visit to old friends. O. R. Patten is having a substantial house built for hogs. Misses Harmon and N. Tillotson attend the Plymouth school. Considerable mortality among sheep followed by ditto, dogs, in Canton last week. Mrs. Coffen and children, of Kent Ohio, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton. A barn on the R. Safford farm has been raised several feet higher at the top and will be newly covered entirely. Clitis Kruger, of Detroit, has moved here and intends purchasing a part of his brother's farm and building thereon.

Livonia.

Dry, very dry and windy. Mrs. H. Kingsley is on the sick list. Miss Flora Millard has gone to Omaha, Nebraska. Our sportsmen claim there is a large crop of coon this fall. Fred Sockow, of Salem, visited his father at this place last Sunday. Miss Laura Standish has a letter advertised at this office, uncalled for. Mrs. H. S. Millard, of Detroit, visited her sister, Mrs. A. M. Stringer, last Sunday. Neander Meldrum's oats went seventy-four bushels to the acre. Mr. Meldrum measured his land and the grain. Mr. Bogert, of Northville, has been engaged to teach a term of ten months school in district No. 3, in this town. We are glad the correspondent at Stark has woken up again; we will try and not steal any more items from that place. There was a large turnout at the dance held at C. E. Maynard's, last Friday evening, and a very nice time is reported. The citizens of this township know enough to appreciate a good thing, so they are all going to attend the Plymouth fair. The ground is so very dry in the northwest part of this township it is almost impossible to plow with three heavy horses. George Fairchild shot a crane last Saturday that measured five foot and four inches from the peak of his bill down to his feet. Levi Joslin and Wm. Stirling are catching minnows for fishermen in Detroit. They get one dollar a hundred for them, and they make wages at it. The four people reported in last week's MAIL their combined ages should have been three hundred and forty-one instead of four hundred and forty-one. Asa Roberts' barn in this township, three miles north of the Centre, burned last Saturday night, with all its contents. There was wheat from seventeen acres of ground in it and a large quantity of hay and farming implements. The fire is a mystery, as it took fire about eleven o'clock. Mr. Roberts has the sympathy of the entire township, as he is one of our most respected citizens. We understand it was partly insured.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at J. H. Boylan's Drug Store. Large Bottles \$1.

Belleville.

Let a boom come. C. Davis is on the sick list. A Republican rally here the 29th. J. M. Cody was in town Thursday. Mrs. L. Randolph is on the sick list. Lace Ayres was about town Monday. Mrs. George Earing is on the sick list. Work on the new block begins Monday. Rev. D. J. Parker now fills the Baptist pulpit. The new building on Main street is completed. Mr. Jones, of Wayne, was in town over Sunday. F. A. Sands is again in the employ of S. W. Earing. Mrs. O. F. Westfall has returned from a Chicago vi-it. A bran new daughter at the home of Tom Young's. Dr. Watlin and wife, of Ypsilanti, were in town Sunday. Rev. Woodruff will hereafter fill the Episcopal pulpit. Hannah Begole will teach near Whittaker, the fall term. Our Senior High school class consists of fourteen members. Rev. R. L. Hewson delivered his farewell sermon Sunday evening. Linnie Stewart will teach in the Down's district, near New Boston. Jack Murphy and "Doc" Bunting, of Wayne, were in town Sunday. The attorney of the Wabash will soon become a resident of this town. F. W. Moon has purchased a lot on Main street, and will erect a fine brick block. A harvest supper was held Saturday for the benefit of Rev. R. L. Hewson. \$50 now makes him happy. Two Harrison and two Cleveland streamers are now floating in the breeze here. Belva and Fisk have been slighted. Rev. R. L. Hewson left for conference Tuesday morning. He takes with him \$75 from this charge as missionary money.

Wayne.

A. L. Nowlin, of Ypsilanti, was in town Saturday. Chas. Miller, of Plymouth, was in town Sunday last. N. P. Grummond, of Detroit, was seen on our streets Monday. Egnor Mowrer expects to go to Ypsilanti next Monday to work. Miss Mary McGuire, of Detroit, was in town this week, visiting friends. The masons have commenced the brick work on Mrs. Vining's building. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bilby, of Detroit, spent Sunday with W. R. Corlett. Prouty & Glass have rented the Central hall this winter for storing cutters. Arthur and Lew Colton have returned from Toledo after spending two weeks. Arthur Colton expects to leave for the east to-morrow to continue his studies at Yale college. There was a number of G. A. R.'s who took in the encampment at Columbus, Ohio, this week. The wife of Isaiah Stevenson, a former resident of this place, died in Detroit, on Wednesday, aged forty-five years. Mrs. James Gilmore, of Detroit, formerly of this place, who has been sick for some time is very low at this writing. A game of base ball will be played to-morrow between the Democrats and Republicans. A good game can be expected. Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear of the Jerh O'Connor block and there being no fire facilities, the building was doomed to destruction. For a time it seemed as if the buildings on the opposite sides of the streets would also catch on fire and a telegram was sent to Detroit for a fire engine, and in about one hour a steamer, fireman and horses arrived on an extra train over the Michigan Central R. R., but too late to render any assistance, and the engine was not unloaded. There was no wind stirring at the time and the buildings being brick, with thick partition walls, with nothing but the roots and floors to burn, rendered the safety of the other buildings all the more sure. Nearly all of the goods of the different occupants of the stores in the block were saved. The building was one of the oldest in town having been built by Jerh O'Connor, who occupied it many years as one of the most enterprising and thrifty concerns in the early days of Wayne's prosperity. In looking over Mrs. O'Connor's goods that were saved from the building, a gold watch was taken off from a cord chain in a Jersey jacket by some one. The watch was a present to Mrs. O'Connor from her deceased husband and was prized by her more as a memento than for its value, and it is hoped that someone took the watch off for safe keeping, and will return it. The occupants of the buildings and the losses more or less by fire, or damaged goods are: Mrs. O'Connor, residence and store; Frank Marshall, flour and feed and telegraph office, Edgar Goldsmith, confectioner; a German keeping a bakery and residence; T. C. Gorham, grocery; Lyman Burnett lost all of his household goods and John Croak saloon and residence; O. Hancock, residence, besides property of two men from Romulus, who were about to open a meat market.

Stark.

Wm. Johnson is quite sick. Mrs. George Gill and Mrs. Mary Woods, of Chatham, Ont., were visiting at John Bennett's last Sunday. Last Friday morning John Bennett was kicked in the face by his horse, knocking out a couple of teeth. Saturday, Seymour Orr and John Bennett started on a trip to Orchard Lake, Walled Lake, Novi and Fowlerville, going with horse and carriage and visiting relatives at each place. Old Mrs. Winchester died Saturday morning at her residence in the south east part of Livonia, aged, eighty years. She was a lady very highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends. Her funeral was held on Monday, at Wallaceville, and by her request the Rev. Mr. Lansing, of Redford, delivered the discourse. A very beautiful poem composed by Mrs. Winchester, relative to her past life as a christian was read by Miss Dennis, of Wallaceville. She has been a faithful member of the Methodist church for forty eight years, and was one of the earliest pioneers of this town. She leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn her departure.

Mead's Mills.

Mrs. G. P. Benton and daughter returned Tuesday, from their visit at La-Porte, Ind. Mrs. W. P. Ramsdell, of Cleveland, who has been visiting her husband's mother, returned to her home last Friday. Our school commenced Monday, Sept. 10, with Chas. Appling as teacher. The school room being newly seated, it has quite a tasty appearance. The weather in this locality continues hot and dry, and everything looks scorched and withered. Some farmers have abandoned their plowing until we have rain. Quite a number of our citizens have been, and still are, on the sick list. Nothing very serious with anyone, though a person can feel bad enough and be dangerous, as with the ague. Ask Carat Benton if he did not find the adage true, "the more haste the less speed," the other morning, when he made such haste to get to the cheese factory ahead of some one else? His spilled milk and broken wagon looked that way at least. Owing to the reports we have from the village of Plymouth, we think it cannot be at present the nice quiet village it has had the reputation of being. There must be a volcano underneath which causes the eruptions. Facts will come to the surface, if we only give them time enough. There will be a family gathering at the residence of C. S. McRoberts this week. Mr. and Mrs. McR. are an aged and feeble couple. They celebrated their golden wedding six years ago last June. Nine children have been given to them, three having passed to "the other shore." The remaining six live in this State, so that distance will not prevent any from being present.

Not Pleasant.

Miss Emma Traxel, the young lady who so narrowly escaped being buried alive, near New Philadelphia, Ohio, has recovered sufficiently from the shock to converse on the subject, and thus relates her feelings: She was perfectly conscious from the moment of her supposed death, and knew every move that was made in the room, and heard every word that was spoken. She heard the family make arrangements for the funeral and knew the hour. She heard the family gather around her when the supposed last breath had been taken, and felt the burning tears drop on her face and loving imprints of the kiss on her lips, but was unable to make the least sign indicating life. She has a twin sister who was especially affectionate, and this sister was loth to leave her, and when she was prepared for burial made frequent visits to the side of Emma and kissed her over and over again. During Saturday night, when the watches would visit her every half hour to dampen the cloth on her face, her feelings were horrible in the extreme. Towards morning she seemed to become more reconciled to her horrible state, and realized the fact that she was to be buried alive. All day Sunday streams of visitors and sympathetic friends crowded the house, and she recognized every voice and the many kisses from her old schoolmates. When the coffin arrived and four of the neighbors lifted her tenderly and placed her in it, she thought she would certainly break the spell, but could not. She heard distinctly the work of the undertaker in screwing down the lid of the coffin, and the minutes seemed to her like years. She could distinctly hear the clock and knew the hour as they passed by. An awful moment was when a member of the family raised her head to clip a lock of hair to keep as a lasting remembrance of poor Emma. On Sunday evening at four o'clock, all at once, as if by supernatural strength, she suddenly arose in the coffin and spoke. The attendants and friends were frightened. Some rushed from the house and others screamed with fright and refused for a long time to believe that Emma had really returned to life. The thirty-six hours she lay in a trance seemed to her a life-time.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Attorney, Clay county, Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters, with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of the medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life." Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price fifty cents and \$1, at J. H. Boylan's Drug Store.

—Birthday cards, school cards, playing cards, visiting cards, tissue paper, blank books, notes, receipts, legal blanks, scrap pictures, photograph albums, autograph albums, scrap albums, etc., at the MAIL office.

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 1/2 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 acre land, 40 rods on the 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 \$1,300, with very easy terms.

BARGAIN NO. 3. Only 3 1/2 miles from Plymouth on best road; 3 1/2 acres fine garden land; 50 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; weight and pulleys in windows etc.; bath room and closets; 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. In a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Detroit, on the fifth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Present, EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of EDGAR K. BENNETT, a minor.

Henry W. Baker, the guardian of said minor, having rendered to this court his guardianship accounts:

It is ordered that Tuesday, the ninth day of October, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining said account, and for the purpose of hearing in which 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.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. A true copy. HOMER A. FLINT, Register. 53-55

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the County of Wayne in chancery, made and entered on the twenty-sixth day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cause thereon pending wherein Hiram M. Eaton is complainant and Alonzo Eaton and Ellen V. Eaton are defendants. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Saturday, the thirteenth day of October A. D. 1888, at twelve o'clock noon of said day at the Woodward avenue entrance to the City Hall, in the City of Detroit in said county (that being the building in which the circuit court for the county of Wayne is held), the following described property: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Detroit, county of Wayne and State of Michigan and described as follows to-wit: Lot number nine (9) of Block 3 Subdivision of Park Lot number sixty-five (65) of Block 3, in a plat thereof as recorded in the office of the register of Deeds for the County of Wayne. Dated August 31, 1888.

HOWARD WIEST, Circuit Court Commissioner, Wayne County Michigan. D. C. GRIFFIN, Solicitor for Complainant. 61

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of REUBEN S. DURFEE, 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 George A. Starkweather, in the village of Plymouth, in said county, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1888, and on Wednesday, the sixth day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on each of said days for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the 7th day of August, A. D. 1888, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. LORENZO POOLER, Commissioners. Dated—Plymouth, August 8, 1888. 49-52

Administrator's Sale. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Probate Court, of the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, granting unto the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hannah J. Ash, deceased, license to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized and possessed, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, interest and charges, the undersigned administrator, as aforesaid will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises lately occupied by said deceased, in the village of Plymouth, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, on the sixth day of October A. D. 1888, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., standard time, the real estate of said deceased as before mentioned, as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of Ann Arbor and Deer streets; thence south parallel with said Deer street to the center of Bowery street; thence west parallel with said Bowery street to lands owned by Dr. M. Collier; thence north on said Collier's lot line to center of Ann Arbor street; thence east on said Ann Arbor street to place of beginning, and situated in the village of Plymouth, county of Wayne and State of Michigan. Dated Holly, Aug. 16, A. D. 1888.

CASE J. ALLEN, Administrator of the estate of Hannah J. Ash, deceased. 50-56

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 Detroit, on the twenty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight: Present, EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of BETSEY SIMMONS, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of George W. Simmons, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to him.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the eighteenth day of September 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.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) HOMER A. FLINT, Register. 50-52

Can't Sleep Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c, 50c.

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. 68

\$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, acid headache, indigestion, constipation or no-tolerance we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 80 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 662 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 57

Estray Notice.

Came into my inclosure on or about first of June, one bay mare, white star in forehead, one eye gone, would weigh about 1,100. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and take her away. EDWIN WHIFFLER. Plymouth, July 30, '88. 47-52

J. D. RICE, Proprietor. M. L. RICE, Clerk.

RICE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

Formerly Arlington House, 10, 12 and 14 Monroe Avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, City Hall, Detroit Opera House, etc., etc., DETROIT, MICH.

RATES—Meals, 25 cents; Per Day, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Rooms, Without Meals, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00.

Parties from out of the city wishing dinner and a place to leave packages, will find this the Most Central and Convenient Place in the City. 52

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Resident Dentist PLYMOUTH, - MICHIGAN.

Electric Vibrator for extracting teeth without pain. All work of the best and at prices to suit the times.

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T. C. SHERWOOD, President. L. D. SHEARER, Vice President.

DIRECTORS: T. C. Sherwood, L. D. Shearer, F. C. Leach, L. C. Hough, E. F. St. John, O. R. Patten, William Geer, I. N. Starkweather, S. J. Springer, I. N. Wilcox, L. H. Bennett, Geo. Van Sickle, Alfred D. Lyndon.

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The land-hungry nations of the earth seem to have abandoned A-tatic con- vents in Russia and Great Britain, and to have turned their attention to the seizure of such parts of Africa as may suit their fancy and opportunity. France, Italy, Germany and Great Britain are all busy- ing themselves with laying the founda- tions of African colonies. The subjugation of Africa to the uses of the civil- ized races of the world is not so much a question of prowess; in a contest with the present population of that dark continent as a question of ability to contend with natural obstacles. Africa is proceaded by its desert wastes, its malarial jungles and its equatorial heats. It is doubtful whether the conquering races of this day and generation will be any better able to make a permanent stand in Africa than were the great nations of antiquity who success- fully pushed their victorious arms south- ward from the Mediterranean only to be pushed back again by the repelling forces of nature.

Among the many things Algeria is doing to make herself attractive to tourists is the exhibiting of some of her ancient cities. The marvels of Pompeii are said to be nearly equalled by the city that has just been exhumed at Timga, with its streets, shops, forum, triumphal arches and ac- stoned orn by cart wheels. At Cherche l, on the coast, west of the city of Algiers, the luxurious baths of the ancient city of C. sarea have recently been brought to light. Then Algiers has completed her railroad to Biskra, almost on the edge of Sahara, and is to extend it the little oases that have been created by irrigation along the Wady Rir, where 50,000 palm trees are now flourishing in a region that a few years ago was verdureless. The triumph progress of rail road building is everywhere opening new routes for tourists.

Some curious student of philology, who has been delving into the origin of the names of the democratic and republican nominees for the presidency and the vice- presidency, says that at Cleveland is a corruption of Cili and, so called from its situ- ation in a steep, rock locality. Thum- son is from Thor, the Saxon god, and man. Its figurative meaning is one having the strength and wisdom of Thor. Harrison means Henry's son or Harry's son. It is identical in meaning with Harris or Horrie. Morton is a local name, from the parish of Morton, in Ninth dale, Dumrie- shire, Scotland. Mor, in the Gallic, signi- fies high, great, and ton is from dan, a hill. Norton, the lig, or great hill.

English merchants are just awakening to the fact that their railroads need to be kept in spite of the stringent laws in that country against discrimina- tion. It has not leaked out that the practice of "underrilling" so common with American railroads has been going on in a quiet way in England for a long time; to the detriment of honest shippers. This discovery naturally has stirred up bitter resent- ment against British railroads, and the leading merchants of Liverpool and London are securing evidence against several com- panies in order to lay the matter before parliament.

The eight presidential tickets in this field this year show that for the presidency Illinois has two candidates, New York two Indiana one, New Jersey one, California one and the District of Columbia one. For the vice-presidency Kansas has two, and Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Mis- souri, New York and Ohio one each. There has not been a candidate name for vice-president yet on the American part ticket, and the greenback ticket is yet to be nominated. Mr. Cleveland is counted as a New Yorker and will probably vote as such at the election.

The only Indian in Dakota who has nat- uralization papers regularly issued is the Rev. Luke P. Walker, a full blooded In- dian and a graduate of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. On making application at the clerk's office he was told that the papers were not necessary, but he insisted that he wanted something to show that he had severed his tribal relations, and was a full-fledged citizen. His request was granted.

A conference of the executive commit- tees of the union labor and united labor parties was held at Chicago recently with a view of adjusting their differences. All propositions however looking to this end were rejected. Robert Cowdrey, the united labor candidate, has challenged A. J. Streater, the union labor candidate, to allow the public to judge which party has the remedy for existing evils.

King Oscar II. of Sweden has appointed the Emperor William II. of Germany an admiral in the Swedish navy. The Em- peror William has retaliated by making King Oscar II. an admiral in the German navy. It has not been decided when these august personages will assume the duties of their positions.

"The Wife's Secret."

I was returning from the St. James' theatre after seeing Mr. and Mrs. Kendall in this play and reflecting upon the curious conven- tionalities that hold the stage, and, indeed, are supreme in all kinds of fiction, when it occurred to me to endeavor to make out what the course of such a story would be in a modern London house regulated by the present usages of society and the ordinary common sense which inspires the relationships of most reasonable people and makes life possible. On the stage, when a lady becomes mysterious and embarrassed, when she looks pale, when she has the appearance of a secret on her mind, it is taken for granted that this secret must mean illicit love and betrayal of her husband. Nothing is easier (on the stage) than to arouse the husband's suspicions; however well he may know her, whatever may be his trust in her, his thoughts always jump to the idea of her infidelity. Shakespeare who knew what he was about, prepared the very artful suggestion that as she had cheated her father, so might she cheat her husband; and he made his personations of jealousy a Moor specially subject to that weak- ness. But the lesser playwrights do not think such precautions necessary. They take it for granted that this suspicion is always to be aroused at a moment's notice, despite every assurance there may be against it. Also it is a necessity of fiction that the lady, instead of making any reasonable explanation, should keep up first an appearance of absolute uncon- sciousness and then of injured innocence, as if the last thing that could possibly occur to her was any confidence in the sense or af- fection of her husband. These traditions of the stage are far too strong to be broken down by any humble attempt at criticism. And, indeed, we all except them very good naturedly. We know exactly what is going to happen, and no doubt of the triumphant vindication of the heroine's virtue alarm us. The only occasional disturbance of a practised playgoer—or, for the matter of that, novel reader—as an impatient of the long-drawn misunderstanding which a word would clear up.

Mr. Punch has forestalled me by his de- lighted criticism, and I am not going to make fun of "The Wife's Secret," but only to im- agine how it would really happen to-day, under the ordinary circumstances of modern life. It is difficult, however, in the first place to imagine what a wife's brother could do to bring him under the same circumstances of innocent guilt, so to speak, which put Lord Arden's life in danger in the play. If he is a real criminal we shall lose our inter- est in him; a false accusation of murder would be too melodramatic; an Irish agitator evading the police too ridiculous. Let us suppose that the brother of Mrs. Thomson, of Pembroke-crescent, or Chesnut gardens, has a brother who has—run away with an heiress in Chancery. That is a nice, roman- tic sort of crime which shocks nobody. He is "wanted" by the police, who surround his chambers and all the places he is known to haunt. But there has been a coldness be- tween the young man and his sister's husband, and Chesnut gardens is not suspect- ed. He takes refuge there, his young bride accompanying him in a hansom cab and tears. Mrs. Thomson's feminine wits are set at work. Distressed by the family feud and dear Sam's (her husband's) quarrel with dear Joe (her brother), Mrs. Thomson has still perfect confidence in Sam's good nature and willingness to befriend his wife's relations even though he may quarrel with them—especially in his willingness to get them out of the way. A hurried survey of the circumstances makes it apparent that to go off by railway or steamboat will, in the face of detectives barring the path everywhere, be a very difficult—these agitated persons think an impossible—matter. At length a light breaks upon Mrs. Thomson. Her washer- woman from the country brings up the linen in a covered cart every Friday. She will willingly give a lift in that covered cart to Joseph in his shabbiest morning suit, a young man returning to his village, which may lie somewhere in the wilds beyond Harnsey or Finchley (I hope the geography is correct); but till Friday there are two long days to get through. Mrs. Thomson promptly locks up Joe in the spare room. The bride returns again in a hansom, but with the tears laid by, to make her own way in the meantime to Finchley, or wherever it may be, and await the bridegroom there.

Sur ceas entrefates Mr. Thomson comes home. If he remarks a cloud upon his wife's fair brow he thinks it is the cook who has been giving a piece of her mind to her mis- tress. "You are looking bothered, my dear," he says. "I should think I am bothered—out of my life," says his Mary. "Poor little woman!" he replies; and if he is an affection- ate man he gives her a kiss and asks if the evening paper has come in. After dinner she is absent for a little; there is perhaps an unusual clink of plates going on upstairs. Mr. Thomson is not suspicious and takes no no- tice. The same thing happens in the morning. When he comes back to dinner on the second day the butler remarks, with emphasis, that a bottle of claret which had been put out for dinner has disappeared, "I put it there on the chimney-piece, ma'am," he says—addressing his mistress but with his eyes upon his master—"to warm it a bit as usual, sir." "It doesn't matter," says Mrs. Thomson, quickly; "perhaps it has been taken for cook- ing." "That wine's too good for the kitchen, my dear," says the husband; but still he sus- pects nothing. Next day is Thursday, the last day. After that night, salvation! The cart will come with the washing. Joseph will come down-stairs in his shabby clothes and all will be well. For, to be sure, it can not be denied that a man shut up in the spare bedroom—of whose existence no- body knows, for whom luncheon and dinner have to be provided and bottles of wine suc- ceptively procured—is a burden on Mrs. Thomson's mind. She reckons with herself great self-compensation on Friday, when she will keep Sam in a quarrel over Joe's tribula- tions, and laugh till she cries at the wife's secret. But there is still another night and another dinner before that consummation ar- rives. Once more Mr. Thomson perceives the contraction in his wife's fair brow. "My dear," he says at dinner, "if that woman worries you—and I can see that she is worrying you—send her away."

"What woman?" says Mrs. Thomson, lift- ing up her eyes.

"Why, that—" Here Sam remembers that the butler is behind him hat oning with all his ears. "Why—whoever worries you, my dear. You are not a bit like yourself. You eat no dinner. Whoever it is send her away."

"Yes, my dear, I will, Sam; you're always so considerate. To-morrow you'll see I shall be all right."

He is glad to hear it and says no more; for in the meantime he perceives that something is really the matter with his Mary. She is restless, and turns from white to red, and eats nothing, and goes away very quickly as soon as dinner is over. This makes him wonder a little as he sits and drinks his modest glass of claret. Why was she in such a hurry? Though he is in the habit of taking a nap in the evening, and sometimes is rather late in going up-stairs, he feels a little aggrieved, and thinks he will go out to the club for a bit. If a woman lets a saucy cook set on her nerves a man may surely seek a little peace in the evening by going to his club.

As he wishes to put this design in operation the butler comes in with a furtive-looking napkin in his hand. He glances around, then says under his breath, "May I speak a word to you, sir?" planting himself against the door.

"What's the matter?" says Thomson, gruffly.

"I don't want to put you out, sir," says the man.

"I'm more likely to put you out. Now, then, what have you got to say?"

"I don't want to put you out, sir, but I've been here a good bit, and it's a good place, and I can't bear to see a gentleman put upon. Sir"—here the man puts his hand behind him to secure the door and leans forward—"sir, all isn't as it ought to be in this house."

"Then what's the matter?" says Sam.

The butler puts his hand up to his mouth. "She's a somebody locked up in the spare room," he says.

"She's a—what? In the name of wonder, you blockhead!—what do you mean?"

"Mistress, sir. She's a somebody locked up in the spare room," he says.

Sam starts, then bursts into a fit of laugh- ter. "Bosh!" he cries, "how dare you talk such rubbish to me?"

"It ain't rubbish; it's—the blessed truth, if I should never speak another word, says the butler.

"Idiot!" says Sam, "be off with you this instant, and don't let me see your face again till you're sober."

"I'm as sober as a judge; and it's the truth I'm telling you, and—"

"Do you hear me! Get out of this, or I'll kick you down-stairs," cried Thomson, enrag- ed. It makes him exceedingly angry. His cigar- ette has gone out, his glass is empty, and a feeling of discomfort gets into his mind. The blackguard, after the kindness that's been shown him! Thomson goes out into the hall, puts on his coat, slowly winds a muffler about his neck, looks upstairs, thinking perhaps that Mary will hear him rushing down and re- monstrate, saying "The club!" with the mix- ture of scorn and pethos which women use. But no, there is not a sound. Mary pays no attention. And at last he goes out and slams—just a little, but still he does slam the door.

Before he has gone very far he meets a man he knows, who walks with him a bit of the way and entertains him with agreeable conversation. "I fear it will go rather hard with that brother-in-law of yours, Thom- son."

"What brother-in-law of mine? I don't know what you're talking of," says Sam. Whereupon his friend tells him all about it, and perhaps a little more. "If the police haven't got him I shouldn't wonder if they paid you a visit. You ought to be put on your guard."

"On my guard! Joe Thomson hasn't been near my house for a year. We've had a quarrel," Sam says.

"I'm very glad to hear it," says the other. "Save you a deal of bother. But I dare say they've got him before now."

Thomson goes into the club, but finds no pleasure in it. The set who are there in the evening now are not his set, and he can't help feeling a little disturbed about how this piece of news will affect poor Mary. Poor girl! he thinks he had better go back and tell her. When he gets in sight of the house there is the butler watching on the steps. Now what is he about? Thomson sees the man steal across the street to the opposite pave- ment and stand there watching the windows. He crosses too, all the contrivances of the evening settling into a determination to shake the breath out of his butler's body, the prying ass! But he casts a glance at the win- dows before he commences operations. Eh, yes, to be sure there is a light in the spare room. It is a side room on the first floor, and though the light is dim it throws shadows on the blind. He holds his breath with an odd sensation. It is the shadow of a man—there can be no mistake about it. And while he gazes another shadow—a woman's; he could swear to the shape of the head—stoops for- ward, coming in contact with the other head and then suddenly melts away.

Mr. Thomson goes in quite gravely at the door, which his servant has left open. There is no doubt that he is very much startled—so much startled his piece of news is entirely driven out of his head. A man in the spare room without his knowledge! It is the most curious thing that has ever happened in his life. He does not know what to think. He takes off his overcoat very slowly and goes up-stairs with a very heavy solemn tread. Mary comes in rather breathless, running down-stairs from the upper story. "Oh, Sam, what a time you have been!" she says. He does not know what to think, still less what to say. He wonders whether it will be better to say nothing at all till to-morrow; but it is a long time till to-morrow. "Mary," he says.

"Yes, Sam."

He clears his throat. He does not know how to bring it out. "Mary," he says again.

"Yes, Sam." She comes a little closer to him, but she does not look him in the face.

Then he bursts forth. "There's something going on that you're concealing from me. What's it? I don't want to blame you. I—don't suppose it's any harm. What is it? I want to know."

"Something going on? What should be going on, Sam? I don't understand you. I—don't know what you mean."

"Mary!" he cries, and takes her by the shoulders, and turns round her face to the

light. They look at each other for a moment, and then he says. "What is it? I don't sup- pose it's any harm; but I've a right to know."

Mary tries not to meet his eyes; but she does so, looking at him as he looks at her; then she says, "It's no harm; but I can't tell you to-night."

"You can't tell me to-night! Who have you got locked up in that spare room?"

"Never mind," she says. "I am not going to tell you to-night."

"Never mind! But I do mind. Who have you got there? I mind exceedingly, as any man would. Who have you got there?"

He catches her suddenly by the arm, pro- voked and vexed. She looks at him half- frightened. "Sam!" she cries, "you hurt me! Do you want to hurt me, Sam?"

"It's you that should answer that question. Don't you think you hurting me?"

"No," cries Mary; "I'm sure I'm not. It's a secret, I confess; but not to hurt either you or any one; and it's better you shouldn't know."

"It's better I shouldn't know!"

"Till to-morrow. To-morrow about 3 o'clock I'll tell you all about it. Till then I'm not going to tell you. For this reason it's better you shouldn't know."

"Am I a child or a fool?" he says. "This is the worst of all."

"Am I a wicked woman?" says Mary. "Can you trust me or can't you trust me? For if you can't I'm not fit to be here."

He puts his hands upon both her shoulders and looks at her and she at him. "Of course I can trust you; I never thought you were a wicked woman," he says.

"I hope not," says Mary, holding her head high.

That is all the satisfaction he gets out of her and Sam goes to bed very moody—all the more that he thinks there is a twinkle of suppressed laughter in that hearty woman's eye. What's the joke? He can't see any joke in the matter. The only satisfaction he has is in the thought that tomorrow, if all's well, he'll kick that booby of a butler out of the house, wages and board-wages notwithstanding. In the morning before he can leave the house he has a visit from a police functionary in plain clothes, who is shown into the library as a gentleman on business, and who desires to know when he last saw his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Thorne. "Not for six months," says Sam promptly; "we're not on speaking terms." "But Mrs. Thomson?" says the func- tionary. "Oh, my wife, I suppose, sees him at his mother's; but he never comes here. What has been up to?" says Sam. They have a long conversation, and when he lets the minion of the law out Sam perceives Mary wheeling quickly away into the next room. The sight of her puts Joe altogether out of his head. What is she up to? That is far the most important question. He catches the butler's eye and the impulse to kick the man down stairs is almost more than he can resist. But what good would that do? He goes out to try and put it all out of his head. But he can't settle to business. He leaves the office soon after 12 and comes prowling back to the neighborhood of his own house. The washer- woman's covered cart is at the door. There is a young fellow standing by the shafts with his throat muffled up with a great white muffler—Sam's own muffler, he dares swear. Mary is talking to the washerwoman at the door. Then presently the woman gets up in- to the cart, the man jumps up after her, and away they go rattling over the stones. Sam walks across the street, very gloomy, wonder- ing if she'll find another excuse to put him off.

She's still in the hall and turns round quickly to see who it is. She flies to him with a shriek, but it is a shriek of pleasure.

"Sam, my dear, to come just when I wanted you! He's gone this moment. Oh, what a comfort to get him safe out of the house!"

Sam lets her embrace him, his arms hang- ing down at his sides. "I have yet to know," he says very glum, "what it all means. I have had no explanation as yet."

"Explanation!" she cries, "why what ex- planation do you want after that man's visit? Didn't I tell you it was better you shouldn't know?"

He looks at her with such an air that Mary bursts out laughing. She shakes him with her hands on his shoulders. "You don't mean to say you don't understand now?"

"Hang me if I do!"

"You don't mean to say you think it was any harm—only silly! Why, they've been found of each other all their lives. And what did he know about a ward in chancery?"

"By jove!" cries Sam. He frees himself from her and takes a walk about the room. Then comes back to her. "It was Joe!"

"Of course it was Joe! Who else could it be but Joe?"

And now it is he who shakes her, kissing her between. "By jove! you have given me the most horrible fright I ever had in my life."

"A fright!" says Mary, opening her eyes wide.

Mr. Thomson grows very red and laughs uneasily and is ashamed before his wife. What has she to do with any had thought? Then he gives her a kiss and desires her to tell him all about it, which she wishes nothing better than to do.

This was how it seemed to be "The Wife's Secret" should go in modern drawing-room comedy. But I confess that Joe's crime is far fetched; only I could think of nothing better in these unromantic days.—Chicago Times.

Three Masculine Follies.

The wise old Comtesse De— used to remark that there were three follies of men that amazed her: The first, climbing trees to shake fruit, when, if they waited long enough, the fruit would fall of itself. The second was going to war to kill one another, when, if they only waited, they would die naturally. The third, was to run after women, when, if they only refrained from doing so, the women would run after them.—Paris Figaro.

One Wasn't Enough.

Barber (purely from force of habit): "Have a hair cut, sir?" Bald-headed customer: "Yes; three or four of them—I guess I've got that many left."—Judge.

QUEER TREASURE BOXES.

Pearls Found in a Bamboe and Gold in a Tree Trunk.

Of all the queer mines from which precious stones have come, the oddest is that which yielded his \$13,000 dia- mond to Dr. Gimp's boy, Jake, writes the Hoxawottamie Herald. He was wild enough ten years ago, and when he ran away to sea nobody expected to be surprised after that at anything that happened. He landed without a pound in his pocket at Cape Colony, and was soon on his way to the South African diamond mines. There he worked for thirteen months, and when he reached the coast on his return home he was as black as a negro. He had, indeed, hired out in the diamond fields and blacked his face with palm oil so as to be on better terms with his fellow diggers. He had an enormous molar which had given him trouble from his infancy. Finally it had been plugged with a chunk of ivory. The bottom of this plug he sawed off in the mines, stuck the big diamond into the cavity, clapped the plug back, passed the inspectors and reached home with it in safety. It has long been known that in some specimens of bamboe a round stone is found at the joints of the cane. This is called "tabasheet," and is supposed to be deposited from the silicious juice of the cane. An- other curiosity of the sort is the "co- coon-nut stone," found in the endo- sperm of the cocoon in Java and other East India islands. It is accord- ing to Dr. Kimmia, a pure carbonate of lime, and the shape of the stone is sometimes round, sometimes spear- shaped, while the appearance is that of a white pearl without much luster. Some of the stones are as large as cherries and as hard as feldspar or opal. They are very rarely found and are regarded as precious stones by the Orientals, and charms against disease or evil spirits by the natives. Stones of that kind are also found in the pomegranate and other East India fruits. Apalite has also been discover- ed in the midst of teak wood.

Mr. Dantrée found that if a speck of gold were placed in a solution of the chloride, the gold would grow into a small grain on any piece of wood or cork introduced into the liquid. In other words, the metal contained in the chloride would come out from its com- bination as native gold and unite with the tiny speck of pure metal which served it as a nucleus. It is not im- probable that the gold in quartz got similarly deposited round a common centre, so that in the most literal sense it may perhaps be true in spite of Aristotle's dogmatic statement to the contrary that money grows, though very slowly. It is a pleasant thought, indeed, for the poor man to know that gold is even now still growing. Brough Smith has shown that it can be deposited nowadays in somewhat appreciable quantities with- in comparatively short periods. Bits of mineralized timber and beams from the galleries of the older workings in Australian mines have been found to exhibit, under the microscope particles of gold, intermixed with crystals of iron pyrites, all through the central parts of the wood, and this gold must, of course, have gathered there from solution in water during the few years that have elapsed since the first dis- covery of the precious metal in Australia. Mr. Ulrich similarly notes that in gold drifts ariferous pyrites are often found incrusting or replacing roots and twigs, and samples of such gold-bearing wood, when submitted to an assay, have yielded amounts of pure metal varying from several penny- weights to several ounces per ton. H. A. Thompson further mentions a spec- imen of pyrites which had gathered in the center of an old tree trunk, and which yielded at the rate of as much as thirty ounces.

The Next Step.

New York philanthropist—"Yes, this fabric, although it looks like silk, is really glass and a perfect non-con- ductor of electricity."

Omaha man—"But what is it for?" "I suppose you know the laws of New York have abolished hanging and substituted the electric chair."

"Yes." "Well, the chair already seems to us like a brutal contrivance, and in order to make the poor, condemned things as comfortable as possible I have invented this fabric. A dress can be made of it, and we will hire a pretty girl to put it on and sit in the poor fellow's lap so he can die hugging her."—Omaha World.

Everything Goes.

Young mother to butcher: "I have brought my little baby, Mr. Bullwinkle. Will you kindly weigh him?" Butcher: "Yes, ma'am; bones an' all. Is 'pose?"—Time.



## CLEVELAND'S LETTER

Accepting the Presidential Nomination.—His Position Clearly Defined

Matters of Importance Touching Upon The following is President Cleveland's letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888.  
Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee, etc.: Gentlemen—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will. It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous Nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to leave for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

Among these are the regulations of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our National safety and maintain the honor beneath which such National safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightfully claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died; to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened the application of their pension funds to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I endorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that, if I am again called to the chief magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are sberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is a free government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only right, but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes upon spirits, and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I propose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles. It is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumption of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind; which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a firm of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represent many millions more which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domes-

tic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government, seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which under a government based on justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and respect of the people, ought to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncompromisingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are extortionately taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in a county containing 50,000 inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government; the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reason for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected in some quarters to regard the unnecessary volume of invidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference if not with favor. The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the enlargement of enterprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard. The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded.

It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment and reduce salaries and the wages of labor.

Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the national treasury, our wage earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others seeing the approach of danger may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenceless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive, some are absurd and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgment of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by severe judgment to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government.

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessities of life.

dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended.

But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantages of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the market for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the democrat party we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workmen. In all effort to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life we increase the purchasing power of the workman's wages and add to the comfort of his home.

And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow citizens, or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late national convention of our party contains the following declaration:

Judging by democrat principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition.

Such combinations have always been condemned by the democrat party. The declaration of its National convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found censuring the existence or heeding the pernicious results of these devices wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff besides furnishing the temptation for their existence enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing. With an unalterable hatred for all such schemes we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land.

We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

Yet when in the legislative body, where under the constitution all remedial measures applicable to the subject must originate, the democrat majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction; and the minority refusing to co-operate in the house of representatives, or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the senate. The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare, also, that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods which can only be gained and kept by the semblance, at least, of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned.

They propose further to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessities; and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if after the changes already mentioned there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government the entire internal taxation should be repealed, "rather than surrender any part of our protective system."

Our people seek relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and they are given a stone.

The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are

justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like results. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people, and the abstraction by the government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All the danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less and the blame should not be laid at the door of the democrat party if it is applied too late.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudices will not cloud their understanding and that the menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks, widow of the late vice-president, is spending the summer at Saratoga Springs.

A good deal of genealogy is said to go with some of the recently announced Anglo-American engagements.

Jenny is one of the baptismal names of the new empress of Germany. That has a pleasant, homelike sound.

Many elm trees in Rutland, Vt., are dying from being poisoned by gas from pipes which run close to their roots.

J. D. Slater, while freezing ice cream at Wayne, Neb., was overcome by the heat. The attack will probably prove fatal.

Amelia Rivers' drama in verse, which the Harpers will publish, with illustrations by E. A. Abbey, called "Athelwold."

Mrs. Langtry's two children have come to this country with their grandmother and will remain here permanently, it is said.

A curious theft was committed by an old woman of Orange, N. J. She dug up cobble stones from the highway to pave her cellar floor.

About twenty pounds of honey was found in a tree in one of the busiest streets in Boston, that had been damaged by the storm last week.

The dutchess of Rutland is a writer on social topics. With a view of enlarging her field of observation she will soon come to America.

The best way when hot grease has been spilled on the floor is to dash cold water on it, so as to harden it quickly and prevent its striking into the boards.

Over 1,500,000 copies of the president's message have been ordered by members of congress and distributed through the mails. W. L. Scott alone took 250,000 copies.

Queen Victoria has received another addition to her already enormous list of titles. She is now a colonel in the German army, a position which the prince of Wales has held for a long time.

A British vessel is now surveying a route between Australia and Canada preliminary to laying a telegraph cable. The cable will be 7,500 miles long, and the work of laying it will take three years.

Most of the ladies in Saratoga have discarded the bustle in honor of Mrs. Cleveland. One lady, says a correspondent, recently arrived at the springs, "with 300 dresses and two trunks filled with bustles. These trunks have not been opened."

A tombstone weighing sixteen tons, and cut in the form of a tree, with birds and squirrels lodged in its branches, and ferns, flowers, an open book and a scroll of music at the base, is a curiosity at Menasha, Ohio.

The largest peach crop ever grown in Delaware was produced in 1875, when it footed up 5,000,000 baskets. This year's crop will be double that in quantity and will begin coming to market with a rush this week.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in Vienna last year was 670, an increase of nearly 100 over 1867. One journal, the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, is issued three times daily, and most of the daily papers appear in two editions.

There are twenty-two crematories in Europe, of which ten have been built within the past year. There have been 600 incinerations in Germany and 800 in Italy. There are seven crematories in the United States, and six in process of construction.

Dr. Maltz Alabert (Humboldt), referring to a he goat now living at Wenzersommers, near Erfurt, which yields milk very similar to ordinary goat's milk, but rather richer, remarks that both in Spain and in all mammalia a time must have existed when both sexes were capable of yielding milk.

The expansion of Russian grain exportation in 1888 is something wonderful. The shipments amounted to 214,902,000 chetworts in 1837-38, 78,703,000 in 1887 and 40,853,000 in 1888. The chetwort is 3.77 bushels. This is 662,984,540 bushels, which is more than double the cereal exports in 1887 or any recent average. It is a gain of 50 per cent in a year and 200 per cent in two years.

English law carefully regulates the subject of the sailor's log. Every ship must carry a quantity of lime or lemon juice as an antiscorbutic, containing 15 per cent of palatable fruit spirits, that is, sound rum of a specific gravity fixed by the statute, at sound brandy of a quality similarly fixed. The board of trade tells how the log shall be mixed. One ounce of the lime juice is to be mixed with one ounce of sugar and at least half a pint of water, and must be served out in time for dinner.

## DEATH OF COL. GEO. L. PERKINS.

His Remarkable Life and Characteristics.

Col. George L. Perkins, for 50 years treasurer of the Norwich & Worcester railroad, died of old age at the Fort Griswold house in Grotton, Conn., Sept. 6. He had been falling for a week, but was conscious until within an hour of his death. Col. Perkins has voted for every president since Madison; was paymaster in the war of 1812, and organized the first Sunday school in Norwich. He was aged 100 years and one month, and filled the office of treasurer until his death.

George L. Perkins was born in a small colonial settlement just outside of Norwich, Ct., August 5, 1788. The infant republic was just started on a sure basis, and Perkins' life was passed in quietness until 1811, when the first secession convention was called at Hartford, near his home. He joined the home guards and became a prominent member. When a British man-of-war appeared off Stonington in 1812 and shelled the town, Perkins was there, and his commanding figure—he was over six feet tall—gave him the leadership.

The Yankees were out of ammunition and he sent his force scurrying about the streets for the shot the British man-of-war had fired, and actually drove them back with their own shot. For this he was made colonel in the militia. He was one of the passengers on Fulton's steamboat Clearmont on its first trip on the Hudson, and from this out he was a patron of new inventions and was always in the lead of his fellow citizens. He also led in matters of dress, and was one of the first to discard the old silk stockings, buckle shoes and knee breeches.

When the old party lines were broken Col. Perkins became a democrat, and was instrumental in getting Gen. Jackson to make his memorable New England trip over which, under Perkins' management, Connecticut went wild with enthusiasm. It was he who raised the money for the monument to the Indian chief Uncas that Gen. Jackson dedicated on that trip. He was also a passenger in the first railroad passenger train run by steam in this country, and was a stockholder and director in the railroad built shortly after from Norwich to Worcester. He entered mercantile life with his brother, amassed a fortune, and attended to business to a few months before his death.

He never was sick a day in his life, and declared that "the way to keep young was to be young."

Col. Perkins leaves a widow aged 80. His mind was clear to the last, and he never tired of telling how he had watched 7,000,000 people grow to 60,000,000 with his own eyes.

### A Ghastly Spectacle.

William Ortgus, the son of a farmer living at Sampson, had occasion to visit the village of Bayard, 20 miles north of St. Augustine, Florida. On nearing the settlement he was attracted by a strong stench emanating from the vicinity of a house supposed to be vacant. Through curiosity he hitched his horse and proceeded to investigate. On reaching the house a ghastly spectacle met his eyes. Stretched upon a couch was the body of a woman, and in the same room were the bodies of five children. They had evidently been dead for several days.

The boy, on realizing the horror of the scene, fled precipitately, and mounting his horse rode back to his home and told the startling story to his parents. As St. Augustine is strictly quarantined against Bayard and that vicinity the news did not reach St. Augustine until several days after the occurrence.

The country people are horror-stricken, and even if it were known that any one was occupying the house it is unlikely that any one of them could have been induced to go near it if he knew there was a case of yellow fever. It is supposed that the unfortunate were refugees from Jacksonville and were stricken with the disease after leaving town.

### A Veteran Passed Away.

Col. Edward G. Butler died in St. Louis on the 7th inst., aged 89 years. He was the oldest graduate of West Point and the oldest member of the Pennsylvania commandery of the Society of the Cincinnati, to which order are admitted only the eldest male descendants of commissioned officers of the revolutionary army.

Col. Butler was appointed to West Point in 1816, and his army record is as follows: Second Lieutenant corps artillery July 1, 1820; transferred to First artillery, June 1, 1821; first lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1823; resigned May 28, 1831; colonel Third dragoons April 9, 1847; disbanded, July 31, 1848. Col. Butler's father and four brothers were in the revolutionary army, and were once toasted as the "Gallant Band of Patriotic Brothers" by Gen. Washington. One of the brothers, Gen. Dick Butler, was killed at St. Clair depot, now Detroit, in 1794. Col. Butler's father was at the siege of Yorktown. He was a Pennsylvanian.

### St. Clair Flats Canal.

Senator Scott, late secretary of state of Ontario, says the fuss the dominion government is making in laying claim to a joint ownership on the St. Clair Flats canal is absurd in the extreme. Even if Canadian territory had been encroached upon in its construction, the canal or channel was built with the consent of the Canadian government, which hot until years intervened made any remonstrance.

In signing the Washington treaty of 1897 the dominion government, he says, recognized the right of the United States to concede to Canada the use of the St. Clair Flats canal, which clearly establishes the fact that in the opinion of the dominion government the United States held exclusive jurisdiction over it, and that any use Canada might make of the canal was only one of suffrance.

### The Maine Election.

At the Maine state biennial election on the 10th inst., a governor, four congressmen, 31 state senators and 151 state representatives were chosen, as well as county officers in 16 counties. There were four candidates for governor in the field—Edwin C. Burleigh of Bangor, republican; William L. Putnam, lately fishery treaty commissioner of Portsmouth, democrat; Volney B. Cushing of Bangor, prohibitionist, and W. H. Simmons of Rockland, labor. Early returns place the republican plurality at 20,000. The republicans claim every county in the state. Mr. Reed is re-elected to congress by about 2,700 majority. The state legislature is also republican.

### Four Killed Ostright.

A freight train running at full speed ran into John Robinson's circus train, taking water at Corwin Station, 51 miles north-east of Cincinnati, on the 10th inst., on the Little Miami. The engine struck the gasboose and telescoped four sleepers of the circus train, killing four men.

### A Cuban Cyclone.

The gunboat Lealida, of Batabano, foundered in the storm of the 5th, and nine of her crew, including her commander, were lost. Fifty persons were killed at Sagua, and the damage to property was very great. The village of Pueblo Nuevo, in the neighborhood, was wiped out.



MINOR MENTION.

Minnesota women want a law to compel cheap to announce his intentions within four weeks after paying his first visit to a girl. The idea seems to be to fix a breach-of-promiss suit on most of the young men.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Leprosy is said to be spreading at an alarming rate in Russia. More than 1,000,000 men are employed by the various railway lines of the United States.

How He Moved a Balking Horse.

How to move a balking horse has long been an unsolved problem. The ancient philosophers tackled it and generally retired from the field with broken shins or their front teeth kicked in by a Greek horse.

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

Table with columns for WEST, STATIONS, and EAST, listing train times and routes between Detroit, Lansing, and other stations.

CONNECTIONS. Detroit with railroads diverging. Plymouth with Flint & Pere Marquette R'y. South Lyon, with Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk Railway.

C. A. FRISBEE, Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Coal. A complete assortment of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Hard and Soft Coal.

NOW! TIME TO BUY! Fertilizing Salt to sow on Wheat and Grass. Grand Rapids and New York Plaster for Clover and Potato bugs.

Health is Wealth! DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, etc.

FOR SALE. I have several pieces of good property in Wayne for sale on very easy terms. A dwelling on Norris street, nine rooms, excellent cellar, cistern, woodshed, etc., very desirable.

WE STAND AT THE HEAD! WITH OUR LATEST SUCCESS THE NEW HOWE SEWING MACHINE. EASY RUNNING SEWING MACHINE. 1,500,000 HOWE SEWING MACHINES IN ACTUAL USE.

F. & P. M. Elevator. L. C. HOUGH. LIVERY, AND SALE STABLE. Orders left for draying immediately executed.

Plymouth Mills. We have just remodeled our mill, and are now prepared to furnish FULL ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR, Superior to Most and Second to None. Every Pound Warranted.

C. L. Wilcox, GO TO THE STAR GROCERY FOR Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, Salt, Pork, Lard and Chipped Beef, Poison and Sticky Fly Paper, Insect Powder, Durkee's Ground Spices in Quarter Pound Cans, Hair, Clothes, Shoe and Scrub Brushes, White Cloud Floating Soap, Detroit White Lead Works Mixed Paints, Tobaccos, Cigars, Etc.

A Card to Paragaphers. Gentlemen, candidly and honestly now, did you ever really and actually know of a Man who threw a bootjack at a cat? Woman who hit her husband with a rolling pin? Dog that bit the seat out of the bear's trousers? Ice-man who was rich? Boy who was allowed in the parlor to ask disagreeable questions of callers? Wife who took away husband's latch-key? Husband who fainted when he heard his wife's mother was coming? Man who was shot for playing cornet or accordion? And if so, where do these people live?—Drake's Magazine.