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VOL 2, NO. 18.

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889

WHOLE NO. 70

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.

Buy the best Phoenix mills flour.
Rock salt in any shape at Chaffee & Hunter's.
Best buckwheat flour in town at Phoenix mills.
All the leading brands of flour at Chaffee & Hunter's.
Cheapest place to buy bran is at the Phoenix mills.
—Schuyler Arnold, of Caro, made us a brief call Tuesday.
Oranges, lemons, cranberries and malaga grapes at Chaffee & Hunter's.
—Remember the pie social at Temperance hall this evening. All go and eat pie.
—Stephen Melody and two sons of Union City, this State, are visiting his father-in-law, J. M. Armstrong.
—Rev. Anna Shaw, of Evanston, will speak in one of our churches, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. about the first of February.
—Samuel Collinge, the harnessmaker, was called to his family, at Wallaceburg, Ont., by a dispatch announcing the sad intelligence of the drowning of his son, last week Thursday, aged twelve years and four months.
—The Mrs. Ash property, on Ann Arbor street, opposite the park, was sold at Administrator's sale, on Monday, to Charles Miller, for \$1,250. About four months ago it was sold, but through some error it had to be sold over again. The first time J. L. Gale bid it off at \$1,235.
—If you've got anything you don't want or can't sell, or something you can't eat and your hog won't eat—why in thunder don't you bring it to this office and apply it on your subscription. If you don't read and have to use for the paper, take the stuff to the preacher—He comes next.—Wild West Editor.
—The Holly Advertiser, the Milford Times and several others of our exchanges have adopted the "pay-in-advance" system. They have tried the old way and find that it doesn't work well. There are a great many people in every community who will take a paper, as long as you choose to send it, no matter how long that may be, if you only don't mention pay.
—"Last winter a Portland man's wife lost a fur collar, and search being made for the article without success, she came to the conclusion that it had been stolen. Last week her husband dreamed three nights in succession that the collar was under a stump near his barn, and he went to investigate. He thrust his hand into the cavity beneath the stump, and—sure enough—felt a furry substance which he yanked out. He then went to the house and changed his clothes, while the skunk escaped."—Ex.
—Charles Palmer, accused of assaulting Mrs. Geo. Peterson, of Livonia, as noted in the MAIL of last week, and who was to have had his examination on before Equine Briggs, waived the same and was bound over for trial in the circuit court, bail being placed at \$5,000. Sheriff Littlefield with some assistants were present to see that no harm befell the prisoner from the enraged citizens. It is reported that numerous threats were made, but the presence of the sheriff and his assistants no doubt prevented any disturbance.
—The following are the officers of Conquish lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F. elected for the ensuing term. Monday night: N. G. —F. B. Adams; V. G.—C. G. Curtis, Jr.; R. S.—C. L. Bennett; P. S.—W. B. Van Vleet; Treas.—F. S. Hall; W. M.—L. C. Hough; Com.—J. Streng; P. G.—L. Dean; O. G.—G. F. Burnett; R. S. to N. N.—M. Streng; L. S. to N. G.—Wm. Smithman; R. S. to V. G.—W. J. Burrow; L. S. to V. G.—R. C. Styles; R. S. to W. F. Markham; L. S. to Wm. Streng; D. I. G. L.—W. J. Burrow; Trustees—J. H. Armstrong, W. A. Bennett and C. H. Bennett.

Oysters in bulk and cans at Chaffee & Hunter's.

Farmers! get your grinding done at the Phoenix mills.

—Mrs. A. K. Wheeler and daughter Helen, are visiting at Toledo.

—Willard Roe and wife were visiting at Grand Ledge over Sunday.

Full line of citron, lemon peel, currants, and raisins at Chaffee & Hunter's.

—Miss Nettie Ford who has been visiting for a number of weeks at J. S. Kellogg's, returned to her home at Detroit, last Saturday.

—The "Flint Temperance Mail" is the name of a new paper published by Howard & Rogers, at Flint. The first issue was on January 8.

Largest and choicest line of canned goods, salad dressing, French mustard, mince meat, pickles in glass and bulk, catsup, etc., at Chaffee & Hunter's.

—Orange Butler, of Northville, has bought the hotel at that place and his son Frank has been installed landlord of the same. The hotel is the only one we believe in the town, and is a good paying piece of property.

Fred Shater 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. Dohmreich & Co.'s, before Tuesday noon, each week. 65tf

—In another column will be found an interesting account of our High school. It would be well for the friends of the school to send marked copies of this issue to any who have children to be educated, or who are seeking a residence for themselves and a school for their children.

—Miss Nellie Purdy, having visited her aunt, Mrs. Double, and other relatives and friends in Ypsilanti, during the holidays, has resumed her school duties in the Rattobury district, where she is giving good satisfaction, this being her second term. She has been engaged for the spring term also.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Presbyterian church society, the retiring trustees and treasurer were re-elected; reports received and approved, and regular Sabbath morning collections agreed upon. This last is a new movement in this church but its expediency and wisdom has long been seen, and is now adopted.

—A. J. Lopham gives his first masquerade party of the season, on Thursday evening, January 17, 1889. Six prizes will be given, three to ladies, and three to gents. Good music will be furnished and everything done to make the affair pleasant and agreeable. The bill will be seventy-five cents. Everybody invited. 70*

—On Sunday morning Main street in front of the bus near portion of the town had the appearance of having been visited by a cyclone during the previous night. Dry goods boxes, barrels of salt, signs and other movable objects were scattered promiscuously about the street. Investigation showed that it was not wind that did the mischief, but some of the "boys" had been out quite late and had been painting the village a deep crimson.

—Hyers' Colored Comedy company gave an excellent entertainment to a good house at Amity hall, Saturday night. They have some good singers and did clever minstrel business. On Monday evening they gave another entertainment to a crowded house and several of those who were unfortunate enough to be there have been "kicking" themselves ever since. They pronounced it horrible. They are able to give a good one night's entertainment.

—If our readers wish a good weekly paper, other than a home paper, we could suggest no better ones than the Chicago Inter-Ocean and the New York World. Either of them are large and contain the choicest matter for home reading—in fact there are none better. They are one dollar per year, each; or we will club them with the MAIL at a reduced price. The World contains a complete novel, by some one of the best known writers, in every issue. The prospectus of the Inter-Ocean published in this paper speaks for itself. Send your subscriptions for either to us, if

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery never after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Chaffee & Hunter's drug store. 6

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

OVERCOATS!

OVERCOATS!

- Overcoats for \$2.50 Each.
- Overcoats for \$3.50 Each.
- Overcoats for \$4.50 Each.
- Overcoats for \$6.00 Each.
- Overcoats for \$7.00 Each.
- Overcoats for \$9.00 Each.
- Overcoats for \$10.00 Each.
- Overcoats for \$12.00 Each.
- Overcoats for \$14.00 Each.
- Overcoats for \$15.00 Each.

—AT—

Geo. A. Starkweather & Co.'s.

Overcoats! Overcoats! Overcoats!

Bank Meeting.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Plymouth National bank, which was held Tuesday last. Over seven-eighths of the stock of the bank was represented by persons owning the same—no proxies being voted. James R. Hosie was elected chairman and O. R. Pattengell, secretary.

Ex-President Sherwood presented his report for the year, which showed a gratifying increase of business over last year. Mr. Sherwood then stated to the stockholders that having been appointed "Commissioner of Banking" for the State, he could no longer act as either director or officer in the bank. He thanked the stockholders for their assistance and uniform courtesy extended to him during the past four years.

At the close of Mr. Sherwood's remarks O. R. Pattengell offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, T. C. Sherwood, President of this bank, having been called to a larger and more extended field of usefulness, under the State law, as State Bank Commissioner, and having severed his connection with this bank, as its chief executive officer, a position he has held since its organization to the present time with credit and honor to himself and profit to the stockholders. Therefore,

Resolved, That we as stockholders of Plymouth National Bank, this day assembled, do hereby extend to him our hearty congratulations on his advancement to his new and honored position, and tender to him as a tribute of respect and esteem, that we entertain for him this resolution, and that a copy of the same be presented to him, properly signed by the officers of this bank, and that these resolutions be entered in the minutes of this meeting.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of directors for the ensuing year, viz: L. D. Shearer, E. C. Leach, L. C. Sherwood, L. H. Bennett, L. C. Hough, James R. Hosie, William Geer, George S. Vandycle, E. F. St. John, S. J. Springer, O. R. Pattengell, Alford Lyndon, I. N. Starkweather.

At the directors meeting held immediately after L. D. Shearer was elected President; E. C. Leach, Vice-President; L. C. Sherwood, Cashier.

Mr. Shearer has been vice-president since the organization of the bank, and will bring to the position the experience of several years as a banking officer, and his promotion is well earned.

Louis C. Sherwood was complimented by a re-election, an honor to which he is justly entitled.

Taken all together the bank is well equipped for a prosperous business, and we do not believe they will be disappointed.

New Harness Shop!

S. COLLINGE

Has just opened a new harness store in the Lauffer building, where he would be pleased to show a

CHOICE SELECTION OF GOODS.

First-Class Workmen and the Best of Stock.

Please give us a call.

Plymouth, Mich. S. COLLINGE.

GO TO H. WILLS,



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

SELL MY OWN MAKE OF

Wagons and the Wayne Buggies. All Styles.

100 Cords of Wood Wanted in Exchange for Wagons and Bobs.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Opposite Shater's Foundry, Plymouth, Michigan

Can't Sleep Night 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.

LIVERY,

SALE STABLE.

Light to let day or night at

REASONABLE PRICES!

Orders left for draying immediately executed.

Anyone contemplating buying a Carriage or Buggy should look over our stock of

Carriages,

Cutters,

and Sleighs.

Burnett & Robinson,

PLYMOUTH, MICH.

LARGEST STOCK!

BEST BRANDS!

WHEAT AND BUCKWHEAT

FLOUR!

F. & P. M. Elevator.

SPECIAL PRICES!

To those wishing to buy

Large Quantities of Ground Feed for Winter Use!

If taken from the cart before unloading.

L. C. HOUGH.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

MICHIGAN'S NEXT SENATOR

James McMillan of Detroit is Nominated. The joint caucus of the republican members of the legislature to nominate a candidate for United States senator to succeed Thomas W. Palmer, was held in representative hall at 8 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 2. As soon as the caucus was organized State Senator L. G. Palmer took the floor and placed in nomination for United States senator to succeed Thomas W. Palmer, James McMillan of Detroit. His nominating speech was an eloquent effort, and ably supplemented by many others. Mr. McMillan's choice was made unanimously and by a rising vote.



JAMES McMILLAN.

The nominee was conducted to the rostrum. He said the committee had informed him of the action of the caucus and of the great compliment paid him by selecting him as the candidate for United States senator. He returned his heartfelt thanks to each member, not only for the high honor, but for the confidence expressed that he would perform satisfactorily the duties of the office. It was very gratifying to him to know that so many republicans had given him their entire confidence and regard. He appreciated most profoundly the high honor of the nomination, but also appreciated that with it came great responsibilities. With the advent of the new administration there would come before congress great questions for settlement, questions of finance, questions of the surplus of which they had heard so much during the last campaign, the question of the tariff, the great question of commerce. He believed that his experience in business affairs would prove to be of service in helping as one of their representatives to settle properly and correctly these great questions. If the legislature, in confirming the action of the caucus, laid this responsibility upon him, he had no hesitation in saying that all his energy, and he had not a little, and all his ability should be devoted to the service of the state and the nation. He must not forget, Mr. McMillan said, republican friends from all parts of the state, their support and satisfaction at his candidacy, cordially expressed. He wished to thank them, one and all, for their kindness and sympathy, for their presence and support, and promised never to forget it.

The joint caucus of the democratic members, to nominate a candidate for senator, was unanimous in its support of Melbourne H. Ford. The admiration and affection expressed for that able and unselfish young champion of the democracy was so sincere and cordial as to evoke the warmest sympathies of the heart. The democratic members will take much delight in voting their appreciation of loyalty to democratic sentiment, so well advocated by Mr. Ford, by giving him their undivided vote for senator.

A Wayward Daughter's Deed.

John Bigelow is an old and respected resident of Big Rapids township, living just outside of the city limits. Nina, the eldest daughter, is a handsome but wayward girl of 17, who has several times left home to make her own way. About a week ago she returned and was pleasantly received by her father.

In the course of conversation Mr. Bigelow expressed grief at her conduct and a hope that hereafter she would settle down at home and be a good girl. Nina was somewhat annoyed at her father's remarks, but there was no quarrel. The next morning the father, a younger sister and brother were taken violently ill shortly after breakfast. They soon recovered and Nina disappeared.

Mr. Bigelow was slow to connect his daughter's disappearance with their illness, but finally made an investigation, when his worst fears were realized. In the bottom of the coffee pot traces were found of Paris green. With the girl went Mr. Bigelow's pension paper and a check for pension money, which she cashed. The girl was found by the sorrowful father, to whom she admitted having placed the Paris green in the coffee, but would not say as to her intent. Although believing Nina intended to kill the family, Mr. Bigelow is loth to have her arrested.

Pointers For the Legislature.

A joint meeting of the prison boards with the board of corrections and charities has approved an act to provide for indeterminate sentences in accordance with the recommendation of the governor's message. It is modeled very closely after the Ohio law. They also approve, with a few minor alterations, the "Long act," the sections providing for the consideration of the governing boards of Jackson and Marquette state prisons, and the consolidation of the two into one general prison board of probably four members. It is believed that this will simplify the work of the management and do away with shouldering of undesirable prisoners from one institution upon another.

Michigan Companies Loss.

The insurance on the six-story brick buildings in St. Louis, Mo., owned by Edward J. Gay and occupied by the Richardson drug company, as their wholesaler store and office, recently destroyed by fire, was \$383,250, of which amount \$2,500 was placed in the Detroit Fire and Marine of Detroit, \$2,500 in the Grand Rapids of Grand Rapids and \$1,500 in the Michigan Fire and Marine of Detroit.

PENINSULAR POINTERS.

Sail boats are crossing from Cheboygan of Bois Blanc island, there being no ice. The Straits are usually packed with ice at this time.

John Tyrell and William Mutarch quarreled at Crosswell last Sunday and Tyrell was struck in the head with a stone, from the effects of which he died. Mutarch, who is but 17 years old, has been arrested.

Joseph Smith, a wealthy farmer living near Orton, was thrown from his wagon. He struck on his head and was instantly killed.

The Potts saw and lumber company of Bay City will employ 180 men this season in putting out 110,000,000 feet of logs.

Joseph Gokey, one of the pioneers of St. Clair county, was driving near East Tawas the other morning and had nearly reached the town line crossing over the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad when his horse was struck by the cars and instantly killed. Mr. Gokey received injuries which will prove fatal.

Emery C. Morris, a Livonia farmer, sues the Detroit, Lansing & Northern road for \$10,000 for injuries received while getting off a train, and Frank Stevens, a section hand, wants \$1,000 from the Michigan Central, alleging that while holding a chair on a steel rail for another fellow to strike with a sledge the head of the sledge flew off the handle and broke his wrist.

James Fitzpatrick and his aged wife were the possessors of property on Grandville avenue, Grand Rapids, valued at \$50,000. The property was deeded to their son Timothy, on condition that he provide for their every want as long as they lived. Timothy wearied of his contract and began a system of abuse, and then the heart broken father, 75 years of age, sought and secured shelter in the soldiers' home, and the mother, aged 65, was taken to St. Mark's home. This conduct aroused the ira of the other children, and suit was begun in the circuit court against Timothy to set aside the deed. The suit was decided by Judge Grove in favor of the petitioners, and the old couple will again come into their own.

Several attempts have been made to assassinate Mr. Jeff, the teacher of the Grand Prairie school, four miles from Kalamazoo. The community is very much excited, and every effort possible is being made to ferret out the perpetrator. Some system of protection will be devised for Mr. Jeff.

James O'Rourke, aged 75, and for many years a resident of this city, was walking on the Port Huron & Northwestern railroad track just north of Palm Station, when the engineer of an approaching locomotive discovered him and whistled a warning. Whether the old man did not hear the engine, or miscalculated its speed is not known, but he remained on the track and was struck by the wheel and pitched into the ditch. The old man's skull was fractured and he died before medical aid could reach him.

H. N. Barnes has retired from the superintendency of the Muskegon Valley furniture company at Muskegon, and has been succeeded by G. R. Jackson of Minneapoli.

L. W. Miller, secretary of the state senate, has resigned as police justice at Muskegon in order to go to Lansing.

Warren Markham of Ada, Kent county, has been arrested for making the false affidavit whereby Mrs. Phebe Ann Hayes, who was arrested a few days before, procured \$700 pension money. Markham and his wife Lydia, in their affidavit swore that Mrs. Hayes was unmarried. Mrs. Markham is charged with the same offense as her husband, but is so ill that she could not be arrested. Mrs. Hayes has been held for trial with bail at \$500.

The manager of the Buffalo lake carriers' association has been considering the proposed high railway bridge over the Detroit river. Such information as is possessed by the board is to the effect that the scheme is a speculative one backed by Pittsburg capitalists and that there is no danger of the bridge being built or of congress acting on it. The subject will be dropped for the present.

Boats to the value of \$25,000 were built in Marine City last year.

The Sons of Veterans of Battle Creek, are being drilled with guns and swords.

Twelve cars and an engine were wrecked near Marcellus the other day. The cars were loaded with beef.

Peter Lampman of Coldwater, aged 81, attempted suicide the other morning. He was at one time in good circumstances, but is now destitute with no home. He will recover.

Cass DeArmond of Buchanan, left his safe unlocked while he went to supper. A thief entered the store and secured \$200 in cash.

Robert Houghton, who is jobbing for Gen. Alger in the upper peninsula, will put 1,000,000 feet of logs in Ives' lake this winter.

The governor has appointed George D. Roe a circuit court commissioner for Gratiot county, vice Crandall resigned. Also Marshall L. Cook agent of the board of corrections and charities for Barry county.

In 1838 James and Rufus Waldron lived in Erie county, New York. Both moved away. Rufus, locating in Clinton county, Michigan. The brothers did not know of each other's whereabouts until Christmas, when James called in upon Rufus and there was a joyous reunion. Both men are over 70 years old.

Joseph Heald, president of the Kent savings bank, largely interested in numerous manufacturing concerns in Grand Rapids and worth \$225,000, died Jan. 4, aged 65 years. He came to Michigan in 1832 and lumbered at Port Huron and Montague, where he made his wealth.

Henry Platz of Paw Paw is under arrest for perjury. He married a girl of 13 years, swearing that she was 18.

Ed Dean of North Star, about 60 years old, was killed by a freight train the other morning. He was deaf and was walking on the track.

The wife and four children of Thomas Baker of Jackson, a railroad man, ate spoiled turkey, and the next morning all were found insensible from poison. The heroic treatment resorted to saved them.

Lewis Grant Wilson will be tried at Cassopolis Feb. 12, for the murder of John Aiken a year ago.

A spiritualist named Richard Barrow, recovered the body of little Jimmie Stockford from Black River, at Alpena, the other day, by diving, claiming that the spirits had told him where the body was.

Michigan cider-makers will meet in Lansing Jan. 30-31, to petition the legislature to protect them against the people who make vinegar without cider.

T. B. Barry is at his home in East Saginaw at work on his new labor organization.

Willie Tokem of Dundee, aged 14, was drowned while skating the other day.

Hundreds of lumbermen between Bay City and Cheboygan are being discharged on account of the lack of snow.

The dead body of a man has been found in Hill Township, Ogemaw county, and it is thought to be that of Peter Davison, who disappeared about four months ago.

The granite monument of Custer's Michigan cavalry brigade was finished Jan. 4, at the scene of the cavalry fight at Gettysburg. It is 12 feet square at the base and 46 feet high. Four columns rise from the base surmounted by the figure of a dismounted cavalryman. A fine bronze medallion of Custer is set in the front of the die.

James L. Babcock, the Ann Arbor young man who inherits half a million if he gets married within the next five years, is fairly loaded with love letters from girls from Dan to Beersheba.

The proposed Michigan business men's fire insurance company will not take extra risks, such as mills, factories, etc., confining its operations to business houses and first-class residences. Neither is it proposed to make it a mutual concern, as the men getting it together think that would be beneath the dignity of the company. It will be stock-ed, with a capital of at least \$1,000,000, will not do business outside of the state, expects to give a remarkable low rate, and anticipates even then a dividend of 10 per cent for the stockholders. Customers will not be obliged to buy stock, but it is hoped to sell every cent of the stock to Michigan business men.

The school house at Glendale, Van Buren county, was destroyed by an incendiary fire the other morning.

Diphtheria is epidemic in Ishpeming.

Horatio N. Powell, a prominent business man of Muskegon, died on the 15th inst.

Chris Yager is under arrest at Port Huron for passing counterfeit money.

Dr. E. C. Kellogg, for many years a prominent citizen of Bellaire, died in the poor-house a few days ago. Two years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and never recovered sufficiently to attend to business.

Ex-Representative E. Z. Perkins of Cheboygan has retired from the law firm of Humphrey & Perkins, which was one of the strongest legal teams in northern Michigan.

The Toledo & Ann Arbor road is to be extended north of East Saginaw and connect the lumber mills with the outside world.

George Hudson of Union City dropped dead the other day, while chopping wood.

Mrs. Poly of Three Rivers was injured by falling on a defective sidewalk in that village, and she wants \$3,500 from the council.

The title of the land on which the city hall at Sault Ste Marie is built is in dispute.

Sam Betts and W. H. Prescott of Rockford think they know where a comfortable fortune is buried, and they are digging for it. The fortune is the treasure reported to have been buried by Chief Wabasis, who died early in the present century.

Capt. Asa Shattuck, a veteran of the Mexican war and a resident of Lansing for 40 years, was found dead in bed on the 5th inst. He was aged 70 years.

John Taleski of Bay City and his four children ate berries the other day, and soon after became deathly sick. A physician who was called pronounced it poisoning, and only prompt and vigorous measures saved their lives. The girl was poisoned with a brass spoon with which it was stirred.

The suit of the Adrian furniture company vs. the Lake Shore railway for \$10,000 damages, resulted in a verdict of \$675 for the plaintiff. The complaint alleged the non-compliance of the defendant with a promise to build a side track to the company's factory.

Geo. F. Williams & Bros. have sold their saw mill and Saginaw salt blocks and lumber yard to A. T. Bliss for \$25,000. It is understood he will associate Willis VanAulen with himself in the future conduct of the business.

Danford Keyes, an old citizen of Clinton, died on the 5th inst. He had held various official positions, and been identified with leading business interests for 50 years.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit Produce Market.

Tallow—Demand good at 5c per lb.

Honey—Easy and dull at 15¢/17c per lb. for comb.

Fish—Firm at \$3.75 for trout, and \$7 for whitefish per cwt.

Cranberries—Demand fair. Market is steady at 8¢/9 per bbl.

Apples—Extra barrels bring \$2, and fair stock \$1.25¢/1.75 per bbl.

Potatoes—Market dull at 30c in car lots, and 35c from store per bu.

Cheese—October make, Michigan, 12c; New York, 12¢/13¢ per lb.

Beeswax—The market is quiet and steady at 25¢/28c per lb. for good stock.

Wool—Market steady. Fine, 28¢/29c; medium, 30c; coarse, 29¢/30c per lb.

Buckwheat flour—Not much doing. Market steady at \$2.50/2.63 per cwt. for Michigan.

Eggs—Supply light and market firm at 21¢/22c per doz for fresh and 18¢/19c for hickled.

Dressed Hogs—Packers are paying 53¢/56c per lb and butchers 60¢/61c per lb. Market steady.

Hides—Market dull and easy; green city, 4½c; country, 5c; cured, 5½c; green calf, 5c; cured, 6 per lb.

Beans—The demand is very light and market dull at \$1.80¢/1.85 per bu for city hand picked mediums.

Flour—Michigan patent, \$6.25; roller, \$4.00¢/5.50; Minnesota patent, 87; Minnesota bakers' \$5.40; rye \$3.75¢/4 per bbl.

Hay—Market firm; No 1 timothy, \$12.75 for car lots; small lots, \$14.50; clover mixed, \$10 in car lots; straw, \$6.50¢/7 in car lots.

Butter—The demand is not very pressing. Best daily receipts go slowly at 22¢/23c and fair grades at 19¢/21c. Creamery is very scarce at 30¢/32c per lb.

Poultry—Live fowls, 6c; live turkeys, 9c; live spring chickens, 9c; dressed geese, 8¢/10c; dressed ducks, 9¢/10c per lb.

Game—Market easy. Common ducks, 25¢/30c; Mallards, 75¢/1.00; red heads, 75¢/1.00 per pair; partridges, 40¢/50c per pair; quail, \$2 per dozen; rabbits, 10c each.

Provisions—Detroit new mess, \$13.50¢/13.75; family pork, \$14.25¢/14.50; short cut, \$15.50¢/15.75; lard, in tierces, \$1.00¢/1.05; kegs, 85¢/90c; pigs, 9¢/95c; hams, 10¢/11c; shoulders, 9¢/95c; breakfast bacon, 10¢/11c; dried beef hams, \$9.50¢/10; extra mess beef, new, \$7.50.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs—Market moderately active, steady; light and mixed, \$7¢/8.20; rough packing, \$5¢/5.10; heavy packing and shipping, \$7.10¢/8.30.

Cattle—Market weak; beefs, \$2.90¢/4.85; cows, \$1.40¢/3; stockers, \$2.10¢/3.10.

Sheep—Market firm; native muttons, \$3¢/4.85; western corn-fed, \$4¢/4.60; Texas, \$2.50¢/3.30; lambs, \$4.90¢/5.90.

AMES REFORMATIONS.

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts, in his annual message to the legislature advises the early submission to the people of a prohibition amendment and advocates the increase of the penalties for violation of the liquor laws. He thinks it would be wise to substitute imprisonment for fines in such cases.

The Public Debt.

The public debt statement issued Jan. 2 shows: Total debt, \$1,685,333,371; less available cash items, \$1,194,639,522; less cash in treasury, \$1,194,639,522; decrease during December, \$14,427,595; decrease since June 30, 1888, \$31,522,398; total cash in treasury, \$615,591,077.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

The Northern Pacific Charged With Stealing Lumber.

The most important suit that has been filed in the United States district court in St. Paul for many years has been commenced on behalf of the United States government. It is an action against the Northern Pacific railroad company, which involves between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000. It is charged that ever since road has been built, about 1864, it has been trespassing upon government land along its line, denuding great tracts of timber lands and causing great loss and damage to the government. The encroachments extend to lands and timber in various parts of Idaho, Washington Territory, Montana and Minnesota. The discovery of the trespass was made in July, 1879.

The ground upon which the railroad company is alleged to have trespassed is only valuable for its timber and material, and forms a part of the timber reserve which it has been the policy of the government to protect and preserve for future use and benefit to its citizens. Unless the company is stopped at once by injunction, the entire country now being trespassed upon will be entirely denuded. The government has frequently requested the Northern Pacific railroad to desist but it refuses to do so but threatens to continue cutting timber. The governor asks that an injunction be immediately used to stop the cutting.

The petition is signed by A. H. Garland, attorney general of the United States; George N. Baxter, United States attorney for Minnesota, and Henry S. Hobson, special attorney.

Weather Crop Bulletin. The following is the weather crop bulletin, issued by the signal office, Washington city Jan. 1, 1889:

Temperature—The month of December, 1888, has been slightly warmer than usual throughout the northern states. Missouri, the northern portions of Texas and Arkansas and on the Pacific coast; it has been slightly colder than usual in the southern states. The greatest departures from the normal occurred in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, where the mean temperature for the month ranged from 3° to 5° below the normal in the Missouri valley, Minnesota and Dakota, where it was from 5° to 9° above the normal. The line of killing frost has extended southward over the northern portions of Florida, the first killing frost being reported from Jacksonville and Cedar Keys on Dec. 1.

Precipitation—Less than the usual amount of rain fell over the greater portion of the central valleys and the southern states during the month. Slight excesses were reported in Iowa, Wisconsin, New England and in portions of Virginia, Georgia and Texas. Large excesses were reported in southern California and slight excesses in northern California, while on the north Pacific coast only about two-thirds of the usual amount of rainfall was reported. In Tennessee and the Ohio valley only one-fourth to one-half of the usual amount of rain fell. During the month the weather has been unfavorable in the winter section owing to the small amount of rain and snow. At the close of the year the entire winter wheat section was in need of moisture and bare, except in northern Iowa, where the ground was covered with six inches of snow. From 6 to 12 inches of snow was reported on the ground at the end of the month in Wisconsin and northern Michigan, and from one to two inches in Minnesota and Dakota.

Address to Labor Men.

The following circular signed by James L. Wright, R. N. Keen, R. C. McAuley and Joseph S. Kennedy has been issued to the members of the knights of labor. In behalf of the millions of the earth, we, surviving founders of the secret order of knights of labor, after several secret meetings held in Philadelphia, and after due deliberation and investigation into the present autocratic form of government, have found that the present order of knights of labor has departed or diverged from the original designs when organized in 1889 to the destruction of the principle of self-government lying at the base of American institutions. As the order of the knights of labor was founded for the purpose of abolishing poverty by securing to the laborer the fruits of his toil; and as we, the original founders of the knights of labor, who have handed to the officers and membership the principles of the organization, have found after a lapse of nearly twenty years that the officers of the organization have departed from the principles transferred to them, and being determined to return to the original text, we extend the hand of fraternity to all those who believe in the principles formerly promulgated, to wit: Secrecy, obedience, mutual assistance and the placing of industry on a scientific basis. We have resolved to eliminate all opposition detrimental to the principles and progress of the Knights of Labor as the founders intended. In making this known through the public press we do so to notify those at a distance. As in 1869, numbers for assemblies will be given from Philadelphia, Pa., until a sufficient number have been formed to call a convention for the good of the order. Those desiring to be with us will address box 834, Philadelphia, Pa.

New York's Governor Inaugurated.

The New York state senate organized Jan. 1, with J. Sloat Fassett, secretary of the republican national committee, as president pro tem. Freeman Cole was elected speaker. The usual display attended the inauguration of the governor. The annual message of the governor cited as imperative the necessity for a change in the election laws as a cure for corruption, and provoked a sensation by the assertion that "the present presidential election was the most corrupt in the history of the country in the direct use of money to influence electors." The governor explained in the message that the anxiety to subvert selfish and private advantage rather than the general interests of the public.

The governor recommended that a joint resolution be adopted urging congress to adopt the constitutional amendment extending the presidential term to six years, making the president ineligible to re-election, and to secure to him life membership in the senate with appropriate salary, at the expiration of his presidential term.

The parade which attended the inauguration exercises was regarded as one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed at the capital on a similar occasion.

The Times Sued.

Police Inspector Bonfield of Chicago on the 5th inst. swore out warrants for criminal libel against James J. West, proprietor, and City Editor Dunlop, of the Chicago Times, for printing a story in which Capt. Schaeck was shown up to be a party to thievery among his force. Dunlop and West were not given time to put their affairs in the hands of subordinates, but were hustled off to the Harrison street station and confined in the criminal cells while awaiting bail. They were no sooner released on bonds than they were again arrested on a warrant sworn out by Capt. Schaeck, and they had to furnish bonds on the second charge.

The Times people have been "roasting"

the police for inefficiency for months back. They first exposed the police surgeon as a notorious abortionist, and had him relieved from duty. Next they showed up the police cognizance of the existence of notorious gambling dens in the city, and later they followed these up with the Schaeck exposure. This has irritated Bonfield no end, and he proposes to take his spite out of West's hide.

The Pope to Erin.

Archbishop Walsh of Dublin read from the pulpit on New Year's day a message from the Pope to the Irish people, in which his holiness said:

We have always held in special affection the Catholics of Ireland, who have been sorely tried by many afflictions and have ever cherished them with a love which is more intense because of their marvellous fortitude and their hereditary attachment to their religion. In the counsels we have given from time to time and in our recent decree we were moved not only by the consideration what is conformable to the truth but also by the desire to advance your interests. Our affection for you does not suffer us to allow the cause to be weakened by the introduction of anything which could fairly be brought in reproach against it. In order to specially manifest our affection we send you a number of gifts which are specially blessed.

A Series of Horrors.

A terrible disaster has happened at Sabuntshik, near Tiflis, Russia. A train became blocked in an immense snow-drift and before aid could be sent 14 passengers perished from the intense cold and 20 others were badly frost-bitten. A relief party which started out to rescue the imperilled passengers lost their way and died in the snow.

One hundred and twenty-five persons were frozen to death at Ekaterinburg in the district of Perm on Dec. 27. The Black, Azof and Caspian seas are frozen. Railway disasters are reported at Baku and other places in the Caucasus.

Severe earthquakes shocks were felt on the 3rd inst. in Khond and Kastakos. Many persons were killed and a number of buildings were destroyed.

By an explosion in the Oiler colliery in Asturias, Spain, on the 3rd inst., 27 persons were killed.

American Capital Did It.

One of the biggest land deals on record has been consummated with the Brazilian government by New York, Pittsburg and Washington capitalists. The principal object of the promoters of the scheme is to open up valuable diamond and gold fields in far western Brazil, and in order to carry on the work a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 is in process of formation. The grant is for between fifty and sixty thousand acres of land bordering the Amazon river in the region of the Andes mountains.

The Golden Gate Special.

The Union and Central Pacific Roads and Pullman Company put on, Dec. 5, a weekly train of Pullman Vestibule Cars, to run between Council Bluffs and San Francisco. Steam heat, electric light, separate bath-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, barber shop, observation and smoking rooms, and a female attendant for ladies and children, making it "THE FINEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD." Fare between Council Bluffs and San Francisco, including everything—ticket, berth and meals—will be \$100.

Southern Excursions at Half Fare.

On January 15th, 20th, February 12th and 19th, 1889, the Missouri Route will sell Land Excursion tickets at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP to designated points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Limit of tickets 60 days from date of stamp. Stop overs can be arranged. For full particulars, address L. E. Sessions, T. P. A., box 81, Minneapolis, Minn., or E. O. McCormick, G. P. A., Adams Express Building, Chicago.

The Iron Output.

This has not been a particularly prosperous year for the iron trade. The consumption of iron and steel during the year has fallen below that of the two preceding years. The shipments from the Lake Superior mines during the year by lake and rail were over 5,000,000 gross tons, an increase of over 1,500,000 tons. The ship-ments of Lake Superior ore to furnaces in eastern Pennsylvania and New York aggregated about 375,000 tons.

Intensely Cold.

A blizzard swept over the Caucasus region on the 5th inst., and froze to death nearly 200 passengers on one train on the Tiflis railroad. The Black, Caspian and Azof seas are frozen over. It must be very cold indeed to freeze the Caspian, which is the saltiest of waters. There is intense cold along the western shores of the Black sea, and throughout eastern Austria, and even in Roumelia, the land of roses, as far as Constantinople.

Summoned Higher.

Dr. Nathan Allen of Lowell, Mass., one of the foremost physicians of New England, died New Year's day, aged 73. He was prominently connected with American colleges and with many professional, scientific and philanthropic bodies, and leaves behind a notable record of long, laborious and valuable labor wrought for the good of mankind and the amelioration of the many evils and afflictions to which they are subject.

Bismarck is Ill.

Much anxiety is caused throughout Germany by the report that Bismarck is ill. Telegrams of sympathy to the number of 5,000 have been received at Friedrichshagen. The attending physicians have ordered complete rest for the patient, and he will not come to Berlin for some time. Count Herbert Bismarck will remain with his father for the present.

A Protest From Utah.

The canvass for signatures to the great protest against mormon statehood for Utah closed on the 4th inst. with over 20,000 names appended to the document, which will be forwarded to Washington immediately. Attached to the petition is a statement showing the local situation and the evils which would follow the admission of Utah into the Union.

The Strike Settled.

The conference between the officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and the committee of the striking engineers adjourned on the 5th inst. when the announcement was made that the strike had been settled, but the terms could not be made public yet.

To Change Election Day.

Gov. Burleigh of Maine was inaugurated on the 3rd inst. In his message he advised the holding of all state elections on the same date that congressional and national elections are held.

Death of Col. Dent.

John C. Dent died at his home in Carthage, Mo., Jan. 1, aged 77 years. Col. Dent was brother to Mrs. Grant and served with distinction in the Mexican war and also the war of the rebellion.

A Fire On the Track.

"John, what are you doing now? Moping about and hanging around as usual, I suppose. Come, hurry up; bring in the coal and water, and then we'll have supper. Not a bite will you get until all your work is done."

"Aunt, I have just come from the barn, and there was a great deal to do out there. Uncle Thomas was away to-day, and that made more work for me this evening."

"Well, no more talk now, but go ahead with your work. Hurry up, too. You'll get no supper until you are entirely done."

John Vernon had been so unfortunate as to lose his mother when he was quite young. His father had died only a year before, and his Uncle Thomas had taken him into his home, not because he was very anxious to keep him from going amongst strangers, or to the poor house, but because he feared that people would talk if he refused to take him. Thomas Vernon was a selfish, grasping man, and he cared not for the poor and unfortunate, so long as he could lay up a good share of this world's goods. He feared that the boy would be more of an expense to him than a benefit, and, therefore, he was loath to take him and give him a home. It is needless, however, to add that he did all in his power to make the boy a benefit to him, and work much beyond what he was able to endure was laid upon him.

Mrs. Vernon was not far behind her husband in her desire to gain wealth, and she, too, was careful that John should have plenty of work placed before him, and that he should not idle his time away. It is only fair, however, to say that she was more kind to the boy than her grasping husband.

After the work had been done, John came into the house, and supper was eaten in silence. Mr. Vernon was not a man to make those around him happy by engaging in a pleasant conversation while partaking of their meals, and on this occasion he seemed more sullen and morose than usual.

John had received an invitation to visit a playmate the next Friday evening, stay all night, and spend Saturday with him. The poor, friendless boy had not much hope that his wish would be gratified, yet he did not altogether despair, and he had decided that he would ask about it that evening after supper. He knew that his Uncle Thomas was not in a very good humor, yet he ventured to ask.

"Uncle Thomas," he said, "Frank Markley has asked me to go over to their place next Friday evening, stay all night, and go nutting with him on Saturday. May I go?"

"No," answered his uncle, curtly. "You've enough to do without running over to Markley's. That Markley boy doesn't do 'othin' but go to school, and I s'pose he wants you to idle your time away, too. You can't go, so you may just as well shut up, and say no more about it."

"Pap, I guess we might as well let him go," said Mrs. Vernon.

It might be explained here that Mrs. Vernon always addressed her husband as "Pap." The only child they had, a boy of eight years, called his father by that affectionate title, and Mrs. Vernon soon fell into the same habit.

"Well, I guess not," retorted Mr. Vernon. "I don't want him to lose a whole day just in our busiest time. I wouldn't care for him being away one night, but I don't want him to lose a whole day, too."

"Yes, I guess we'll let him go," said Mrs. Vernon. "The boy hasn't had a play day for more'n six months, and, I guess he'd order go."

Mrs. Vernon carried her point. She invariably did when she decided to do so.

John was happy. He looked forward with a great deal of pleasure to the coming Saturday, when he and Frank should go nutting together, in the beautiful valley below Mr. Markley's house.

Friday came and John made haste to get his chores done early, so that he would not be late in going to Mr. Markley's. But there seemed more than usual to do that evening, and it was almost dark before he got started on his way.

In going to Mr. Markley's, John had to go down a valley and through a dense wood, cross the Montour railroad, and, after going up another valley and across a few fields, he would be at his destination.

He had arrived at the railroad. It was quite dark now, and a short distance above where he crossed, he heard a noise as if great logs were being hurled down the hill.

He was considerably frightened, but he made up his mind that he would see what was the matter. He ran up the road, and in the dim light, he could make out that logs and stumps were being rolled down the hillside, and heaped

upon the railroad track. There was a sharp curve just below the place, and John knew immediately that the intention was to wreck the train.

He stood a few minutes considering what he had better do, when he heard a voice.

"Ha! ha! I'll finish them now. I'll send them to perdition, ha! ha! And oh, it will be glorious to hear the shrieks and the groans of the mangled and dying! Yes, I'll send them to eternity! Ha! ha! And on the fast line, too. Ha! ha!"

John listened breathlessly. "A crazy man," he said, and he is bent on throwing a train down on embankment."

And then his heart stood still, as he remembered the time. It could be no more than ten minutes until the down express would come thundering along. And what a frightful place for a train to be thrown off. The embankment was fully fifty feet in height.

"Yes," continued the madman, "I'll send them to perdition. And oh, what a glorious sight it will be when the cars go over! I shall dance and laugh and shout over the magnificent smash!"

What could he do? The nearest station was fully two miles away. He could not run there in time to save the train. He could not raise a warning flag, as it would not be seen in the darkness. It would be useless for him to shout, as his voice could not be heard above the roar of the train.

Thinking of the awful destruction of life that must come, if nothing was done to avert it, he started up the road as fast as he could run. He would have shouted, even though he knew it to be useless, but he suddenly thought of the madman, and feared to attract his attention.

What could he do? The thought came to him again, and, almost in a frenzy, he said, "I must do something."

"A fire! I'll make a fire!" It seemed to come to him like an inspiration. "And I have matches! Oh, how fortunate!"

A few days before, Mr. Vernon had set John to cleaning up an old fence row, and he had taken some matches with him so that he could burn the brush after it had been gathered into piles. John still had a few matches in his pocket.

"How fortunate!" he again exclaimed, almost wild with excitement.

Hark! the train is coming. The low rumble of wheels could be heard, and John knew he must hasten, or it would be too late.

He hastily gathered some brush alongside of the railroad, then, with a despairing cry, he said: "Oh, it is too late! The wood is wet; it will not burn."

A heavy rain had fallen that day, and, to the now thoroughly excited boy, it seemed that it would be impossible to start the wood into a blaze.

He threw the brush down on the track, and, hastily thrusting his hand into his pocket, he pulled out the matches. One, two, three, four—only four matches.

He strikes one on the iron rail, it blazes up, he applies it to the wood, but it is a failure—it will not burn.

Oh, what will he do now? Only three matches, and the train thundering on to destruction at a fearful speed.

He strikes another match. A dull, gray streak on the rail, and all is darkness.

He strikes the third match. A quick flash, and then it is out.

Only one more match. The train is coming. The roar grows more awfully distinct, and, to the nervous and excited boy, it is appalling. Only one more match. He prays in his heart that the awful catastrophe may be averted.

And now a thought strikes him. He has a boy's paper in his pocket—the first one he has ever seen, and he's taking it over to show it to his friend, Frank Markley. He jerks it out of his pocket, strikes his last match, but very carefully this time. Oh, joy! it burns. He hastily applies it to his paper, and then, laying it on the track, places some of the finest twigs upon it.

They start into a blaze now, and although they do not burn rapidly, they make sufficient fire to attract the engineer's attention. With his heart almost bursting with excitement, John hears the sharp whistle of "down brakes," and then, stepping aside, he sees the train stop only a few rods from his little fire.

"What does this mean?" inquired the engineer, as he came down from his cab.

"Go forward, and you will see," said the boy. "A crazy man is piling logs on the track just around the curve, and I thought the train would be dashed over the precipice."

The train men went forward, and found that John spoke the truth. Many of the passengers were now out of the train, and when it was known what John had done, he was overwhelmed with thanks. But the gratefulness of the passengers went further than this. A subscription was immediately taken

up for John's benefit, and three thousand dollars were contributed. This was done while the logs were being removed from the road. In addition to this, the company owning the road afterward gave him two thousand dollars for his faithfulness.

John modestly remonstrated against the subscription by the passengers. He said he did not expect pay.

"We know it," replied the spokesman of the party, "but you must take it. You have saved our lives, and what are a few paltry dollars compared with the lives of the men, women and children aboard of this train? You are a noble boy, and you will always have our sincere thanks for what you have done, and our warmest wishes for your future happiness and prosperity."

John soon found a new home. In a year or two he went to an academy, and afterwards to college, where he graduated with honor. He is now a prominent merchant in the city of P.

After the saving of the train on the Montour railroad, and while the praises of John were in everybody's mouth, Mr. Vernon frequently said: "I knowed there was somethin' in that boy, and I deserve a good deal of credit for bringin' it out."—Elliot McBride in Yankee Blade.

Blow, Wind, Blow!

Now the snow is on the ground,
And the frost is on the glass;
Now the brook in ice is bound
And the great storms rise and pass.
Bring the thick, gray cloud:
Toss the flakes of snow;
Let your voice be hoarse and loud,
And blow, wind, blow!
When our day in school is done
Out we come with you to play.
You are rough, but full of fun,
And we boys have learned your way.
All your cuffs and slaps
Mean no harm, we know;
Try to snatch our coats and caps,
And blow, wind, blow!
You have sent the flowers to bed;
Cut the leaves from off the trees;
From your blast the birds have fled;
Now you do what you may please.
Yes; but by and by
Spring will come, we know.
Spread your clouds then, wide and high,
And blow, wind, blow.
—Eudora S. Bumstead, in St. Nicholas.

UNPARALLELED CHEEK.

An Escaped Convict Applies to Indiana's Governor for Pardon.

William Farley, a young and handsome convict, was a burglar, and before he was sent up for robbing a store in Marion county he was, according to the Louisville Times, quite a dude. Now, most of the convicts as soon as they get into the prison hire lawyers to get up and circulate petitions for pardons; but Farley did not do this. He was brought there about three years ago, and the prisoner, by his good conduct had so got himself into the good graces of Warden Howard that he was made a "trustee"—that is to say, he was allowed to work about the warden's residence outside of the walls. He went into the house of Deputy Warden Craig one evening about dusk, and going up to the room of the latter's son, Edward, he donned a suit of that young man's clothes and walked out. He was fixed up in the height of fashion, from a shiny high hat to patent-leather shoes and a jaunty little cane. He had saved up about a hundred dollars in money, and when he boarded the train for Indianapolis the lady passengers probably looked shyly at him and thought: "Oh, what a nice young fellow." He arrived at the capital of the Hoosier State and went straight to the residence of Governor Gray. Here he rang the doorbell, and a liveried servant ushered him into the parlor.

"Ah, how are you, Governor," he said, as the statesman entered.

After shaking hands the convict spoke pleasantly of the weather, and quite charmed the Governor by his gentlemanly manners.

"I have come to see you," he said, "upon a matter of the greatest importance to me. The fact is, I am an escaped convict, and I want a pardon."

To say that the Governor was astonished would be putting it mildly.

Then Farley went into the details of his case and made such a good showing that he convinced Governor Gray of his innocence.

"You return to the prison and I will see what I can do for you," he said, as he bowed his visitor out half an hour later.

There was a reward of one hundred dollars offered for Farley's capture, and men were scouring the country for him in every direction. He knew it, and when he arrived at Bloomington things looked so hot that he got off the train and telegraphed to the warden to come after him, as he did not want to put the state to the expense of paying a reward for him when he was on his way back. A guard was sent to Bloomington, and Farley was soon back in his old quarters. His personal appeal had the desired effect, and in a few days there came a full and complete pardon for him.

SEPULCHRAL TREASURE.

Precious Ornaments Found in the Tomb of a Scythian King.

The district of the western Caucasus which is traversed by the river Kuban, writes a correspondent of the London Times, is very rich in barrows and sepulchral tumuli. The Russian Imperial Archaeological Commission, under the presidency of Count A. Borinski, has lately explored several of these mounds and has made in them many interesting and important discoveries. One mound in particular throws much new light upon the manners and customs of the ancient Scythians who erected it. It lies within a short distance of the little settlement of Krymskaia, and is locally known as Great Kurgan. The earth removed, the explorers came upon a long building consisting of three chambers and a connecting passage. The length of the whole is about sixty-seven feet. The walls are constructed of massive, well-hewn slabs of stone and are covered with stucco, which in turn is elaborately decorated with frescoes. The floor, also formed of some slabs, is laid in cement. The doorway of the first of the three chambers is ornamented with a plain cornice, and the aperture has been closed by means of slabs of stones. The height of the room within varied from seven feet to eleven feet.

This chamber proved to be a perfect treasure-house of archaeological relics. In a corner to the right of the entrance stood a large earthen amphora. Close to it lay a silver vessel and a small glazed earthenware cup, together with 150 glass beads and the remains of a copper ladle. A few of the beads were evidently of Egyptian origin; others were shaped like the human head and yet others were medallion-shaped. One of these last bore the figure of a lion; another the portrait of a Roman Emperor; a third the effigy of a warrior completely armed with breastplate, helmet, shield and spear. Near the center of the chamber were found some fragments of iron which had evidently once formed part of a large wheel, the bones of two horses, and some rusty remnants of bridles.

But the most interesting objects lay near the left wall of the chamber. There, with its head turned toward the east, was found the skeleton of a young woman who in life had clearly been a person of high rank. Around her neck was a heavy band of golden filigree work with pendant ornaments, and with a central plaque bearing a bull's head. Beside the skull was a thin, triangular gold plate nearly eight inches broad and ornamented with figures in relief—the main ornament of the lady's head-dress, for its angles were each bored with round holes. Near this plate were found sixteen birds of beaten gold, each about half an inch high and fifty small, thin gold plaques decorated with masks, stars and heads of Medusa. Each of these plaques is provided with small holes, and the plates had no doubt been fastened to the woman's cap. Beneath the skull lay two gold earrings of fine filigree work and a gold chain, to one end of which a charm, shaped like a lion's head, was appended. Both arms of the skeleton, were encircled by massive bracelets shaped like snakes with horse's heads, and on one finger of the right hand was a broad gold ring engraved with a figure of the Muse Erate playing on the lyre. All these objects were covered with a thick layer of soot and ashes.

The second, or central room, was nearly empty. Beyond it a short passage led to the third and most important chamber. This was nearly four feet higher than the others; the stones of which it was built were larger; the stucco was of a better quality. In it were several vessels of copper and some drinking cups of silver, richly decorated. Paralled with the left wall of the chamber, with its head to the east, lay a skeleton, presumably that of a Scythian King. Around the neck was a thick golden unclosed hoop which weighs over a pound. The ends are ornamented with representations of wild boars attacked by lions. By the skull lay a golden plate roughly worked with masks and stars. This seems to have formed the principal ornament of the King's head-dress. Near the skull were the remains of a silver quiver, overlaid with gold on which were engraved warriors and mythical flying figures. This quiver contained about fifty slender copper arrows. On the skeleton's left a similiar quiver with about two hundred arrows and a much-rusted sword with a golden hilt, together with a cylindrical stone bone, bored with a hole, were found. These, no doubt, originally hung to the King's belt. Nearer to the wall were twelve iron spear points. Near both skeletons remains of rotten boards and nails were also discovered. These point to the likelihood of the bodies having been inclosed in coffins of some kind.

No more valuable archaeological dis-

covery has ever been made in the Kabas district. The contents of the barrow are in all probability of a date not much later than the Christian era; and they are so numerous and so perfect that they go far toward enabling archaeologists to form a tolerable comprehensive idea of Scythian arts and manners in an age of which little hitherto has been known. The weight of the golden objects which have been found exceeds three pounds. The whole of the relics, the value of which as mere metal is estimated at £8,000, are to be sent to St. Petersburg.

The India Rubber Idea.

A post master in the south, while passing through a corridor, met an old negro who, for some time, had been janitor of the building.

"Ransom, did the election go to suit you?"

"Nobody ain't hearn me kickin' er gin do wall sah. Did it go ter suit you, sah?"

"Well, no, for I am a democrat, and shall, of course, lose my position."

"Ah, sah, I reckon dat is putty bad on de man dat's got useter do cheer. Jes erbout de time you wear do cheer ter fit you, now you batter gin it up. I know's how it wuz one time w'en I foun' er saddle in de road. At fust it wuz er powerful oneasy saddle, but 'atter w'ile I worked mersef down inter fittin' it an' 'lowed ter mersef dat it wuz de easiest saddle I ebbor seed, but jes erbout dis time yore come de man dat had los' it, an' he tuck it away from me, he did. An' I tell you arter dat it wuz er long time 'fo' I got crudder saddle ter suit. Dese yere gubment saddles gits ter be mighty easy, boss, I tells you da does, an' w'en you gin one o' 'em you ain't fit fur no udder saddle fur er mighty long time."

"Yes, that is a fact. How do you like your position here?"

"Aust rate, sah, neber wuz pleased better in my life."

"But don't you know that after Harrison is inaugurated you will have to give up your place?"

"How come dat?"

"Why, another postmaster will be put in here."

"An' do dat let me out?"

"I should think so, for you are a democrat."

"Yas, sah; yas, sah. Got in yore cause I's a democrat, didn't I?"

"Yes, I gave you the place because you were a democrat."

"Wall, but why wuz I er democrat?"

"I don't know."

"I ken tell you: caze I wanted ter git in yere; haw, haw!"

"You don't mean to say that you turned democrat for that purpose?"

"Co'so I does. What I turn democrat fur, den? Reckon I'd bin er democrat if I'd er hatter still graze out on de commons?"

"I don't know, but now that you are a democrat you'll have to get out."

"W'y, man, you doan know de erbilities o' er cullud generman. I ken turn back ter bein' er 'publican, sah, jest ez easy 'ez I turned ter er democrat. Take yere, man; you doan know nuthin' 'bout dese yere injun rubber politics. I's gwine ter hang on ter dis place."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Monkeys' Aversion to Cruelty.

In Hindostan, where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom of every town, those four handed ponies often assist the police in enforcing the riot laws by charging *en masse* for the scene of every dog fight and schoolboy scuffle. They will rescue worried cats, and, for greater security, deposit them on the next roof, or suppress rowdiness in general, the stout Rhesus baboon, for instance, being physical as well as morally qualified to quell the aggressive disposition of the fiercest cur. On the platform of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra, a few years ago, witnessed a scene which put the character trait in even a stronger light. A little street Arab had spread his pallet in the shade of a stack of country produce, and had just dropped asleep, when the proprietor of the Planter's hotel strolled up with a pet leopard that had learned to accompany him in all his rambles. A troop of tramp monkeys had taken post on the opposite end of the shed, and, like the beggar boy, seemed to enjoy a comfortable *siesta*, but at sight of the speckled intruder the whole gang charged along the platform like a quadron of *spahis*, and, instantly forming a semi-circle about the little sleeper, faced the leopard with bristling manes, evidently resolved to defeat the suspected purpose of his visit.—Popular Science Monthly.

Death of a Very Old Lady.

Hannah Sharkey, who claimed to be 111 years old, has just died at Youngstown, O. She was born in Cork, Ireland, it is supposed in 1777.

Churches.

Methodist - Rev. G. H. Wallace, Pastor. Services, 11:15 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at close of morning service.

Societies.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

IF YOU ARE GOING East, West, North or South, -Call on- GEORGE D. HALL,

Agent, F. & P. M. R. R., Plymouth, for Maps, Rates and Information. 327 1/2

L. E. HATCH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Boylan's drug store, room formerly occupied by Dr. Pelham.

J. F. BROWN, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office over Postoffice, 22-23 Plymouth, Mich.

The cheapest place to buy cow feed is at Phoenix mills.

-If you have anything to sell, try our "Cheap Column," on fifth page.

-Mart Kinyon, of Dakota, is visiting among his friends and relatives here.

-Don't forget to remember that W. K. Gunsbus will have a harness shop running in good shape in the near future.

-Shelden Paddock and wife, of Elyria, Ohio, have been guests at J. M. Armstrong's east of town for a few days.

-A chimney on the Berdan house burned out Wednesday night and made things lively for the inmates for a while.

-The chimney on Alfred Lapham's residence blew off Wednesday night and falling on the roof, knocked the plastering off.

-Mrs. J. M. Shay, Denver, Colorado, has our thanks for late copies of the Denver papers containing illustrations of some of the beautiful buildings of that lovely city.

-Another medal contest is to come off in about two weeks. The following young people have entered the list as competitors for the silver medal furnished by W. Jennings Demorest, of New York City: Lena Paddock, Maud Millsapugh, Ada S. Ford, Jennie Logi, Clay Hoyt, Harvey Packard, Blanche Allen, Paul Voorhies.

-Winter appears to have set in in earnest. We have had scarcely anything but beautiful weather up to this week. All day Tuesday and Wednesday forenoon it rained. Wednesday afternoon the wind commenced blowing a gale; it suddenly grew colder and the rain turned to snow. Yesterday morning found two or three inches of snow on the ground and the wind still blowing.

-D. Long, city assessor of Detroit; Wm. H. Blackstick, secretary of district assembly fifty, with three other gentlemen and four ladies were out to attend the installation of officers in L. A. 5595 K. of L. The ceremony was conducted by Long, who is a commissioned organizer and who favored the members by a speech at the close of the ceremony. The next meeting will be held on January 18, 1889.

Death of Mrs. Louisa C. Blount.

Mrs. Louisa C. Blount was born in Avon, Orange county, N. Y., on the 20th day of January, 1809. Was married in 1828 and came to Michigan in 1836, where she lived out the rest of her days. Early in youth she embraced the Saviour and became a member of the Baptist church, with which she remained until the end of her earthly pilgrimage here below; a period of sixty years. Upon coming to Michigan she connected herself with the church near Swartzburg, after which she was dismissed from their fellowship to join the Plymouth Baptist church. After years of suffering she finally passed away to her eternal home of rest on Saturday night, and on Tuesday her remains were taken to their last resting place near Newburg. Pastor Robertson conducted the services. The family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

Olarenceville.

Simon Johnson has a brother, visiting him. Darius Grace had four bags of corn stolen the night before New Years. Robert Hardenburg, wife and child, of Detroit, were the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Farmington, two days last week. A week ago last Friday night, Herman Johnson, on hearing his dogs bark, went out to see what they were barking at, when he saw a man leaving the barn. Herman shot at the man, but thought he did not hit him.

A Communication.

TO THE EDITOR-

The manner in which the Rev. Wallace treated the subject: "Is Prohibition a Failure," on Sunday evening last must have commended itself to all candid, impartial minded listeners.

The study which our worthy brother, is giving to this vital question of the age makes his statements and opinions of great value, and those who fail to hear him lose more of interest to themselves than they realize.

Mr. Wallace has been invited to repeat the discourse some time in the near future.

MRS. VOORHIES.

Plymouth Gymnasia.

This seems a curious word, and one, perhaps of not easy understanding. What is it anyway? Well, I did not know myself until I had read about it, just the same as you will have to do if you wish to understand. The word is from the Greek, and in the singular number, gymnasion, means first, a place where athletic exercises are engaged in; and second, a school, college or university, where the mind is trained, developed, disciplined, prepared for future use and usefulness. Gymnasia is the plural, and means several of these schools, or a combination of several in one. As such the word is sometimes used in England, and more frequently in Germany.

I know it is a pompous word for what could be expressed in very simple language but as Americans we are bound to be equal to any in creation in the use of words, or perish in the attempt.

Our Plymouth gymnasia, or public school, is composed of three departments, primary, grammar and high school, and are under the care of such masterful minds as Prof. A. C. Brower, principal, and Misses Ella Smith, Delia Entrican, Lina Durfee, Nellie Berdan, Anna Smith and Anna Wildy.

Having occasion to spend two days in the various departments, I can record the courtesy with which I was received, the pleasure I had and the pride with which I was righteously filled, when I considered the character, dignity and efficiency of teachers and school.

The building itself is situated on quite a rise of ground, giving it a commanding and healthful position, while from the upper windows a fine view is to be had in all directions.

There are in all the departments between 280 and 290 pupils, of which number forty-five are non-residents. This shows the estimation in which the school is held by surrounding country, and the advantages of Plymouth as a cheap and healthy place of residence. In some of the rooms—all of which are large, airy and well lighted—and particularly in those of the younger scholars, there is more or less adornment of pictures, and tasteful decorative work, another evidence of the beauty and refinement which always spring from the presence of a true woman. This relieves the otherwise bareness of the walls, and has an educative effect upon the minds of children. The suggestion came to me would it not be a beautiful thing if our citizens possessing a super-abundance of pictures, would turn some of them over to the teachers for the above purposes. The whole routine of daily work was carried on quietly and effectually; good solid work being done without either haste or delay. The teachers seem to take a pleasure and a pride in their work, which the scholars seem to appreciate, and to which they cheerfully respond. There is pleasure and progress combined, and all of the pupils, in after years will delight to look back upon, and remember the years spent in the Plymouth school.

We miss, however, the old fashioned Friday afternoon declamation, and wish if possible, it might be restored. Its advantages we believe are many, while it would be an additional inducement for parents and preachers to attend, for their own pleasure, and as an evidence of their work. It should be the pride of every citizen to aid the school in every way, to make it a place not only of sound mental culture, but also of pure and permanent morals. It would be worth while for anyone so interested, to visit the school occasionally, to see and to hear for these reasons. We are persuaded they will all receive a most courteous welcome from the gentlemanly principal and his lady-like assistants.

G. H. W. Plymouth, Mich., Jan. 7, 1889.

W. C. T. U.

The following resolution, unanimously passed by the International Sunday School convention, held in Chicago, June, 1887:

Resolved, That with emphasis we give expression to a conviction, which deepens with the passing years. That every Sabbath school should be, in fact and effect, a temperance training school, fitting the rising generation for active and aggressive effort in this and every other department of christian work. We trust the time may speedily come whenever teacher and scholar in our Sunday school, will, by example and precept practice and promote temperance: when none will follow the bad precedent of him who asked: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

(2) We desire to record it as our conviction, that that Sunday school which does not stand against the abomination of liquor traffic and train up a generation pledged to total abstinence, is missing one of its greatest opportunities for usefulness.

His Objects.

MR. EDITOR:

The statement in your paper of last week, under the heading "Commissioner of Banking," that T. C. Sherwood organized the First National bank, of this place, I believe to be erroneous, and ask permission through your columns to make proper correction, and give some facts touching the organization and history of the bank, with which I claim to be familiar, having served as secretary of the first meeting of its first board of directors, held November 28, 1871, and knowing its business from its inception to the present time. Among its original stockholders may be found the names of E. J. Penniman, C. H. Bennett, A. B. Coleman, M. Conner, Jacob Westfall, Samuel Lyndon, R. S. Durfee, L. D. Shearer, John Allen, John Shaw and others, of this place, and G. V. N. Lotthrop, James Burns, D. Bethune Duffield and John Owen, of Detroit. Certainly no one could doubt, that simple pecuniary, and legal ability was represented by such men to organize the bank, which was successfully done by them before Mr. Sherwood was known to, or heard of, by the stockholders, or directors.

Our highly respected and now venerable townsman E. J. Penniman and the late C. H. Bennett, whose untimely death was so greatly lamented were the moving spirits in the enterprise and to whom its success was mainly due.

Upon the first board of directors, who made Mr. Penniman, president, and C. H. Bennett, cashier, devolved, the organization and opening of the bank. That they did their work well, is evidenced by the fact, that for every six months since its organization, the bank has declared and paid a dividend of five per cent. and its stock now sought for at fifty per cent premium. Nothing of trickery, concealment or deception was known in their management of its affairs, but while sagacious, they were assiduous, open hearted, fair and honest.

Of that first board of seven directors, Bennett, Coleman, Burns, Allen and Lyndon, now rest from their labors silent in death; and that they and the two surviving members of that board (Penniman and Shearer) may not be shown of the credit, and honor, due them in this matter is the chief purpose of this article. Believing it but just, to give credit to whom credit is due; and honor to whom honor is due. After entering upon his duties as cashier, Mr. Bennett, being unable to devote his time wholly to the duties of the place, requested, and was granted, the assistance of a clerk; when Mr. Sherwood was presented for the first time, to the board of directors and employed, and under the directions of the cashier, and officers of the bank continued to discharge his clerical duties in a fairly creditable manner, for a year or more, when upon the resignation of Mr. Bennett, he was made cashier, in which capacity he served until the year 1881, when his resignation was accepted by the board of directors, and O. A. Fraser appointed in his stead, since which time Mr. Sherwood has had no connection with or interest in the bank, and never owned any of its stock.

Prior to the resignation of Mr. Sherwood, the bank paid no interest on deposits, and charged from seven to ten per cent. on loans. Since the appointment of Mr. Fraser, as cashier, interest has been paid on deposits and the rate of interest on loans greatly reduced. Yet, notwithstanding this, and the fact, that the bank has to meet with local competition, its earnings and volume of business, have gradually increased, and never has it failed to earn more than enough over and above all expenses each and every six months to pay a dividend of five per cent. invariably declared semi-annually. All which as well as the assured continued success of the bank, are mainly due to its founders, who with so great financial sagacity, fidelity and honesty, placed it upon so firm and paying a basis. Let us then not forget to accrue to Bennett, Coleman, Lyndon, Allen, Root, Burns, Durfee of the dead, and to Mr. Penniman and others of the living. Entrusted thereto, the credit due them, as the organizers of the old reliable First National bank, of Plymouth.

G. A. STARKWEATHER.

Plymouth, January 8, 1889.

[In justice to Mr. Sherwood we will state that the part of our item stating that he helped organize the First National bank, was taken by us, either from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, or the Detroit Tribune, we have forgotten which, and supposing it to be true we used it, without inquiry.—Ed.]

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 Chaffee & Hunter's Drug Store. 6

Save the Cents,

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

BASSETT & SON,

Main Street, PLYMOUTH,

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

PARLOR and BED-ROOM SUITS,

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

We also carry a Large Stock of

Moldings and Picture Frames,

Mirrors, Brackets, Oleographs, and Oil Paintings.

COFFINS AND CASKETS,

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

Red Front Drug Store.

1889.

We will make a Special Effort This Year to keep the

FINEST STOCK

-OF-

DRUGS & GROCERIES

In town, and sell them at the

Lowest Prices!

Parties going to buy Paint are requested to give us a call before purchasing.

JOHN L. GALE.

Anderson Bros., THE HARDWARE DEALERS, PLYMOUTH MICH. Reduced Rates! ANDERSON BROS., THE HARDWARE DEALERS, PLYMOUTH MICH.



BOYLAN'S DRUG STORE.

Astoria. Finie Perfumes. Pond's Extract. Soothing Syrup. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Pierce's Discovery. Warner's Safe Cure. Jayne's Expectoant. Kennedy's Discovery. Johnston's Sarsaparilla. King's New Discovery. Hall's Catarrh Remedy. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Piso's Consumption Cure. Shilo's Consumption Cure. Stationery and Note Paper. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Best value in Teas and Coffee.

BOYLAN'S DRUG STORE.

PLYMOUTH MAIL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

New Advertisements.

The attention of our readers is directed to the following new and changed advertisements: J. H. Boylan, druggist, fourth page. Anderson Bros. hardware, fourth page. John L. Gale, red front drug store, fourth page.

Wayne.

S. W. Walker, of Stockbridge, was in town Wednesday. Ed Collins was out from Detroit, on Monday, calling on friends. Mrs. James Thomas, of Detroit, spent Sunday with her father, Gen. Matz. Miss Nellie Seabolt, of Ann Arbor, is visiting Miss Mattie McCann this week. Mrs. A. Hamner, of Ypsilanti, was a guest of Mrs. C. W. Chambers over Sunday. P. R. Wilson returned home from New York last Saturday, after a two weeks visit there. J. J. Dowler is getting ready to move to Marquette where he is to work on the railroad. Lew Colton has returned from Toledo, where he has been to work in a hardware store for his brother. Joel Stevenson was called to Byron, Mich., the first of the week on account of his son being hurt in a runaway.

Stark.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Boulton, of Detroit, spent Christmas at Stark. Mrs. E. Smith, of Wayne, called on friends there last Monday. Wm. Detloff, while chopping wood for F. Spiers, cut his foot quite seriously. Mrs. Ella Stouffer, of Lansing, spent the Christmas holidays with friends here. Valentine Coats is building an addition to his house. Frank Brown is doing the carpenter work. Miss Nettie Purdee, of Plymouth, has been engaged to teach the coming summer term of school. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beverage attended the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Terington, of Redford. Oris Childs, of Pike's Peak, and Miss Grace Ward, of Redford, were married Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the home of the bride's parents. Sheriff Littlefield, in company with several of his deputies, brought the prisoner Palmer to Litchfield Centre, by the way of Stark, last Saturday for a hearing. Your correspondent had the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Henry Safford's floral greenhouse, last Saturday, and think she has a very fine display of flowers for the length of time she has been in collecting them. Mrs. Lucy Mosher returned to Big Rapids, last Thursday, after spending a few days pleasantly with her mother, Mrs. A. L. Chapman, of Elm, and her sisters, Mrs. Rose Gilmore, of Northville, and Mrs. J. Bennett, of Stark. Harmon Gitchalk's neighbors drew him about twenty loads of stone, last Wednesday, from Plymouth, to be used in building a cellar. In the evening the carpets were taken up and a large company waltzed to the music of the accordion and violin.

Livonia.

We had a fine rain last Saturday night. E. Packard's baby is very sick, at this writing. Report says Wm. Smith will work E. C. Leach's farm next summer. N. B. Kingley has been laid up for a few days with rheumatism. A. Stringer made each little school girl in district No. 3, a Christmas present. Asa Roberts has erected a large new barn in the north part of the township. Married January 1, Samuel A. Potter and Miss Nellie Rohde, both of Livonia. There was a very small audience at the show, held at the town hall, last Friday evening. Mrs. G. W. Flint, of Detroit, visited her mother, Mrs. Mara Vanhouton, at this place, last Saturday. It is reported that there is one case of diphtheria at the house of A. F. Millard's. We trust it may not be true. Fred Rathburn, from the north-west part of the State, is visiting his brother Abram and other old friends in this town. Mrs. H. S. Millard and daughter, of Detroit, visited her mother, Mrs. Nancy Sreaves, at this place, last Sunday. Miss Florence Green, of Hamburg, Mich., is visiting her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turnbull, at this place. George Joslin and his mother went to Chilson, last Saturday, to visit Lyman Joslin, a former resident of this town. One day last week, while Lewis Gribbling was chopping in the woods, he cut off the top of a sapling that was bent to the ground, it flew up, striking him in the mouth, knocking out four of his teeth and bruising his face in several places. The man Palmer that is alleged to have threatened Mrs. Geo. Pierson's life, a few days ago, was brought from the county jail to this place by Deputy Sheriff Johnson and waived examination. Justice Briggs bound him over to the circuit court, fixing the bail at \$5,000.

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

When the people ask for light bread, they don't like the bakers to give them light-weight bread. Ex-Congressman Marcy of Portsmouth, N. H., has passed his eightieth birthday in vigorous health. A Wisconsin man has startled the world by marrying his mother-in-law. He probably did it to get even with her. Miss Susan B. Anthony, the veteran suffragist, is attending the woman's convention at Rockford. She has grown feeble in the service but not mentally. The English government is about to define its position on the fisheries question. It is plain that some other English diplomat is in search of an American wife. Sackville West is probably going to Vienna. The court of Vienna is not over-friendly to the United States. Sackville may yet get even with us in a small way. President-elect Harrison, it is said, is desirous of acquiring Canada during his administration. All this country has to do is to say so and Canada will be ours. The rare ruby once presented by King Louis, of Bavaria, to Lola Montez, and valued at \$10,000, is now the property of Mrs. J. B. Haggin, wife of the California turfman. It's a strange world. The newly made widow of a Pittsburg man commits suicide in a fit of despondency, while Chicago women are seeking grass-widowhood by the score. Captain John Spence, of Accomac county, Md., is dead at the age of 112. His first vote for president was cast for Jefferson in 1800, and he voted in every presidential election but one since. There is a town in Alabama which has not a negro within its borders. It is the town of Cullman, which is named after a rich German who wished to found a colony of his own race in the Alabama fruit-growing region. It has a population of 2,500. At the papal consistory in December a number of bishops will be created. The nomination of cardinals has been postponed until the March consistory. The postponement is due to difficulty experienced in the creation of French cardinals. Peter Graber of New York allowed his savings bank deposits of some \$7,000 to be in the name of his wife, and now that she is dead he discovers that by will she has left all to her own relatives in Germany. He is seeking to recover his own at law. The royal commission to inquire into the charges against Greenway and Martin at Winnipeg, Man., has ended in a fizzle. Lufton and Burrows, the editors, who made the charge, failed to appear, and the judge said he should report the charges not proven. After the labors and expenditures of eighteen years the French war minister announces that to put the frontier in a proper state of defense against Germany will require 1,000,000,000 francs more. All the forts that have been built are useless against the new explosives. There is a little town in France in which there are forty-three young women who want to get married, and only two marriageable young men, of whom one is engaged to a non-resident girl. There is no doubt that marriage is a failure in the case of these maidens, anyhow. Mr. Harrington has treated the Parnell commission with contempt, and the commission doesn't like it. Neither does Windy Webster. But Harrington isn't alone in treating the commission with contempt. It is daily giving evidence enough to convict itself of being a most gigantic farce. Upward of 300,000 wreaths were placed on the graves of the Vienna Central Cemetery during a recent week. These wreaths are saved and sold at auction, the iron and brass wire in them being smelted and remanufactured into wire. This "wire of the dead," as it is called, represents an average value of 80,000 forins a year. Anna E. Dickinson has sued the national republican committee for \$1,250, alleged to be due her for speeches during the campaign. Miss Dickinson received \$3,750 for thirty lectures in the west during September, but she claims it was also agreed that in the event of Harrison's election she was to receive the \$1,250 additional. Holland has some peculiar customs. In many towns bulletins are affixed to the doors of houses in which persons are sick in order that their friends may be apprised of the state of their health without knocking or ringing; and in Haarlem the birth of a child is announced by means of a small placard adorned with red silk and lace. Some one has started the story that "dummy" clocks in front of jewelry stores always mark twenty minutes past 8, because President Lincoln was shot at that hour. Only two things may be said in reply to this. First, all "dummy" clocks do not mark this time; and, secondly, President Lincoln was not shot at twenty minutes past 8. The cowboys of northwestern Texas are becoming very proficient in lassoing bears. Around Fort Davis the "sport" is extremely popular, and last week E. O. McCutcheon, "the champion roper," after lassoing a black grizzly led the animal quite a distance, when he met two other cowboys. They also roped the bear, and then McCutcheon dismounted and killed it. The oddest election incidents comes from Pennsylvania, where one Charles Smith has brought suit against the authorities who refused his vote. He was found when a baby in a cabbage field, and grew up as "Cabbage" till he called himself Smith, and the election folk would not have his ballot because they said he did not and could not know his own name. Although there have been reports that bull-fighting in Spain showed a tendency of declining, the facts are that more new rings have been built and more plazas repaired during the last twelve years than in the preceding twenty. Seats bring higher prices than formerly. The pay of the espadas has risen. Frascuelo and Lagartijo get \$1,125 for each performance. Out of this they pay their two picadores, three bandilleros, and a puntillero, the man who kills the bull with a dagger in case he refuses to rise and face the espada.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Polly Farwell wishes to thank her friends for the assistance and sympathy given her during the sickness and death of her husband.

Cherry Hill.

Wm. Gaitner, of Portland visited here last week. It was decided at the last school meeting to build a wood shed for the school house. We would suggest improving the present fine weather in building it. There may be some heavy snow falls yet before spring. There was hardly standing room at the exhibition last Friday evening and had the weather been favorable on Saturday evening the audience would have been as large. The programme was long both evenings and very interesting. The imperfections were finely executed. Receipts, \$37.00. A man who has practiced medicine for forty years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says: TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887. MESSRS. F. J. CHENEY & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions. Yours Truly, L. L. GORSTCH, M. D. Office, 215 Summit St. We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Take internally. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Prop's, Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

The "Mother's Friend" Not only shortens labor and eases pain attending it, but greatly diminishes the danger of life of both mother and child if used a few months before confinement. Write to The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

For Sale.

One very fine, nearly new, upright piano, cheap for cash, or on easy terms to responsible parties as the owner has no use for it. For particulars inquire at this office. Plymouth in Brief. Plymouth is a village of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, twenty-two miles from Detroit—with two railroads, Detroit, Lansing & Northern and Flint & Pere Marquette—beautiful for situation—healthy in location—good schools and churches—land plenty and cheap for residences or for manufactories—a prime newspaper—and a fine farming country on all sides. Persons seeking for homes or manufacturing advantages cannot do better than look this ground over. For particulars, write editor of this paper or any prominent citizen of the place. Subscribers will please send marked copies of this notice to their friends.

Business Notices.

[All notices under this head five cents per line.] —Wanted—To exchange an organ or sewing machine, new, for a gentle horse. Inquire of editor at this office. —Sewing machines required and new parts furnished when required. Needle and oil for sale. J. H. Steers, Plymouth. A new sewing machine at the Mail office. Will be sold very cheap. DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.—Time Table, Taking Effect Sept. 31, 1898.

Table with columns for WEST, STATIONS, and EAST. Lists train routes and times between Detroit, Lansing, and Northern R.R. stations.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OUR CHEAP COLUMN. TRY IT!

Advertisements will be inserted in this column (not) further notice at the following low rates: Not exceeding three lines, one time, 10 cents; two times, 18 cents; three times, 25 cents; four times, 30 cents; five times, one time, 15 cents; two times, 20 cents; three times, 28 cents; four times, 35 cents.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE at a Mail Office, Plymouth. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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 second day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine: Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of EDWARD A. HILDS deceased: Francis G. Russell, administrator of said estate, having rendered to this court his final administration account: It is ordered, that Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of January, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for the examination and allowance of said account.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. MORSE ROHNETT, Probate Clerk.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR PLYMOUTH.

E. P. ZERBE & CO. Have opened a

GIFT TEA & COFFEE STORE

A Handsome Present! Will be given to Every Purchaser of Tea, Coffee and Spices as an inducement to test the merits of our goods, the Purity and Superior Quality Of which will be sufficient recommendation for further purchases.

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PLYMOUTH.

MICHIGAN

DAVID C. KERR, the writer of boy's stories, has very red hair and a face browned by exposure.

CARL SHURZ is reported to be engaged upon a life of Lincoln, which will be published this winter.

P. T. BARNUM has given his granddaughter, Mrs. H. P. Clarke of Columbia, S. C., \$100,000 with which to purchase a plantation.

The earl of Onslow, who has been appointed governor of New Zealand with a salary of £50,000 a year, is quite a young man, being only 35.

The Prince of Wales has become greatly interested in California wines. He says they have the piquancy and flavor of the most original country on earth.

EDWIN BOOTH does not eat the hearty late supper that he used to. A cracker, a piece of cheese, and one glass of beer insure to him a sound and restful sleep.

A new novel by Rider Haggard has appeared. Its readers complain that the literary style which he has recently adopted in his attire does not appear in his writings.

MR. GEORGE F. SPINNEY, who has been for the last eight years the Albany correspondent of the New York Times, has been made the managing editor of that newspaper.

It is said that Joseph Jefferson is practically blind in his left eye, the organ being affected with what is known as glaucoma, or a hardening of the aqueous humor.

THERE is said to be kindred blood in the veins of Jefferson Davis and General Harrison, resulting from numerous intermarriages between the Harrison and Davis families.

At the breakfast given to the czar and his wife at Baku by Mr. Rohel, Russia's "Petroleum King," the host presented the czar with a diamond bouquet-holder worth \$60,000.

JAMES G. BLAINE'S daughter, a niece of the late ex-President Arthur and a daughter of Governor Alger of Michigan are among the students of Miss Porter's school at Farmington, Conn.

LEOPOLD ROTHSCHILD, the London banker, has offered an income of \$10 a week for life to the man who gives information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the Whitechapel assassin.

THE sultan of Turkey has decorated Sir Arthur Sullivan with the Order of the Medjidieh. This honor is the outcome of the delight afforded the sultan by selections from Sullivan's operas, which were recently played to him.

SARAH BERNHARDT, for the first time in her life, has come in contact with the public sensor in Vienna. In "La Tosca" she was forbidden to place the crucifix on the breast of Mario, as its use on the stage was considered sacrilegious.

ROBERT TURNER, of Ghent, Ky., died a few days ago. In 1850 he bought two slaves at auction and made \$1,800 by the transaction, and now his will directs that that amount be divided from his estate among the four African churches in Ghent.

An English newspaper calls James Russel Lowell "The Sweet Singer of New England." This gives strength to the report that Mr. Lowell recently acknowledged, in an unguarded moment, to a Londoner that he was an American by birth.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is having a Pullman car built which will cost \$35,000. The emperor always pays the expenses of his railway travel. He pays a mark and a half (36 cents) per mile for the locomotive and forty-two pennings a mile for each pair of wheels.

DURING the recent riots in Madrid the little king of Spain was unable to take his usual daily drives. One day he stamped his little foot and exclaimed: "Tall those naughty students that I command them to go out in the country when they want to make a row."

MME. MUNEMITSU MUTSU, wife of the Japanese minister at Washington, entertains her intimate friends with music on the "koto," the Japanese piano. It is six feet long by about 8 inches wide, and the silk strings are drawn lengthwise on the rounded top. Mme. Mutsu is a clever performer on the "koto," and she is especially acceptable when she renders the music of the "Mikado."

CONGRESS AT IT AGAIN.

The National Law Makers Begin Talking Once More.

The Status of Cass Placed in Position—Public Debt Statement—Other Capital Notes.

The 51st congress began its last two months of work on the 2d inst. The senate at once commenced the discussion of the tariff bill, and the house took up the river and harbor bill.

The statue of Lewis Cass has been placed upon a pedestal and now stands in the southeast corner of statutory hall, between Van Allen and James A. Garfield. It is at present surrounded by a canvass screen behind which the sculptor, Daniel E. French, is doing some final chiseling. A great many senators and members have passed behind the screen at Mr. French's invitation and viewed the statue. They all pronounce it a fine work of art, and those who had known Gen. Cass in his lifetime declared the face an admirable likeness. Among those who called were Senators Sherman and Morrill, who, as members of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth congresses, were colleagues of Michigan's great senator. They said that the statue was an excellent portrait of Gen. Cass as he was in life. Senator Palmer, who knew Gen. Cass well, was pleased with the statue, and Representatives Cuthbert and Brewer, who saw the general in his lifetime, said that it corresponded with their impressions of him. Arrangements for the ceremony of presentation have not been completed.

The Ontonagon and Brule river land forfeiture bill, as amended in the house, is now in the hands of the joint conference committee. A report upon it may be expected in the course of a few days.

Maj. Blackman, who is still in Washington as the representative of the homesteaders, has had a bill drawn and forwarded to the legislature of Michigan, in which the state relinquishes all right to such lands.

The senate sub-committee in charge of the tariff bill will recommend a reduction of duty from 25 to 15 upon sawed white pine.

The house committee on public lands will recommend a number of changes in the present land legislation.

From Gen. O. M. Poe's report on the commerce of St. Mary's Falls canal for 1888: The canal was open to navigation from May 7 to December 4. There was a decrease of 1,352 in the number of vessels of all kinds which passed through the canal, but there was an increase of 23,081 tons in the registered tonnage, indicating an increase of 87 per cent in the average size of the vessels used, a condition said by the report to be decidedly favorable to the canal. The amount of freight transported during the year was 916,776 tons greater than last year, and gratification is expressed at this increase, as it was expected no waterway which competes with the canal. The value of the commerce shows an increase of only a little more than \$3,000,000,000 and the report ascribes this to the decrease in shipments of grain, manufactured iron and copper.

The house has passed the bill to incorporate the maritime canal company of Nicaragua.

Blaine has engaged quarters for the winter in Washington.

President Cleveland has furnished the senate the correspondence with China on the recent Chinese treaty.

On December 21 Representative O'Ferrill of Virginia, secured from the president the pardon of David H. Martin of Patrick county, Virginia, then in jail for a trivial infraction of the internal revenue laws. O'Ferrill recently learned that his constituent, who is a cripple in bad health, was still in custody, through the neglect of the state department to forward the pardon. The congressman will ask the house to investigate the cause of delay. The pardon of Ben Hopkins of Cincinnati, was delayed 12 days.

Senator Plumb has introduced in the senate a bill to pay Daniel W. Boutwell \$10,000 for extra hazardous service rendered the government during the invasion of Missouri and Kansas by Gen. Price in 1864.

Complying with the request of a number of leading rail roads for definite and authoritative information as to the general policy of the department in imposing fines and deductions for delays in carrying the mails, Postmaster General Dickinson has just rendered a decision. He expresses the regret that the carrying of mails by railroads is not made compulsory by law as in all other countries except Portugal. The existing law, he says, does not limit the discretion of the postmaster general to impose fines and deductions for every failure to perform service whether from fault or from unavoidable accident. The most important ruling is that a strike of railroad employees cannot afford any excuse for failure to carry the mails.

The colored Catholics in session at Washington called at the white house. A resolution of sympathy with the Irish was adopted by the congress and a cablegram received from Cardinal Rampollo at Rome in which the assurance was given that "the sovereign pontiff gladly and proudly blesses you with all his heart." An appropriate address in response was adopted. The convention has adjourned to meet next year in Richmond, Va.

Michigan owes the United States \$286,751 which was deposited with her just after her admission under the congressional act of June 23, 1836. At that time there was a surplus in the treasury, and it was reduced by distributing it as a deposit or loan to the several states of the union. Not one of these states ever paid the money thus loaned by congress. The grand total of money loaned was \$28,000,000 more than the direct tax of 1861. The intention of the authors of this half-century old legislation probably was to present the states with the sums. But the \$28,000,000 deposited with the states does not, by the letter of the law under which they obtained it, belong to them but to the United States. And the following states (to say nothing of the territories) to wit, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin and West Virginia never received any part of that distribution. They are as much entitled by the terms of the law to share in that \$28,000,000 as any of the states which shared in it. And the bill which Deacon White has introduced provides for the collection of these loans.

SLOW DEVELOPMENT.

Dull Boys Who Became Great Authors, Statesmen or Soldiers.

Not infrequently the dull boy becomes a great man, says the Youth's Companion. Young Walter Scott was low down in his class. His teachers did not think much of him as a scholar; but his schoolmates clustered about him to listen to his strange stories, and he became the author of "Waverley" and "Marmion." No one should be called dull until, having had the opportunity of coming to the front, he has remained in the rear. Havelock waited thirty years for his opportunity—then the march to the relief of Lucknow showed him to be a great soldier.

Sir Henry Lawrence did not make rapid progress at school or college. He was always asking the reason of things, and would halt until he could see the causes of effects. This habit of deliberation prevented him from running through his text-books as rapidly as did his fellows, but it tended to make him the great statesman and the great soldier whose courage and judgment helped to save India to the British crown.

One night, in Lord Hardinge's camp, Henry Lawrence turned to his brother John and said: "Do you think we were clever as lads? I don't think we were."

Both boys were bad in languages, and were not good in any thing which required a technical memory. But they were excellent in every thing that demanded thought and judgment. Such lads could not shine at a school where memory and linguistic ability brought marks; they had to wait until their opportunity came.

Even when Sir Henry had advanced some distance in his Indian life, none of his contemporaries thought that he would live to outstrip them all. The mutiny was the slow-developing man's opportunity, and Lucknow made him immortal. A shell burst into the room where he directed the besieged and shattered his thigh; great suffering preceded his death, but the spirit of the great man remained undisturbed.

"Let every man die at his post; but never make terms," said he to the officer who would succeed him. "Entrench, entrench, entrench. Erect traverses. Cut off the enemy's fire."

"Put on my tomb," said he, "only this: 'Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty. May God have mercy on him.'"

Mosby's War Reminiscences.

Mosby's cavalry was a name to inspire terror during the war. Wonderful tales of his exploits ran through the newspapers. We don't know how many men were deterred from volunteering in Uncle Sam's service by fear of having to encounter Mosby. That terrible name raised the price of substitutes in the north, constituting them an absolute luxury. This increased the price of living so much that many were compelled to fly to Canada in order to live at all. Now Col. Mosby has published his war reminiscences, in which the author good-naturedly acknowledges that his reputation was greatly exaggerated. He says he enlisted as a private and in a short time became Stuart's scout. He collected a band of nine men and captured twenty federal troopers, with their horses and equipments. He was famous from that day, yet he never had a permanent command. He once recruited a company of old men, who were afraid to be left home alone, we suppose, and with them captured horses and guns from the federals for their equipment. Mosby tells this for a fact. Another time he organized a raiding party of a few cripples whom he found in the hospitals and induced to join him. He captured a wagon train one night without seeing the guard, for they had gone to camp and were asleep, leaving the wagons for the first bold hand that dared to hitch up and drive off. Mosby is a courageous man, though, to thus slaughter his own reputation for military prowess.—Texas Sittings.

Mists of Memory.

Baleful mists of Memory,
Veiling all the happy past,
Dimming old-time joy and glee!
Baleful mists of Memory,
Shrouding love and sympathy
With a darkness that must last!
Baleful mists of Memory,
Veiling all the happy past!
Loving mists of Memory,
Veiling sorrows of the past—
Woes that came so bitterly!
Loving mists of Memory,
Hiding aye, on Life's fair sea,
All the wreckage shoreward cast!
Loving mists of Memory,
Veiling sorrows of the past.
—George Weatherly.

The Life of Watches.

It is said that a first-class American watch, well kept, will last thirty or forty years, and sometimes even longer, but the average life of an ordinary, low-priced American watch is ten years, and that of a Swiss watch of the same grade seven years.

SEIZED BY A SAURIAN.

A Mother Rescues Her Child from a Terrible Death.

A family named Lambert, living on Lake Charlie Apopka, or Isala lake, as it is called, report a very thrilling experience at their place the other day, writes a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Apopka, Fla. The family is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and three children, two boys and a girl baby, the boys being eight and fifteen respectively and the girl just able to toddle about. They moved here some two years ago and pre-empted a homestead on the south side of the lake. The house is built about two hundred yards from the lake and on a slight elevation, the land in front sloping down gradually to the water's edge. At the left, off some distance, is a saw-grass pond. Near this Lambert built an enclosure for his pigs, one side facing the lake, and up to a month ago he had a magnificent lot of porkers. Several weeks since one night he heard a tremendous uproar in his hog pen and hurrying out with his shot-gun, and lantern, he was just in time to see one of his fine hogs disappearing in the lake in the mouth of a huge alligator, while the scores of balls of fire seen glimmering in the darkness on the lake showed the presence of others of the saurian's friends, for, to the average 'gator, fresh pork is a luxury he dearly craves. From that beginning, their inroads were kept up with great regularity, and though he killed a dozen or more, yet the pork was too nice to relinquish their feeding ground. Lately they have grown so bold as to crawl into his yard in the day time, and the predatory tasks of these marauders on his hogs and fowls have rendered Mr. Lambert's life a burden to him.

The other afternoon Mrs. Lambert, who was in the back part of the house, was attracted by the screams of her little girl, and her frantic cries of "Mamma! Mamma!" Hurling to the front of the house, she could not at first locate the little one's whereabouts, but her piercing screams continued, and the almost frantic mother soon discovered the flutter of her child's dress near the lake shore, the palmetto bushes nearly hiding her from view. Snatching up an axe from the woodpile she flew to the water's edge, and as she rounded the palmetto patch a slight burst upon her that nearly drove her crazy.

On the edge of the bank, with its body half in the water, was a huge alligator, its forepaws outstretched, raising it from the ground, while its tail lashed the water into foam. Just in front of it, and clinging to a palmetto root with its tiny hands for dear life, was the little girl, her dress being held in the jaws of the 'gator, who was slowly dragging the child to a terrible doom. The 'gator's dull eyes gleamed with anger, like red coals of fire, and when Mrs. Lambert appeared the monster uttered a hoarse bellow and started backward, tearing loose the child's slight hold. The later's infantile features were drawn into an agonized appeal, and as the animal dragged her down she was too completely paralyzed even with fear to even cry out. The peril of her baby banished all fear from Mrs. Lambert, and she rushed up and struck the saurian over the head with the axe, and, seizing the child with both hands, tried to pull her away. The sharp blade cut into the alligator's eye, and, mad with pain, he opened his jaws and sprang at the woman. This left the child free, and they both fell backward. Mrs. Lambert said afterward that at this moment she never expected to see her life. As she fell the 'gator swung around his tail with a terrible sounding whisk, but the fortunate fall of the two placed them outside its deadly sweep. The alligator advanced as fast as it could with unwieldy waddle and Mrs. Lambert attempted to rise and escape. Her dress caught on a root, and before she could get up and free herself the 'gator made a snap at her and missed, catching hold of her dress instead. Finding that it had secured something it commenced backing toward the water, dragging along the prostrate woman, who now fully realized her peril, and filled the 'air with her cries for help. She frantically clutched at the roots as she was dragged over them, but her dress was of stout material and the 'gator's strength soon overcame her feeble resistance.

Suddenly, with a heavy sinking of the heart, she felt that her foot was in the water, and that if no help came she was doomed to a terrible death. The horror gave her strength for a moment and she made another effort to free herself, but it was in vain, and she felt herself being drawn into the water. Suddenly her hands, which were nervously clutching at any and everything that seemed to promise a support, passed over the axe-handle. With the

swiftness of thought and with superhuman energy she seized the halve and scrambled up, how she can not say. She managed to deal the 'gator a heavy blow with the blade. With rare good fortune it struck his other eye and crushed into the head. The maddened and wounded animal opened its jaws with a roar of pain and rage, and Mrs. Lambert's dress slipped off its huge teeth. Scrambling up she seized her baby girl and fled wildly to the house, and fell on the porch in a dead faint. Her husband, on returning home at night, found her there unconscious, with the child patting her mother's cheeks and trying to arouse her. Doctors were at once summoned, but at last accounts the sore-tried mother was living over again her heroic fight in the fever's delirium. The next day Mr. Lambert went to the lake and at the same spot found out the old 'gator lurking in the weeds. As footsteps were heard approaching he came forth unobtrusively, but two shots from a 44-caliber Winchester soon placed him hors de combat. The wounds in his head were deep, and showed that the mother's arm had been nerved to strike a terrible blow. The little child was not hurt, the 'gator's teeth had caught in its dress. But the dresses of both the child and Mrs. Lambert showed the hard usage they were subjected to. This is one of the first cases reported here where a 'gator has attacked human beings.

Napoleon's Watch.

In an old curiosity shop on Third Avenue are some very interesting curios. Notable among them is a watch which is said to have belonged to Napoleon I. It is six inches in diameter and weighs two pounds. It is fashioned of silver and has a steel chain attached to it. When you pull the chain the watch strikes the hour and minutes. The proprietor bought it from an old Frenchman who claimed to have been one of Napoleon's household.

In a quiet nook of the store is the tobacco box used by John Morrissey, and another interesting relic is the snuff box of William Congreve, the dramatic poet, which bears this legend:

1734.
SENIOR OF CROWN DERBYSHIRE.

The box has a peculiar hinge and is made of polished iron. Near by is Chester A. Arthur's liver card case.

On the wall hangs the portrait of Roscoe Conkling, one-half life size, which was purchased at the sale of President Arthur's household goods. It was presented by Senator Conkling to President Arthur in 1880.

A cheerful looking object in one corner of the room is an Egyptian mummy. It is the body of a child about three feet in height. Then there is a petrified infant and numerous petrified insects which are said to be valuable.

A chief ruler of the Indu tribe on the Amazon river died 30 years ago. His head was cut off according to the traditions of the tribe, the skull was split open and the bones taken out. The eyes were also removed and by some process now unknown the head was shrunk to one-tenth of its original size. The color of the face, however, was preserved. The flesh was like stone. In the course of the shrinkage the hair grew matted so closely together that it was impossible to touch the scalp. The Indians of to-day cannot tell how these heads are preserved.

The head in question is among the curiosities in the Third Avenue shop. It has black, shining hair over a foot long. Holes have been made in the lips and from them hangs a bunch of twine. There is a piece of twine tied to the top of the head so that it can be hung up. The natives worship these heads as divinities.

There is no other specimen of the kind in this country it is believed. There is another one, however, in France, which is valued at \$500.—New York Sun.

Cultured Boston.

The Browning Society of Boston has begun its fall campaign with vigor. It has been suggested that the Concord Philosophers and the Hub Brownings form an offensive and defensive alliance to chase the Whatness of the Whither into the strongholds of Philistinism this winter and rout the Non-sense of the Never from its present well-fortified position. The scheme has met with much favor in Boston, and a great crusade against the opponents of Culture is promised.—New York World.

Brown: "Big reversal in St. Paul." Minneapolis man: "Do go good." "How so?" "Why, 180 years ago it took a wonderful miracle to convert St. Paul, and the stock of miracles has run out."—Detroit Free Press.

THE STATE LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Opening Session.

The Governor's Message.

The caucus was held on the evening of January 1st. Peyton Haaney of Kalamazoo was chairman of the senate caucus and C. G. A. Griffey of Marquette, secretary. The first action was to choose L. M. Miller of Muskegon, secretary of the senate.

Two ballots were taken for sergeant-at-arms, resulting in the choice of John J. Brubaker of Emmet county. For first assistant H. M. Allen of Berrien was chosen, and James McKay of Kent, was chosen second assistant.

F. M. Howe of Lansing was elected enrolling clerk, and Mrs. I. R. Jamison of Midland assistant.

William Ball of Livingston, was selected for president pro tem.

The house caucus elected Representative Diekema of Ottawa for speaker. Mr. Diekema was escorted to the platform and thanked the house gracefully for the great honor conferred upon him. He said he felt that he would be embarrassed by two circumstances—first to be able to equal the prince of parliamentarians, Markey, who had preceded him as speaker; second that there were more republican members than there were committees, and consequently an insufficient number of chairmanships. However, he was absolutely unpledged to any individual for any position of any committee. He would bring his best judgment to bear upon the task before him.

W. W. Williams of Eaton was chosen speaker pro tem, receiving 41 votes.

Dan Brossman was nominated for clerk by acclamation the ninth successive time.

It required two ballots to settle who should be sergeant-at-arms. W. H. Dunn of Oceana being chosen, and Geo. W. Foot first assistant, and Henry Spaulding of Van Buren second assistant.

Henry M. Rose and Clarence H. Leonard were chosen enrolling clerks.

William Tomlinson was chosen keeper of the cloak room, with John Wesley of Jackson for assistant.

Charles A. Lee was chosen by acclamation chief janitor, with power to name his assistant.

The Legislature was formally opened on the 2d inst.

Lieut. Gov. Macdonald congratulated the senators on the beginning of their duty, asked their indulgence for the chair and expressed a hope for a short session.

The officers of the senate were then elected as follows: Lewis M. Miller, secretary; D. E. Alward, clerk assistant secretary; C. E. Baxter, Eaton, bill clerk; J. S. Brubaker, sergeant at arms; Robert M. Allen, assistant sergeant at arms; James McKay, second assistant sergeant at arms; Frank M. Howe, Mrs. I. R. Jamison, enrolling clerks.

William Ball was elected president pro tem. The democratic members voted for Chauncey Wisner of Saginaw.

The lieutenant-governor announced the following as pages for the senate: Walter J. Hasse, Newaygo; George H. Royce, Livingston; John A. Gurney, Oceana; Wallace Edwards, Cass; Wm. A. Chamberlain, Berrien; Geo. Frost, Jackson; H. A. Hopkins, Ottawa.

After the house had been called to order, Representative Gerrit J. Diekema of Ottawa was elected speaker, receiving 43 votes.

Henry M. Rose and Clarence H. Leonard were selected unanimously for enrolling clerks.

W. W. Williams of Eaton was elected speaker pro tem, receiving sixty six votes, John Killean of Kent, 23, being supported by the democratic members. Mr. Killean voted for Mr. Hollister. Mark Walters of Oakland was elected keeper of the document room. Charles A. Lee of Wayne was chosen chief janitor, with authority to appoint his own assistants.

William H. Dunn of Oceana was elected sergeant-at-arms; G. W. Foot of Hillsdale first assistant, and Henry Spaulding of Van Buren second assistant sergeant-at-arms.

The organization of the house being thus effected, and ex Gov. Alger being observed in the hall, he was invited to address the house, and made a pleasant little speech. Mr. Markey, speaker of the last house, received a similar compliment and replied with a speech that was much applauded.

The house and senate met in joint convention at two o'clock on the 3rd and listened to the governor's inaugural address. An informal reception in the executive parlors followed.

Gov. Luce began his inaugural by reminding the legislature that, by virtue of the laws enacted by the legislature, more than \$20,000,000 is annually collected from the people of Michigan. Then he urged that laws be passed more perfectly to guard the ballot, "that the laws are current," he said, "that the laws are just, and that the proper use of money are violated with impunity. Whether this is true or not, it is weakening confidence in our system." He recommended the Massachusetts system of voting.

Gov. Luce suggested that a special joint committee be appointed to look into the constitutionality of bills, in order to reduce to a minimum the now alarming practice of passing laws that the supreme court declares unconstitutional.

The question of indeterminate sentences receives the governor's cold shoulder. The bill passed by the previous legislature, to allow the imposition of such sentences, met a veto because of a provision which allowed the prison authorities to extend the limit of punishment. "While other portions of the bill seemed faulty," says the governor, "I should probably have signed it but for that provision, and now the question will probably again come before you."

The Ohio system of paroling prisoners is commended to the consideration of the legislature. "A very important feature," says the governor, "that must be embraced in this law, to make it effective and useful, is, provisions must be made for the employment of the prisoner before he is permitted to leave the prison. And in this connection I desire to call attention to the home for discharged prisoners established in the city of Detroit through the efforts of a few Christian philanthropists. It ought not and must not be made in any sense a state institution. Its management and chief support must be left to private enterprise, but an appropriation of \$1,000 per annum will be of great service to it."

The prison labor pays nearly all of the current expenses of the Jackson prison. Demands for appropriations will be for repairs only, and it is believed that \$30,000 will meet the requirements. A portion of the men at the Ionia house of correction are employed on contract, another portion directly by the state. So far as competition with free labor is concerned, I presume there is no perceptible difference, nor is it definitely known yet which system renders the best returns to the state. But for the 21 months ending June 30, 1887, there was drawn from the treasury for current expenses \$100,938.74. And after deducting the amount invested in machinery, goods and materials, the excess of expenditures over receipts for the period named was \$46,248.83, or an annual deficiency of \$23,427. Entering into work on state account was, partially at least, a necessity, as the contractors had signified an unwillingness to continue in the business. It should not be forgotten that many in the state house of

correction are there but for a short time, and their labor cannot be made as valuable to the state or contractors as that of those serving longer time.

Humanity dictates, and reason, as well as experience, enforces the fact that our prison population must work. Justice to the toiling millions requires that in doing this competition with free labor should be reduced to the minimum. Yet the state must receive compensation to defray the expenses incurred in their detention. Otherwise it will fall heavily upon those who toil by way of increased taxation. After giving this subject much attention I am impressed with the belief that prison labor does not compete with free labor to the extent that is popularly supposed; because the materials to construct prisons are prepared by free labor; food and clothing are produced by free labor. Free labor superintends institutions and shops. Free men are employed as chaplains, physicians, teachers, keepers and guards. It is doubtful whether in an economic view the prisons do not give to free labor nearly as much employment as they take from it.

There are various conjectures in relation to the cause for the present reduction in the number of our prisoners. In 1887 the legislature passed a law relative to the confinement of convicted persons in the Detroit house of correction. It provides that any court of criminal jurisdiction shall have power to sentence any male person convicted for the first time of any offense (with certain exceptions) punishable by imprisonment, to the Detroit house of correction. The court has held that a provision of this act, taken in connection with section 8754 of Howell's statutes, denies to justices of the peace the right to sentence persons convicted of offenses to the house of correction at Ionia.

To meet this objection the repeal of act 77, session laws of 1887 and the amendment of section 8751 of Howell's statutes is recommended as well as an enactment of a well guarded law that will authorize justices of the peace to sentence under certain circumstances to Ionia, and perhaps to the branch at Marquette. We have established, or are trying to establish, a system of prison management under control of state authorities, and it seems better that we should send state prisoners to state institutions. And again, we have the buildings, and the expense per capita is reduced by the increase of numbers.

If practicable, our 27 female state prisoners in the Detroit house of correction should be placed in the state institutions. It is possible that our prisoners may be classified, placing the hardened and confirmed criminals in one institution. They make one of them more of a reformatory—between the reform school and the prison, the other prison taking those of a more medium character between these two extremes.

Of all the complaints made against the managers of institutions in management, partisanship is one of the last and least. A majority of one of the important state boards has for years been composed of gentlemen attached to the minority political party in the state. And yet the fish propagated under direction of this board are found to be strictly non-partisan in their character. So with the work of all our boards.

Unusual efforts have been made to secure homes for the boys sent to the reform school and these efforts have been crowned with great success. A larger number have been released and placed in homes during the last year than in any previous year since its establishment. Homes are more readily found for them as the character of the boys that go out is more perfectly understood.

Industrial home for girls is an outgrowth of the civilization which distinguishes the age in which we live. Some of the problems connected with the care and control of this class of girls have been solved. They have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them by this home, and many of them have gone out to honor homes of their own, while others are doing credit to themselves and the institution in the homes of others. There is no longer difficulty in finding places for the good girls in the home.

Every dictate of reason and humanity requires the maintenance of the separate asylum for insane criminals. The one at Ionia is now crowded beyond propriety or comfort; some outlet must be provided. Two years ago I earnestly recommended its removal to some more favorable point, and the conversion of the present institution into a prison for females. I hope that no money will be appropriated to extend the building where now located. The most feasible plan that now suggests itself is for the state to procure a proper site within a short distance of the present institution, and erect thereon a suitable building for the harmless inmates.

The increase of insane persons in our several asylums would seem to indicate a rapid growth in insanity, but close investigation will satisfy the enquirer that this is more apparent than real. People well advanced in years, with failing mind and strength, peevish and fretful, perhaps, whom no one would have thought of calling insane 20 years ago, are now sent to the asylum. Many of them can receive more comfortable care and treatment there than they could in their homes. Perhaps it is as well or better that they should be there, but it accounts, in part, for the rapid increase in asylum population.

In the appropriations made for 1887 and 1888, \$276,000 was appropriated for the support of state patients and the payment of officers of the asylums. While this was quite largely in excess of the amount expended for the purpose, yet no other item added so much to the taxes of these two years as this sum. About three-fifths of the 2,400 patients in the different asylums are supported by the state. It will not be necessary, even with an increased number of patients in these institutions, to raise so large a sum as the estimate of 1887. A better plan, in my judgment, would be to estimate the amount required for each asylum and appropriate it, or so much of it as should be needed, to that purpose. There has been a reduction in the charge for the support of all patients of 14 cents each per week during the last two years.

The board of regents has submitted a memorial giving a detailed statement of needs for the next two years. The special appropriations suggested aggregate \$219,259. The permanent appropriations made under existing laws are \$107,000, making a total of \$326,259. Every intelligent citizen of Michigan shares in a common pride in this great educational institution. All desire to see it prosper, but there is no denying the fact that its constantly increasing demands are somewhat disturbing to our people. While its benefits are appreciated, there is yet a common belief that they are not equally distributed. The taxes for its support are paid under a sort of mental protest. Nearly or quite one-half of its students are residents of other states. It seems to me that a moderate increase in the amount required of these would inflict no wrong upon them, nor interfere with the general prosperity of the institution. And this would be in harmony with the well settled educational policy of the state. If non-resident pupils attend our graded schools they are by law and custom required to pay the expense of tuition.

It is not customary throughout a large portion of the country to support colleges

by taxation. Indeed, the original plan of our university did not contemplate supporting it so largely by this means, and the method has crept in through the addition of department after department, and a general spreading out beyond that originally contemplated. Wealthy men remember other colleges in their wills, and what is better, remember them with liberal donations while living. If something could be done to increase its endowment in this way, it would point to a relief that would be very gratifying; but as long as all its wants are supplied by taxation, the men of wealth and liberality cannot realize the necessity of contributing to its welfare.

The estimates contemplate the construction of a new hospital, and as the campus is now nearly all occupied, the plan is to locate it outside of the university grounds. For the purchase of grounds and the construction of a hospital \$75,000 will be required. Of this sum it is proposed by some of the citizens of Ann Arbor that the city will contribute \$25,000. I have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion that a new hospital is sorely needed.

This institution is full and running over. Its capacity is 400, and it now has 430 inmates. The board will urge an appropriation of from \$12,000 to \$18,000 for the erection of a hospital outside of the main building. If this plan is adopted it will give an opportunity to provide room for at least 40. The erection of such a building is commended to your favorable consideration.

A bill has passed through congress providing for the payment of \$100 per annum for each veteran maintained in a soldiers' home, by states. This will contribute toward the support of the Michigan soldiers home nearly or quite \$80,000 for the years of 1889 and 1890.

The work on the Michigan monuments at Gettysburg will be completed early in the spring. The appropriation will be exhausted when the monuments are completed, and a small appropriation to provide for their suitable dedication is suggested.

The law now provides that accounts of members of boards of state institutions for expenses and services shall be audited by the board of state auditors. I recommend that the law be amended so that these expenses shall be audited and paid by the respective boards and institutions.

In his annual report of 1888 the auditor general recommends three appropriations for each institution and object—one for the six months ending June 30, 1889, and then one for each of the 12 months ending June 30, 1891. The proposed change would add to the average balance from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. For these reasons I do not concur in the recommendation of the auditor general.

Two years ago our live stock was threatened with pleuro-pneumonia, because of its prevalence near Chicago. But no case of this fatal disease has made its appearance in Michigan. During the last year the ravages of Texas fever have been prevented. Through the active efforts of the live stock commission and the state veterinarian glandered horses are being weeded out.

The aggregate appropriation required at your hands for the maintenance of all existing state institutions and all current expenses for the next two years will be \$600,000 less than amounts appropriated in 1887. If the direct tax is refunded by the general government it will enable you to make a still further reduction of \$125,000. The total equalized valuation of the taxable property of the state is \$445,000. It will be seen that taxation amounts to more than 2 per cent upon this valuation. The legal rate of interest is established at 6 per cent, and it is fair to presume that average investments do not earn a greater amount. And when we consider that taxation calls for 34 per cent of the net earnings of property, it must be conceded that the loud protest against an increase is something more than what is sometimes termed the chronic grumbling of the taxpayer.

A bill has passed both houses of congress and now awaits the action of the President, refunding to the states amounts paid under a law passed by congress during the war levying a direct tax. This will give to Michigan \$428,298 if the bill becomes a law.

The sentiment of our state, as clearly indicated at the polls, is in favor of the adoption of such measures as will restrict the evils of intemperance to the narrowest possible limits, and in doing this we must not forget that laws relating to this subject as well as others, must be enforced by public sentiment. It is to be deplored that agencies once so promising and potent have been impaired, even destroyed by strife and contention, and some that were once active in propagating and building up temperance sentiments, are now using their power solely and alone to propagate and build up party. But even this does not excuse the legislator from the discharge of his duties. And, believing that the sentiment of a large portion of the state is ripe and ready for it, I commend to your consideration the passage of a local option law if one can be devised free from constitutional objections.

Many saloons of the lower order are rendezvous for criminals. With a high hand the evil attempts to dictate measures and to elect its friends to official position. It is so strong that good men sometimes bow down and obey its demands. But in some way, some how, it must be met and restraints applied. If our constitution prohibits us from securing an efficient law for localities, it does not prohibit a general prohibitory law, and if we are denied other opportunities, no doubt in the future this course will be resorted to. Some amendments to the tax law should be made increasing the tax and to render its enforcement more certain. Complaints against prosecuting attorneys for neglect in liquor cases are not infrequent. Possibly their duties may be more clearly defined.

The senate in executive session confirmed the following: John T. Rich, of Elba—commissioner of railroads for two years from January 1. Harriet A. Tenney, Lansing—state librarian for two years. George W. Hill, of East Saginaw—salt inspector for two years from January 26. Charles D. Lawton, of Lawton—commissioner of mineral statistics for two years from January 1. Harvey J. Hollister of Grand Rapids—member board of control of state public school for two years. William A. Atwood of Flint—member state reform school board of control for two years; succeeds Wm. Hall. Henry S. Dean of Ann Arbor—state prison inspector for two years. Oscar Palmer of Grayling, and Asa C. Giddens of Paw Paw—members state board of agriculture for six years; succeeds Henry Chamberlain and E. W. Rising. James Verner of Detroit—member state board of pharmacy for five years. D. B. Ainger of Charlotte—adjutant general for two years. S. D. Daboll of St. Johns—quartermaster general for two years. F. D. Newberry of Coldwater—inspector general for two years. Theo. C. Sherwood of Plymouth—commissioner of the banking department for four years.

The legislature adopted a concurrent resolution to adjourn until the 8th inst.

Fred Utley of Grand Rapids, and Thomas Sowbery of Rockford were out hunting five miles from Rockford, when young Utley accidentally shot Sowbery, the ball entering his head near the temple. The young man cannot recover.

WORSE THAN PIRATES.

Horrible Cruelties Practiced on the Crews of Chesapeake Oyster Boats.

The finding of the dead body of an unknown oyster-dredger on Tangier island beach, recently reported in the New York Herald, revives the memory of many tales of cruelty and death told by the men who, during the winter months, toil on the oyster boats in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

The life of an oyster-dredger, even under the most favorable circumstances, is by no means an easy one, and few of those who engage in this work rarely survive five or six years of continuous service. But when to the natural rigors of hard weather is added the heartless cruelty of the captains and bosses, and average life among them is much shorter. There are many kind and intelligent men in command of oyster vessels in the Virginia waters of the Chesapeake, and these find no difficulty in securing crews from the native population; but there are others whose overbearing cruelty is so well known that they are compelled to make up their crews in Baltimore.

There unemployed Italians and Hungarians are frequently induced to ship on the oyster schooners under false promises, and then are taken out in the bay and put to work under the rod of a hard taskmaster. Many of these laborers are unable to speak a word of English, and this, together with their destitution of shiftlessness, makes them easy victims to the rapacity and brutality of the vessel captains.

These men are forced to turn the crank of the dredging-machine in all kinds of weather. They are for the most part scantily clothed, and frequently have nothing to eat but oysters, and coarse worn bread, while they are sometimes compelled to go for days without a drop of water to drink. Sometimes the laborers are goaded to desperation and rebel against such inhuman treatment, but the captains go well armed and generally have one or two confederates aboard who can always be relied on to assist in putting down the rebellion.

It not infrequently happens when a long, cold spell freezes over the bay and suspends dredging operations, that the captains put their crews ashore without paying them a dime of their wages, turning them off to die sometimes from hunger and exposure, or to beg their way back to the city whence they came.

A sorrowful tale was recently related to the correspondent by one who had narrowly escaped a horrible fate on one of these dredging vessels. His narrative, related in broken and disjointed English, was substantially as follows: "I am a Hungarian, and came to America about two years ago. In the winter following my arrival I came to Baltimore, where just before Christmas I was induced by promises of easy work and good pay to ship on Captain Chandler's schooner. Four others shipped at the same time with me—two Italians, a German, and another Hungarian. None of us knew anything about sailing a vessel, but we were out of work and we were glad to get something to do to put bread into our mouths."

"The captain took us out in the bay and put us to work turning the crank of the dredging-machine and handling oysters. The weather was rough and very cold. We worked in this way for more than three weeks, taking no rest at Christmas, as most of the other boats did. The captain was harsh and cruel. He sold his oysters to other boats that would come alongside ours and take them from our boat. The captain refused to pay us our money, and when we asked him to take us ashore he swore at us terribly and threatened to kill us. Finally the weather got so cold that we could not work. The captain took us down the bay, and said he would carry us ashore and pay us our wages."

"We anchored the schooner out in the bay nearly a mile from the beach, and took the yawl-boat and went ashore, promising to come back and take us off before night. But night came and the captain did not return. All the next day we waited for him but no sign of him appeared. The weather was growing colder and colder, and the ice was forming thick around the vessel. We had eaten up all our provisions and there was nothing left on the schooner to keep the fire burning. We succeeded in breaking the ice and dredging up some oysters from the bottom, and we tore off some of the timbers of the ship and made a fire, and thus managed to pass the night."

"The next morning we determined, if the captain did not appear, to slip the anchor and try to shove the vessel ashore, but she was too fast in the ice to be moved. As the day advanced and no signs of help appeared, we determined to try to walk ashore on the ice."

but we had not gone far before the ice broke under us, plunging us into the freezing water from which we rescued ourselves with great difficulty. Going back to the boat, we tore up the deck, and with the aid of the planks three of us managed to reach land. Two of the men gave out shortly after leaving the ship the last time, and we never heard of them any more till some weeks later their bodies were found along the beach of an island in the bay.

"We were terribly frozen and frost-bitten, but for the kindness of a merchant, who took care of us that night, all of us would probably have died. The captain refused to pay us our money, and when we had him carried before an officer he swore he did not owe us any thing; and as we could not speak English, he managed to make the magistrate believe he was telling the truth, and we never got a cent of our wages."

This is only a sample of the tales, one can hear every season from those who serve in the dredging-fleets of the Chesapeake.

Captains have been known to cheat the dredgers out of their hard-earned wages, and then kill them and throw their bodies overboard or bury them along the desolate shores to avoid litigation and exposure.

A story is told of a captain who, missing a sum of money and suspecting that a certain laborer had stolen it, tied a rope around his body, threw him overboard, and towed him after his boat for half a day in the dead of winter. The man was taken back into the boat half dead from cold and exhaustion, and his body was, a day or two after, buried in the sand.

The Christmas Carol.

Christmas carols form one of the principal features of the festival which is celebrated to-day all over the civilized world. They are not by any means of recent origin, for they were used by devout Christians long ago when every country was ruled by barbarians and the life of the people very primitive. As early as the second century they were sung and have been in vogue ever since. The early Christmas carols were deeply religious. They showed pious feelings and sentiments, but in a few years developed into wild bacchanalian songs which the clergy promptly forbade to be used. The reaction which followed caused the carols to be more religious again, but all during the Dark Ages they were decidedly frivolous in character. In England under the Anglo-Saxon kings, they were very merry songs, but occasionally grew to be more than indecent. The early Puritans abolished the use of Christmas carols altogether, and never allowed anything but the psalms to be sung. Since that time they have been about the same in style as at present—some religious and others light and gay.

The first regular collection of Christmas carols known to have been made, was one published in the year 1621. There have been many issued since then, and at present dealers in sheet music find them a profitable investment. The custom of singing carols on Christmas eve is an old one, and though not much indulged in throughout the country, is a time-honored practice in England, where the principal families of each locality are serenaded by the waifs. Christmas carols seem more confined to Sunday-school festivals than anything else at the present time. Occasionally a merry crowd gathers to sing some joyous glees on Christmas eve, but the practice is quite rare.

Nearly all the carols are of English origin, very few being other than the work of English bards. Some extremely pretty ones are results of American hymn writers, but they are decidedly inferior.—Exchange.

Our Picayunes.

An honor is without much profit in any country. Wisdom that comes after the election is better than none. Parties may die; but the love for office never Peter's out. Storm doors are put up to bid the storm king stay his hand.

When the last one of a quartette of good fellows determines to die the thing is a four gone conclusion. "Three frosts and a rain," are spoken of as a weather rule in the south at this season. It may also be three rains and a frost.

The Alhambra legislature will be controlled by farmers. It is hoped they will make some good laws for the government of lawyers.

It is not improbable that anarchy may be taught in the public schools of Chicago. There is much affection and regard for it in the windy city.

Drinking "a bumper" to the health of a friend is all right if the drinking is not repeated often enough to make the friend bump the sidewalk on his way home.—New Orleans Picayune.

A PRETTY SQUATTER.

How She Improved the Farm Given Her by the Government.

Five miles out in the country, away from Jennings, La., on the open prairie, I saw the other day a tiny home—a little, angular, Jack-in-a-box kind of a home—set in a patch of ground that measured on each of its four sides just a half a mile, writes a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune. A wire fence was around the place and in another inclosure some sleek, fat Creole cows were grazing. Behind the house, over which vines grew plentifully—not the insect-harboring honeysuckle, but the scarlet-blossomed tendrills known as "Venus-hair"—there stretched a good garden and a young orchard of beautiful pear trees—seventy to the acre—that when they shall be five years old ought to be yielding each year \$18 a tree. Wire screens were at the doors and small windows.

A plump young woman was feeding chickens in the yard. She was a girl squatter, and this was her homestead land given her by the Government. Two years ago she took possession of her claim, her 160 acres of prairie land, and at the expense of about \$250 put up a small house, and with her young brother went into it to live. They made a garden, set up a small poultry yard, put out their orchard and dug a well. They sell vegetables and melons and eggs. They work bravely, and their orchard is growing, and their two or three cows have increased in number. From the first year they have raised enough chickens, vegetables and melons to support themselves.

In a few years their pear orchard will yield them at least \$700 or \$800 a year, and their fine garden should bring them in at least \$300 more. In a few years that girl will be rich, and some young man in New Orleans will be wanting to throw away his cigarette and marry this brave and splendid young pioneer, and I hope to goodness she won't have him at all.

When I think about this young lady and her homestead—this fair-haired squatter from the snow country—I am ashamed of our young men.

Justice to Boston.

Travel rectifies many delusions. A gentleman, formerly of this city, visiting Boston for the first time, was surprised to find that instead of the inquisitive and prying Yankee of whom he had so often heard, he found a people remarkably conservative, well bred and decidedly given to minding their own business.

This was but one of many surprises. At the theaters he discovered that the gods of the galleries were not allowed to use their own discretion in the matter of noise. He observed the number, size and comfortableness of the street cars. He was impressed with the character of the literature vended at the cheapest book stalls. He took note of the great number of societies in the interest of art, culture, charity and industry, and reflected on the noble equipment of the Art Museum free to the public. He observed the charming villas all around the city, the excellence of the roads and public buildings in the boroughs. He noted how much American antiquity of a patriotic order was preserved in Boston, making it in this one regard incomparably the most interesting city in our country. He also observed how many robust men and healthy and blooming women there instead of the cadaverous Yankee, dyspeptic from pies and consumptive from air-tight stoves, who he expected to see.

And finally he was compelled to meditate on the spirit of resolute and wide reaching thought peculiar to Boston and permeating its very atmosphere, and confess that the Yankee of his preconception was a myth, and the real representative of New England a splendid type of what is honest and kindest and freest in the republic.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

An Unhappy Official.

In Berlin, not long since, a gentleman who held a small office under the government, on returning to his home for his dinner, noticed that during his absence his wife had had a pane of glass put in a broken window.

"Who put in that new pane?" he asked. "She responded that Mr. Lauderbach, the glazier across the street, had put in the new pane. The official sunk into a chair. He turned as pale as a piece of old tripe, and tearing out his hair by the roots, he exclaimed in an agonized voice: "We are a ruined family. Don't you know that the glazier Lauderbach is accused of disloyalty. He don't vote for the government candidate."

"If the police hear of it, I shall lose my position," and once more the official groaned in spirit like an old horse with colic.

His wife, however, with the quick intuition of a woman, was equal to the emergency. Seizing her husband's cane, she smashed three panes, and then sent to the court glazier, who was, of course, loyal, to have new panes put in. But for this happy thought, the loyalty of the official would have been compromised, which is a very serious matter in that country.—Texas Siftings.

The Bible.

It has been rumored that the battle is likely to explode. Possibly, though, an outbreak of this kind occurs only when the fair weather substitutes a major storm for the newspaper in its construction.—Terre Haute Express.

POVERTY OF RICHES.

A Millionaire's Small-Souled Scheme to Save a Few Pennies.

A financial man tells the Boston Transcript interesting stories of a venerable Boston capitalist, whose name if published, would be "well known and widely recognized"—as the interviewers of anonymous persons always say—and which, for that very reason, will not be given here. The capitalist originated in a Massachusetts country district, where ideas of thrift are installed into people's minds in their ultimate New England minuteness, and in this man's case the seeds of instruction in economy fell upon friendly ground. To what extent he improved upon his education in that direction one story will illustrate. He once visited a dentist, who filed down a tooth that had been giving him trouble. Not long after another tooth began to give him pain in somewhat the same way; whereupon the capitalist went to a hardware store, bought a cheap file, took it home, and had his son-in-law file long and patiently upon the tooth.

But there is another story that illustrates perhaps even more strikingly the old gentleman's thrift. He used to drive his own carriage, a two-horse top-buggy. One day, just before Thanksgiving, he drove down to the Faneuil Hall market to bargain for and get his turkey for the frugal but traditional feast at his house. As he drove up a boy started out as if to offer to hold his team. At the same moment he saw his cashier arriving on foot.

"Well, Smith," said the capitalist to the cashier, "where are you going?" "Going to market to get a turkey for Thanksgiving," said the cashier.

"Yes? Well, I'll tell you what we'll do. I know 'em in here, and if you'll hold my horse, I think I can go in and buy two turkeys so that they'll come cheaper to us than if we bought them separately."

"All right," said the cashier. He took up his station at the horses' heads while the old man went into the market. As he stood there, kicking his feet against the curbstone to keep them warm, a horrible suspicion came over him that his employer had no idea of buying two turkeys, but had simply adopted the plan as a ruse to get him to hold the horses, and save the five cents that would be expected by a small boy as the minimum compensation for holding the horses. The old man was gone for a long time, looking for a bargain, no doubt. After a while he hove in sight through the door, and with but a single turkey, done up in brown paper under his arm.

"No use, Smith," said he; "I couldn't make it go. We can do just as well to buy on our own account. Seein' that that was the case, I thought probably you'd want to buy your turkey yourself."

He got into the carriage and drove away, leaving the cashier the happy consciousness that he had, at the sacrifice of his time and comfort, saved a millionaire five cents.

The Power of Love.

Of love, an ancient minstrel sung—
"Tis love which makes the old grow young
"Tis love which makes us beautiful,
"Tis love which makes us dutiful,
"Tis love which makes the bold grow shy,
Flashes the cheek and droops the eye,
And bids the gay young Hercules,
Who elsewhere ever at his ease,
To stammer, stutter like a boy,
Blush like a maiden, shy and coy.

Of love an ancient minstrel sung—
"Tis love which conquers every one,
"Tis love which makes us wan and pale,
"Tis love which bids us weep and wall,
"Tis love which makes the timid strong,
Mingles the high and lowly born,
Making them one in heart and name,
For 'tis stronger than birth or fame,
'Tis the cause for joy and gladness,
And, alas! too oft of sadness.

Oh, Love! Thou power omnipotent!
Surely from heaven thou wert sent
To wield thy influence for the good
Of us poor mortals. And we should
Forever tremble with amazement,
Forever time our hearts in praise,
That the dear Savior from above
Should give this world the gift of love,
And may the power ever be
Prolonged through all eternity.
—Frances Rawlins.

"Love Your Enemies."

When the Eighth Vermont regiment was in Louisiana, one of the officers was taken very ill, and left in charge of a picket post. A woman near by urged him to come to her house, as the climate was malarious. He declined her hospitality, but before long became so much worse that his companions carried him to the house in almost a dying condition.

Mrs. Sparks—this was the good woman's name—perceived his almost desperate case, but had no medicines, nor could any be procured nearer than New Orleans, ten miles away. What could she do for this enemy? Her husband was infirm, and the few negroes who remained to her were old and decrepit. Moreover it was late in the afternoon, and rain was falling heavily; but something she must do, even though the sick man was in arms against her government.

She sent one of her servants to the house of a neighbor, five miles distant, and this woman, a violent secessionist, went herself to New Orleans, through a drenching rain, for the medicine. She traveled fifteen miles in the storm and the darkness, and crossed the Mississippi river twice, and all to save the life of an enemy.

The officer remained in the house for six weeks, and was cared for most assiduously. Such deeds are worth recounting; they go far to redeem the horror of war.—Youth's Companion.

RELICS OF PENN.

A Magnificent Specimen of an Old Bible Preserved in Lancaster.

There is in possession of the Heitschue family of Lancaster, Pa., an edition of the Bible, in three folio volumes, on the lid of the first volume of which, in large gilt letters, is this inscription:

THE GIFT
of
The Rt. Hon'ble
LADY JULIANA PENN
to
THE JULIANA LIBRARY,
At Lancaster.

Juliana Penn was the wife of Thomas Penn, William Penn's son, who was one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania in 1770, the date of the publication of this copy of the Bible. The Juliana Library was the third public library to be founded in America, it having been chartered in 1763. It was named in honor of Lady Penn, a daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, and she recognized the fact by presenting the Bible to the library. The volumes are eleven inches by seventeen and a half inches in size. As specimens of the binder's art these books are magnificent. They are bound in full Russia leather, and are adorned by elaborate hand-tooling on the backs and outside and inner margins of the covers. The edition was printed in London and contains the famous commentaries by William Dodd, LL.D., "Prebendary of Brecon and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty," who was executed for forgery in 1777.

The books and property of the Juliana Library were sold by auction in 1848 to satisfy claims against it, and the three volumes were purchased by William Heitschue. Among other valuable relics of this ancient library is the copper-plate of Thomas Penn, engraved in 1751 by Martin, one of the pioneer copper-plate engravers of this country, the drawing of the portrait being by an artist named Davis. This plate is in the possession of John P. Schaum, who refuses all offers to permit impressions to be taken from it, fearing that it may be lost or injured.

The Woes of a Reporter.

Horace Greeley said one time, after he had swallowed something the wrong way: "Of all horned cattle, deliver me from the college graduate who wishes to become a newspaper man." Once the managing editor of a well-known San Francisco paper brought a young man in to the city editor, and, introducing him, said that he was a graduate of the State University and desired to be a journalist. "Yes," said the young graduate, "I want to start in on the bottom round of the ladder and work up," and he smiled with the deep satisfaction of having already given the veteran journalist a sample of his sawmill resolution. The city editor said he was glad to know that he had no objection to starting on the bottom round. There was nothing just then for him to climb after but if he would sit down and read the paper for a while something might turn up. In about 15 minutes something did turn up. Word came that a prominent Montgomery street merchant had failed. The city editor told young "varsity" to go to the merchant, apprise him of the rumor, with the assurance that he did not believe it, and lay open the columns of the paper for any explanations that he chose to make. The young graduate went out with an elastic step, and returned in about ten minutes with a spotted shirt front and a pallid face. A gentle snicker went up from the other reporters. The city editor looked up from his work and asked what was the matter. The young graduate, in a faltering voice, said that he had been ruthlessly ejected, and had carried part of the swinging glass with him as he came without his hat. The city editor nodded a nod that may have been to the stranger somewhat ambiguous, and went on with his work. The young graduate stood a while near the desk shaking with fright, and at a loss to know what to do. He said finally, "What shall I do about it?" "Do about it?" replied the city editor, in a business sort of way, "Why, write it up."

"What, write about me getting thrown out?" asked the graduate in amazement.

"Certainly," replied the city editor, emphatically.

The astonished young applicant for journalistic honors slid out of the side door and has never been heard of since. He had mounted the bottom round and had fallen off.—New York Graphic.

Looking for Work.

Gentlemen (to Mrs. O'Toolihan): "I understand that your husband is looking for work."

Mrs. Toolihan: "Ah, yis, Soor; poor Moike has been out of a job fur two waxes."

Gentleman: "Where can I see him?"

Mrs. O'Toolihan: "Ye'll find him in the corner saloon beyant."—Epoch.

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