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VOL. 2, NO. 31

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 83.

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.

Little bit Bohemian oats,
Little bit bread,
Little bit Romulus man
By a Plymouth land.
Little note to kick about,
Little suit began,
Little constable running about
Helping the lawyer all he can.
—Wagon Review.

—Now save up eggs for Easter.
—Easter cards at the Mail office.
Buy the best Phoenix mill flour.
Decorative paints, all shades, Boylan's.
—One week from next Sunday is Easter.
—Farmers are busy with spring work.
—An election took place here last Monday.
Window shades and fixtures at A. A. Taft's.
Go to Dohmstreich Bros for the white loaf flour.
—The trees in the parks are beginning to leaf out.
Cheapest place to buy bran is at the Phoenix mills.
For best bran and lowest prices go to F. & P. M. elevator.
—Those beautiful shades of tissue paper can be had at the Mail office.
—There are six bicycles, three tricycles and one velocipede in Plymouth.
—The residence of Alfred Lapham on Union street is being newly painted.
—Bert Bennett left Tuesday for a visit of a couple of weeks at Caro, Mich.
Leave your watch, clock and jewelry repairing with T. K. the jeweler, at the Mail office.

—Work has been begun on Mrs. Mead's house, on Union street, near the Presbyterian parsonage.
—The Ann Arbor Courier says that T. C. Sherwood, commissioner of state banking, was in town last Friday.
—James H. Rogers of Saginaw City was in town last week Thursday. Mr. Rogers is traveling for a wholesale lumber firm.
—The ground was covered with nearly four inches of snow Saturday morning, but it nearly all disappeared before the day was gone.
—Mrs. Fannie Coleman returned Saturday from a visit at Detroit and was accompanied by Mrs. James Woodard, who is spending a few days here.
—Mark Ladd has returned from Howell and is again clerking for J. H. Boylan. Mark is a genial fellow and his numerous friends will be pleased by his return.
—Frank Hendricks brought with him from the south a number of beautiful photographic views of scenery in and about Thomasville, Ga. and Asheville, North Carolina.
—News comes from Fort Scott, Kansas, of the shooting of W. H. Millsbaugh, of Ypsilanti, by his partner in business. He was shot in the head but it is thought he will recover. His assistant, Shaffer of Ottawa, Ill. was arrested. The two men were engaged in selling spectacles. The mother of Millsbaugh is Mrs. David Campbell and lives near Rawsonville, this county.

—John Kinyon, of Caro, arrived here Saturday evening for a few days visit with relatives and friends. He was around town Monday shaking hands with numerous friends and looking exceedingly well for him. From here he went to Northville and then to Theodore Kingsley's auction sale, and from there to his brother Orrin's, west of town. At supper he ate unusually hearty and in fifteen or twenty minutes after was a corpse. While about town in the morning he said that he had been troubled with a bad feeling in his breast for some time. Heart trouble was the cause of death. He was sixty six years of age. Word was sent to his family at Caro and they ordered his remains taken there which was done on Wednesday, his brother Nat and several other of the relatives accompanying them. Mr. Kinyon formerly lived here and was well and favorably known.

Tube colors and brushes, Boylan's.
—Get auction bills printed at this office.
Wall paper in large quantities at A. A. Taft's.
—Are we to have a base ball club this season?
Boylan sells "Double Cousins" cigars. Try them.
Farmers! get your grinding done at the Phoenix mills.
—Miss Annie Scotien returned to Albion Monday.
—Holly is to have a \$3,500 building for town and village purposes.
—George Burnett has traded off his interest in the skating rink at Wayce.
—Hamilton Baluss of Wayne and James Wright of Romulus were in town Saturday.
Lowest prices on ground feed ever known at F. & P. M. elevator.
Robtson, the nobby tailor, is rushed with work, at Dohmstreich Bros.
—House cleaning has commenced and a suffering public will rejoice when it is over with.
—Miss Kate Shaffer left Tuesday for Detroit where she will take instructions in dress cutting and fitting.
If you intend buying a carpet this spring be sure and find out how well you can do at Starkweather & Co's.
—Charles Miller is making extensive improvements on his new purchase, the Mrs. Ash property, on Ann Arbor street.
We still continue our cut in prices at the City Laundry, Northville. Leave your work at Our Page's barber shop, 821f.
—The Northville Commandery K. T., of which several from this place are members, entertained their Ann Arbor brethren Tuesday evening.
Five hundred dozen of eggs wanted at Rauch's.

—C. G. Curtis, Sr. is finishing off his dwelling along side of the Presbyterian parsonage and we are told that Ed. L. Crosby will occupy it when finished.
—Frank Hendricks and mother have returned from the south, where they went last fall for the benefit of Mr. H.'s health, this being the second winter they have spent in the south. Mrs. Hendrick's health is fully as good if not better than when they left here last fall.
—The Montague-Arnold adultery case which was tried at Caro a couple of years ago, resulting in a verdict of guilty, was given a new trial last Saturday, at Lapeer, before Judge Homer of this county, the jury returning a verdict of no cause for action. Mr. Arnold resides at Northville with her mother.
Starkweather & Co. have an immense new stock of wall paper now open for your inspection.
—The masonic fraternity here expect to have a grand time at their lodge room this evening. A special train from Detroit will bring about one hundred of the brethren of the Palestine lodge from that city, and several from Northville and other places will be present. A banquet will be one of the features of the evening.
Bring your butter and eggs to Rauch's.

—George A. Starkweather will set out about 75,000 cabbage plants this season. Mr. Starkweather is a large grower of early cabbage and ships to all parts of the country. This season he starts out with another enterprise—hat of raising early tomato plants, of which he has 1,000 boxes ready for shipment now, if desired.
Reduced prices.—For the next thirty days I will laundry goods at the following prices: Shirts, ten cents; plaited shirts, thirteen cents; collars, two cents; cuffs, four cents; ladies' cap collars, three cents. Reduced prices on pillow slips, curtains, shams, etc. Leave parcels at Dohmstreich Bros., by Tuesday noon's. F. A. Shafer, Agent West Park Steam Laundry. 811f

Canned ham, at Gale's.
Canned apples at Gale's.
Canned clams, at Gale's.
Canned chicken, at Gale's.
Canned lobsters, at Gale's.
Canned pumpkin at Gale's.
Canned corn beef, at Gale's.
Canned succotash, at Gale's.
Canned sardines, at Gale's.
Canned raspberries, at Gale's.
Canned pine apple, at Gale's.
Canned blackberries, at Gale's.
Bottled English pickles, at Gale's.
Canned Hubbard squash, at Gale's.
Canned California plums at Gale's.
Canned California peaches at Gale's.
Canned salmon, one pound, at Gale's.
Canned California apricots at Gale's.
Canned Boston baked beans at Gale's.
Canned salmon, two pounds, at Gale's.

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LADIES',
GENTS',
YOUTHS',
MISSES'
AND
CHILDRENS'
SHOES

GENTS'
Genuine Kangaroo
SHOES.



—STYLES.—
Plain.
London Toe.
French Opera Tip
Opera Box Toe.
Paris Lasts.
Waukenphast.



Great - Variety!
GEO. A. STARKWEATHER & CO.

Are You Going to Paint?
REMEMBER!

We have the
MOST COMPLETE LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
Comprising the
Best Grades of Ready Mixed and
Paste Paints on the Market.

Strictly Pure White Lead,
Green Seal Zinc,
Pure Linseed Oil,
Japan Dryer,
Turpentine,

All First-Class and Fresh this season. Prices as Low as the Lowest. Call and be convinced. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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DOHMSTREICH BROS.

Plymouth National Bank
L. D. SHEARER, President. E. C. ZACH, Vice President.
L. C. SHEERWOOD, Cashier.
J. D. Shearer, E. C. Leach, L. H. Bennett,
J. H. Hoels, F. F. St. John, L. C. Hough,
Wm. Gerber, A. D. Lyndon, R. J. Stewart,
I. N. Starkweather, O. R. Pavegall, G. A. VanSickle,
L. C. Sheerwood.
Three per cent. interest paid on demand certificates.

C. A. FRISBEE,
Dealer in
Lumber, Lath, :
: Shingles, :
: and Coal.
A complete assortment of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Hard and Soft Oak.
Prices as Low as the Market will allow.
Yard near F. & P. M. depot, Plymouth

DIRE DESTRUCTION

VISITED UPON SEVERAL TOWNS IN DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA.

Proclamation of President Harrison for the Observance of a Memorable Event.

LATE ADVICES FROM THE AFRICAN EXPLORER, HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Scott Temperance Act Repealed in Numerous Canadian Localities.

MINOR MATTERS.

A Dakota Town Almost Wiped Out.

Dakota and Minnesota have sustained heavy losses in the past few days by storm and prairie fires. In Sully and Hughes counties, Dakota, the loss is over \$200,000. The great wind storm near Marshall, Minn., was accompanied by fire which consumed 10 buildings in the county. Wesley Keith lost two farm houses, grain and stock; Henry Farnham his house, and George Foster his household goods, grain and machinery.

The loss in Jackson county, Minn., will exceed \$100,000. A great many losses have not been reported.

Destructive prairie fires occurred northwest of Vermillion. Gillette's saw mill and 800 cords of wood were entirely destroyed. No insurance. Several other buildings were burned and several narrow escapes are reported.

The town of Mount Vernon, 12 miles west of Mitchell, Dakota, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was driven into the city by a tornado-like wind and the fire brakes around the town were of no avail. The entire business portion of the town and all the dwellings but two, together with the depot and two elevators, were entirely consumed. Scarcely any property was saved. The buildings burned so rapidly as to make the approach to them impossible. The loss will be \$200,000. It is estimated that there were 12,000 bushels of wheat in the burned elevators, all of which is a total loss.

The disasters wrought by prairie fires in vicinity of Yankton, Dakota, prove to be greater than thought possible. The village of Volin, near Yankton, was entirely destroyed except three buildings. Seven buildings were destroyed in Yankton. The village of Olivet, Hutchinson county, was almost totally destroyed. At Wakonda three buildings were burned. Serious loss was sustained at Scott and Mitchell, and the town of Parkman was nearly entirely destroyed. The damage is reported at \$100,000, and 100 families are homeless. In the vicinity of Janesville, 12 miles north of Yankton, eight farmers sustained losses running from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Around Janesville the loss will foot up \$100,000. One man lost \$1,000 in money which he had in his coat on a piece of plowed ground. Sixty miles of Western Union wire was blown down between Centerville and Huron. The records of the signal service show that during the prevalence of the fire the humidity was but seven percent, a condition of dryness, Serget Oswald says, never before attained in this region. The maximum humidity is 100, and the mean annual humidity is 70. This shows that the atmosphere there was almost devoid of moisture. The velocity of the wind was 46 miles an hour. The loss in South Dakota will foot up \$2,000,000, at low calculation.

In many places the crops are covered by the loose sand and dust, and will have to be replanted. Travel was suspended on some lines of road, so great was the force of the wind. The clouds of dust prevented engineers from seeing the track. A report from Gary says the sun was almost totally obscured and the superstitious thought the end of the world had come. Farm houses and barns were swept away, and horses and cattle were burned to death by scores. Near Millbank 50 head of live stock are reported burned and the fire has swept over 20 miles of the country causing immense loss.

The Centennial of an Illustrous Event in American History.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:

A hundred years have passed since the government which our forefathers founded was formally organized. At noon on the 20th day of April, 1789, in the City of New York, and in the presence of an assemblage of the heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as chief magistrate of the new born republic. This impressive act was preceded at 9 o'clock in the morning, in all the churches in the city, by prayer for God's blessing on the government and its first President. The centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by an act of congress, to the end that people of the whole country may join in the commemorative exercises appropriate to the day.

In order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with a deep thankfulness in the minds of the people for all our blessings in the past, and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, the representatives of the religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have memorialized the government; to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of divine worship to implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Dakota Wants Help.

The following letter from Dakota was received by the mayor of Chicago the other day:

OTUIDA, SULLY CO., D. T. To the Hon. Mayor and Citizens of Chicago, Ill.:

The heaviest wind storm that ever visited central Dakota sprung up Tuesday fore-

noon, April 2, 1890, and about noon, when the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, three distinct fires started and swept over nearly the whole east end of Sully county. The fires traveled with the speed of an express train, and nothing could be done to check their progress. It was only by herculean efforts that the back fires could be subdued. No reliable estimate of the damage can be arrived at yet, but at this date the losses in Sully county reported at Otuida are as follows:

Twenty-five residents, the occupants of which were forced to flee for their lives, without having time to rescue any furniture or clothing. Forty-eight barns, the owners reporting that they were unable to save hay or grain. The seed for sowing all went up in smoke, as well as all the farming implements. Twenty-five head of horses, thirty-eight head of cattle, thirty-one head of swine, four mules and 600 head of sheep.

This is only a portion of the losses. One hundred farmers have reported with only one suit of clothes each and no shelter save that furnished by those living beyond the fire line. All who lived in the burnt district are without homes, farming implements or seed for sowing. If they receive help it should come shortly, for the time is at hand for putting in the crops. If any assistance can be rendered please send in care of the County Commissioners of Sully county.

Wholesale Smuggling.

Allard & Sons of Paris and of No. 304 Fifth Avenue, New York, are accused of carrying on smuggling operations on a large scale, and a quantity of goods has been seized in their warehouses by customs officers. Their method, it is charged, was to substitute rich silks and tapestries for hair in stuffing the upholstered parts of antique furniture and to escape paying duty.

A portrait of one of the Vanderbilts was brought in the back of an antique mirror and a Rembrandt, between the panels in a carved door. In each case the customers were charged for the duty which had not been paid. The New York establishment of the firm is under the management of an agent named Paul Roulez, who has made a statement practically confessing to the irregularities practiced by the firm. The facts in the case were brought to the notice of the customs officers by Alphonse L. Blossier, who was formerly the New York agent of the firm.

As far as is known, the loss to the government amounts to about \$700,000, and it is expected to foot about \$250,000.

Boulangier in Belgium.

Gen. Boulanger, the exiled chief of over a quarter million Parisians and nearly a million Frenchmen, is safely settled in Brussels. The French government has decided to prosecute him. In an interview he said: "My program depends upon the action of the government. If they will agree to try me before a proper tribunal, I will start for Paris by the next train, or if the government is overthrown and I am safe from its hirelings, I will return. But on one thing you may rest assured, no coup d'etat will ever be attempted by me, or in my favor."

Washington Centennial.

The committee in charge of the centennial celebration announce the following program: April 17—Opening of the exhibition of historical portraits. April 26—President Harrison and cabinet will arrive and be given a reception in the evening the centennial ball will take place. April 30—Thanksgiving services in the churches; commemorative centennial services in front of the sub-treasury building; banquet in the evening May 1—Industrial parade. May 8—Close of the exhibition.

Scott Temperance Act Repealed.

Elections for the repeal of the Scott temperance act were held in the following places in Canada the other day, and the repeal was carried in all of them: Guelph and St. Thomas, cities, and Lennox, Addington, Kent, Northumberland, Durham, Victoria, Frontenac, Wellington, Lanark, Brant, Carleton, Ontario, Peterboro and Lincoln counties in Ontario, and Colchester county in Nova Scotia.

News From Stanley.

News of Henry M. Stanley has been received in Brussels from Stanley Falls on the Congo river. Arabs arriving at Stanley Falls report that Stanley and Emin Pasha were seen in February of this year marching in company toward Zanibar. Their force consisted of several thousand men, women and children, and they carried with them 6,000 tusks of ivory.

Robert Accepts.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln called upon the President and Secretary Blaine the other day and formally accepted the English mission. He will sail for England about May 15.

Additional State News.

Rev. Benjamin Franklin, a retired Presbyterian pastor, who for many years preached at Lansing, Chelsea and Saline, is dead, aged 82 years.

Fred Linsley of Big Rapids, who was found guilty of sending obscene literature through the mails was fined \$100 or 18 months in jail. His father paid the fine.

Many people are going to California from the region along the Michigan shore of Lake Huron.

Two women school inspectors were elected in Gratiot county, Mrs. Zillah B. Nickles of Elba, and Miss Nettie A. Schlaippi of Sumner.

Mike Downey, aged 23, and Tennis Chevance, aged 19, were laborers for the Manistee & Northeastern railroad company. They went to Onkama to a dance the other night and became intoxicated, and on their way back to the logging camp where they worked, went to sleep on the railroad track. A logging train backed over and killed them. The coroner's jury exonerated the railroad company from blame.

The perpendicular shaft now being sunk by the Calumet & Hecla mine company will probably go down 3,000 feet to tap the conglomerate at a point several thousand feet west of the outcrop. This shaft is 15 1/2 x 25 feet and is divided into six compartments, four of which will doubtless be used as cage shafts, one for the pump and ladder and the sixth for a safety shaft.

Morris Buck, a Hudson farmer, was killed by a falling tree the other day.

August Tanto, the Ingham county murderer, has been released from solitary confinement and placed on contract work at the state prison.

The board of prison inspectors has awarded the contract for furnishing meat to the prison to C. F. Binder & Co. of Jackson at 4 1/2 cents per pound. The contract runs to April 1, 1890.

Thomas Walters of Ishpeming has been appointed superintendent of the Volunteer iron mine near Nezaunee, and Josiah Broad of Nezaunee is the mining captain. Alfred Kidder of Marquette is general manager. The Volunteer is the old Palmer mine property, now owned by Gen. Alger, Wm. C. Colburn and others of Detroit.

The case of Irving Latimer, the Jackson murderer, has been postponed for two weeks.

And "built better than it knew," To a people "loving others besides them selves."

and desirous of their happiness. I do most respectfully appeal for the observance of this beautiful custom.

In witness whereof, I have on this 4th day of April, A. D. 1890, set my hand and caused to be affixed hereto the great seal of the state of Michigan.

CYRUS G. LUCE.

By the Governor: G. H. O'SHEA, Secretary of State.

The State Agricultural Board.

An important meeting of the state agricultural board was held in Detroit a few days ago. President T. W. Palmer in the chair. The following committees were appointed:

To receive propositions for a permanent location for the state fair and report to the executive board at Jackson, April 20 next—Messrs. A. J. Dean, A. O. Hyde, John C. Sharp, J. H. Butterfield, William Hall and W. L. Webber.

Committees on legislation—Messrs. Jas. M. Turner and William.

On business—Franklin Wells, John C. Sharp, J. H. Butterfield.

Reception—William Chamberlain of Three Oaks; A. O. Hyde and H. O. Hanford of Plymouth.

Program—George W. Phillips, J. H. Butterfield, John C. Sharp.

Printing and advertising—A. J. Dean, J. C. Sterling, Franklin Wells.

Gen. Superintendent—H. O. Hanford.

Executive superintendents—Cattle, J. H. Butterfield; horses, G. W. Phillips; sheep, D. W. Howard; swine, M. S. Gard; poultry, J. P. A. Harrington; miscellane-

ous, F. H. Smith; art and music, M. P. Anderson; needlework, Wm. Chamberlain; manufactured goods, Henry Fraileck; agricultural, A. F. Wood; machinery, H. K. Dewey; farm implements, J. P. Shoemaker; vehicles, F. L. Reed; bees and honey, N. J. Kelsey; forage, John Lessor; horticultural, L. B. Watkins; gates, Wm. Hall; police, A. O. Hyde.

A committee was also named to take charge of the matter of looking up a satisfactory temporary location for the state fair of 1891. Mr. A. O. Hyde of Marshall was appointed to act as president of the board during the absence of Minister Palmer in Spain. A deputation from Lansing appeared before the board and offered a sixty-acre tract of land, suitably located, including a half-mile track and all the necessary buildings, without money and without price, in case the state fair was permanently located at the capital city. Among those present to urge the availability of Lansing were President J. E. Warner of the Central Michigan agricultural society, and Secretary J. J. Baird of the same institution. After many speeches and much discussion, the offer was referred to the committee on permanent location for consideration. No proposition on behalf of Detroit looking to securing the state fair and making it a feature of the permanent exposition was received, although the board had confidently expected something of the kind.

Murder Near East Saginaw.

Fred Schultz lives on a farm in the town of Buena Vista, about six miles from East Saginaw. His nearest neighbor is Xavier Schuetzler. Shortly before 12 o'clock the other night Schultz hammered on his friend's door until the latter appeared. Schultz seemed greatly excited and said he wanted someone to go with him to his barn, as he had found some men in there and had fired several shots at them. They then went to the barn together, but the only traces of the men were pools of blood on the floor, showing that some one was seriously wounded.

The two farmers then took a lantern and began a search. They soon discovered a man sitting beside the railroad track but a short distance away. They shouted to the stranger to know who he was. No reply was made, but rising unsteadily to his feet, the fellow started towards them, staggered and fell with a groan.

Schuetzler and Schultz picked the unfortunate man up, carried him to a shed and placed him on a pile of straw. Although they noticed that he was bleeding and that a bag he carried was spattered with blood, no examination was made to discover the extent of his injuries. They left the wounded man to his fate and went to bed.

Schuetzler arose at his usual hour the next morning and went over to the shed to call on the stranger. He was a corpse, having died from a pistol wound in the leg, three inches above the knee. The femoral artery had been severed. Schultz was arrested and is now in jail in East Saginaw.

The murdered man was Thomas S. Flannigan, a resident of East Saginaw for five years. Being out of employment he started on foot for Port Huron, where he expected to obtain a position as cook on a boat. Six miles from the city he sought shelter in a barn on the farm of Schultz, 12 years of age. Schultz and Schuetzler, who were of age, saw and supposed he had a noose in his hand, and suspecting he had to deal with thieves, took a revolver and went cautiously out to investigate. He opened the barn door quietly, the pistol being held cocked in his right hand. It was dark in the barn, but hearing a movement and seeing a black shadow he opened fire, discharging three shots. He then fled to his neighbor without waiting to see the result of his fusillade.

Another Whiskey Murder.

A tragedy directly attributable to whiskey occurred in Ewart the other night, the victim being Frank Doty, a Flint & Pere Marquette railway brakeman, whose home was at Manistee.

A party of youths from Sears were in town, having a wild and noisy carousal. Doty and a party of his chums were about town also drinking. The two parties had a collision near the National hotel, in which Doty kicked and knocked down a young man named Seymour Bailey.

Then the rural lads started for home, but stopped to let off a volley of defiant yells which caused the Doty party to again attack them. Doty again kicked and knocked down Seymour Bailey, whereupon Seymour drew a revolver and fired at Doty twice, both shots striking him in the head, killing him instantly.

Bailey then went home, where the officers arrested him, but he has been released. The coroner's jury finds that the killing was justifiable.

Bailey is 25 years old, and his brother George is but 15, both being small for their ages, while Doty was a big, powerful fellow. He formerly lived in Ewart and was married there, but his wife and two children now live in Manistee.

What makes the case of deeper interest is the fact that village liquor sellers freely sold liquor to country boys—all of whom were plainly under age—and kept at it long after the lads were too drunk to behave or take care of themselves.

Looks Bad for Schultz.

The stories told by Schultz, the Buena Vista farmer who shot Thomas S. Flannigan the other night, do not hang together very well, nor do they coincide with the undisputed circumstances surrounding the case. His little daughter says her father first went out to the barn armed with a gun and tried to shoot the intruder, but the cap

did not explode, and he returned and got his revolver. The man had then left the barn and was some distance away, but was pursued by Schultz, who shot at him three times. Dr. Kitcher is also quoted as saying the man must have died a few minutes after he was shot. Schultz, it will be remembered, says he shot the man as he was trying to force his way into the house.

Weekly Crop Report.

The weather service weekly crop bulletin shows the temperature during the week ending April 6 to have been below normal. Precipitation fifty-four hundredths inches above and sunshine below the average. Wheat and grass are materially improved on account of copious precipitation in the south half of the state. Wheat has not started in growth, but lacks only winter weather. Spring work is progressing in the southern portion of the state. Clover seed is progressing and the prospects for wheat and grass are good.

The Salt Inspector's Report.

The report of the state salt inspector shows the inspection for March as follows:

Barrels	Value
Saginaw county	81,782
Bay county	40,787
Manistee county	24,532
Mason county	3,463
St. Clair county	3,275
Leelanau county	2,475
Midland county	2,280
Total barrels	138,184

The outlook for the salt market is rather discouraging.

CONDENSED STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Reid is a widow about 35 years old, living with a 9-year old son in the south eastern part of Ray township, Macomb county, and has frequently been molested by drunken people, and carried a .42 caliber revolver in consequence. The other morning she put on her clothes, which contained the revolver, and while out splitting wood, the woman was in some way discharged, penetrating her bowels. As soon as possible Wm. Greenhalgh, assisted by Dr. H. G. Berry, were summoned, who opened her bowels and sewed up three or four places. The operation was successful. Mrs. Reid is a woman who weighs about 160 pounds. Only three or four cases are known to have survived such an operation as this.

Mrs. John McGuire was instantly killed near Mikado the other morning. She started from Handy, where she had been visiting her sister, to walk to Mikado to take a freight train. When near Mikado she was struck in the back by a special train and instantly killed. She was about 40 years old and leaves a family of five children. Her husband, John McGuire, has kept a hotel at Alcona for a number of years and is a well known business man of Alcona county.

It is asserted on reliable authority that Judge J. Byron Judkins of the nineteenth judicial circuit, who was a prominent candidate before the last republican state convention for nomination as supreme justice, will shortly resign and remove to Grand Rapids, where he will form a law partnership with Game Warden Smith and Fred Stevens, under the firm name of Judkins, Smith & Stevens.

Samuel Havas of Holly, charged with criminally assaulting a 12-year old girl, failed to appear on the day set for his examination, and his \$500 bond was declared forfeited.

Frank Pillsmore of Battle Creek, a Grand Trunk brakeman, was instantly killed near Thornton Junction, Ill., the other night.

Two new manufacturing industries are about to commence operations in Ithaca. A stock company has been formed to engage in the manufacture of clothing, and the second institution is an extensive steam evaporating and dyeing establishment.

The haulion product of the Ropes mine for March was \$2,000. Concentrates will net the company over \$1,000. All operating and other expenses for the month, \$1,400. The shaft of the Grayling Gold & Silver company is now thirty-eight feet deep and over \$1,000 worth of gold has been discolored by a single blast.

Clement Wakelee of Battle Creek, aged sixty-eight, died the other night of pneumonia. He was a retired capitalist, president of the Battle Creek gas company, vice president of the First National bank, president of the knitting mills, a stockholder in the Advance thresher company and Union school furniture company, and a leading member of the Episcopal church.

Sheep shearers of Grand Blanc will hold a shearing April 18-19.

Cailliac offers a large bonus to the man who will build an opera house there.

Mrs. Hannah Fogg, a resident of Litchfield since 1840, is dead.

The patrons of industry are an organization of farmers very strong in and around St. Clair county. The members are making it hot for the merchants by doing all their business with certain ones who agree to put up with a profit of 10 per cent, and now it appears that they have also decided to take a hand in the present binder twine squeeze. At a secret convention of the patrons, held in Emmet, it has leaked out that a resolution was adopted fixing the price of binder twine at 12 1/2 cents a pound. If the price should go above this the patrons will do their binding by hand in the old fashioned way.

Marks, Dobie & Co. of Thessalon, Ont., a small town on the St. Mary's river, are in financial trouble. Acting as disbursing agents for big timber contractors, they have failed to pay the men in the woods for their winter's work. The lumbermen, to the number of 200, have come in from the camps and threaten violence. The general supply store of Marks, Dobie & Co. is closed, and the senior member of the firm has locked himself in.

A table and camp stool factory will soon be established in Lansing.

The Ennis house in Ludington was destroyed by fire the other morning.

Nine prominent young men of Ann Arbor have gone to Seattle, W. T., to make their fortunes.

Over 400 prisoners are now confined at Ionia.

The Eaton Rapids camp meeting takes place June 10-19. Hishops Joyce and Newman, Dr. John Williamson, the famous bible reader, and Rev. Henry Date, are expected to be there.

Ambrose A. Weeks of Grattan, Kent county, has been arrested at the instance of Hinchman & Sons of Detroit on a charge of procuring goods under false pretenses. Champion Havens, for over 45 years a resident of Lansing, is dead.

Jerry Ashley, a merchant of Alger, Arenac county, is missing. He was last seen in Bay City, one day last week, at which time he had about \$1,000 with him.

Chelsea had a \$20,000 fire April 7.

Frank Hares of Bloomfield, 22 years old, was riding in a road cart, driving a mare and leading a stallion, when the stallion seized him by the neck with his teeth, dragged him out of the cart backwards, shaking him terribly and stamping him to death.

Hz that knows nothing doubts of nothing. Do not let your doubts cause you to waver. You may be assured that Warner's Log Cabin LIVER PILLS will cause the sluggish liver to resume its wonted functions, and produce the results you desire. They are effective and harmless, being purely vegetable.

Prof. Huxley has written a racy reply to certain criticisms of agnosticism made at the church congress of 1888, and to a recent denunciation by Frederick Harrison, who attempts to prophesy on this subject. The article contains an account of how the name agnosticism originated, and explains why agnosticism, as Prof. Huxley conceives it, cannot have a creed.

Dakota's Boom.

Dakota is now engaging public attention through her efforts to achieve statehood, as well as by her phenomenal growth and the rapid development of her wonderful agricultural resources, and the advantages she offers to home-seekers and persons desiring safe and profitable investments. A new pamphlet containing recent letters citing the actual experience of reliable residents, and other valuable information relating to Dakota, will be mailed free upon request by E. P. Wilson, No. 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The leading newspaper of Scotland lately contained in one issue over five columns of reports of Buras dinners, concerts and club meetings, held in more than 50 towns and villages of that sturdy land in celebration of the poet's birthday.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free.

Some New York ministers are taking their texts from Shakespeare and other profane authors.

IN OLD AGE



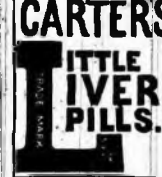
"I am now sixty-nine years old, and have tried several remedies, but none had any effect until I used Paine's Celery Compound. I feel entirely different for the short time I have used it. I can walk nearly straight, sleep sound and well, and feel as though there was new life and energy coming into my whole system." H. MYLIUS, Cleveland, Tenn.

Paine's Celery Compound

Strengthens and builds up the old, and cures their infirmities. Rheumatism, indigestion and nervousness yield quickly to the curative power of Paine's Celery Compound. \$1 per bottle. Six for \$5. At druggists, WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

FREE BOOK of directions for using Diamond Dips. Ask your druggist for it. LACTATED FOOD the best food to use with partial nursing. 5 cents.

SICK HEADACHE



Positive relief is cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Poor Bowels. Eating a Good Food. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costed Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm I have had no bleeding; soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with Boston Budget.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to such an extent that the nose is closed to the bed for a long time. More than 90 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation and put on U.S. and the leg is now healed and active and in as good health as any child. Miss AMY GREENE, Feb. 11, '89. Columbia, Ga.

Book on Blood Diseases sent free. Swift Specific Co., Dr. W. S. Atlanta, Ga.

1 prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amherst, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for men and women and given the best of satisfaction. D. E. DYCHER & CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists.

BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR

Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women! BOOK TO WOMEN MAIL FREE. BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

VOTING BY MACHINERY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RHINES VOTE RECORDER AND COUNTER.

TESTIMONIALS AS TO THE VALUE OF THE INVENTION

To Secure a Fair Count and Prevent Fraud.

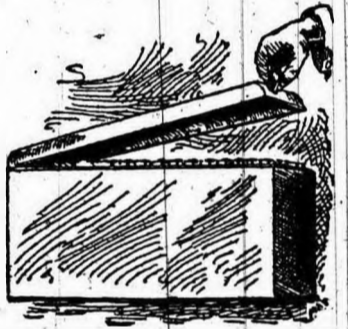
Voting by machinery! What a strange sound that has to the average citizen.

"How funny!" exclaimed one. "How ridiculous!" says another. But the observing and intelligent citizen, noting the progress in mechanics, and contemplating the necessity for a thorough overhauling of the electoral system of the state, remarks: "Why not?"

There is before the Michigan legislature a bill to hereafter use the Rhines vote recorder and counter in all state, county and municipal elections. It is an attempt to apply to the electoral franchise perfection and infallibility attained by machinery in other directions. But the universal opinion of those who have studied the Rhines vote recorder and counter is that a machine has at last been invented that will accomplish more toward purifying elections and preventing the blunders of inspectors than any other one thing.

In his message to the legislature, delivered Jan. 4, of the present year, Governor Luce among other excellent and earnest words spoke the following, which should burn into every loyal heart of Michigan:

"To guard and protect the purity of the ballot box is the first and one of the most important duties of the law maker. Questions pertaining to election law will claim your careful attention. Amendments to the election laws and a change in the system of voting and canvass of votes will doubtless be considered by you at this session. And if it is possible to more sacredly guard this foundation of American liberty by providing a new or different method, you are most earnestly recommended to consider its adoption. The purity of the ballot box must be preserved in such a manner as to protect the rights of the voter and command the confidence of our people. One of the most dangerous crimes that can be committed is to corrupt the ballot. Our laws against the use of improper means to influence voters are stringent and seem to be ample. Bribery by the use of money or other valuables is severely punished by our laws. And still rumors are current that these wholesome laws are violated with impunity. Whether this is well founded or not, it is weakening confidence in our system. And to avoid the injurious effects of this it is hoped that the election laws may be amended in such a way as to render bribery more difficult and detection more certain."



THE RHINES BALLOT MACHINE WITH COVER PARTLY RAISED.

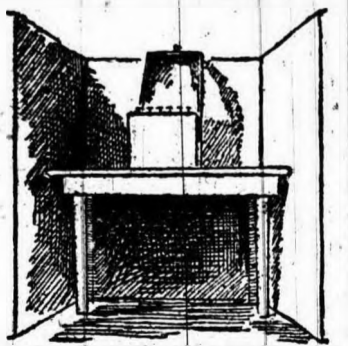
These are the warning tones of a patriot's voice! Other patriots have spoken! A press report of an address delivered by President-elect Harrison on the evening of January 1st of this year, before George H. Thomas post, G. A. R., of Indianapolis, reads as follows: "Gen. Harrison spoke briefly upon the subject of a free ballot and a fair count. He feared no interference from foreign nations; we were at peace with the world. Neither did he fear or apprehend civil dissensions. The only menace to day to our institutions and the perpetuity of our government was the suppression of a free and fair ballot. He would like to hear a bugle call throughout the land demanding a pure ballot. A free ballot, honestly expressed and fairly counted, was the main safeguard of our institutions, and its suppression under any circumstance could not be tolerated. He exhorted his comrades to stand up, regardless of partisan feelings, for honesty and fairness."

Nor did Mr. Harrison intend by these words to characterize features or stigmatize dishonest acts or corrupt political methods existent in one locality or one section of our country alone. He saw, as other wise and earnest men see, that the evil alluded to is more general and far reaching than this.

The cumbersome, inefficiency and enormous abuses of the present system of voting throughout the country have been the fruitful theme of thousands of editorials, lectures and sermons during the past twelve months. Never before in the history of America has there been such a quickening of the public conscience, such an awakening to the startling facts and alarm at the probable consequences if a halt is not called quickly in this downward progress—if some scheme giving additional security to the honest voter be not soon devised!

WHAT IS TO BE DONE!

Various different plans have been proposed, and bills to bring to pass the improvement of our election machinery on the different lines, are now before our legislature, as they have been before the legislatures of twenty-two other different states the present season.



NEAR VIEW OF A COMPARTMENT.

All the measures proposed to our legislature can be classed under three heads:

1. To amend the present law by increasing the restrictions and adding greater penalties for bribery and intimidation.
2. To adopt the Australian method, which is a sure remedy for some of the evils surrounding the ballot box.
3. To adopt the Rhines ballot system and vote recording machine, together with those portions of the Australian system

that have been found to work satisfactorily in all countries and under all conditions.

The first scheme is simply for temporary makeshift. It will satisfy no one honestly desiring ballot reform. It will not accomplish any appreciable good. The present system is fundamentally wrong, and patching it up cannot reach the cause of the trouble.

The Australian system has many good points, but it has one chief defect: The multiplicity of candidates in the United States makes the counting of the votes an arduous undertaking, in which the liability to errors are great. The system of booths is good; having the names of all the candidates on one ticket is an excellent idea; but the Australian system is defective, as are all the present methods, when it comes to counting the votes.

The claim is made, and certainly with much plausibility, that the Rhines ballot system and voting machine, in connection with the bill now before the legislature, overcomes every defect in the present election system, and meets every difficulty of the Australian system. It provides a perfectly secret ballot and a perfect record of the vote. Not only this, but the moment the last vote is recorded the total vote cast for each candidate is also recorded, leaving to the inspectors only the clerical duty of transferring the figures from the vote recording machine to the blanks now provided for that purpose.

No sitting up until after midnight to count the votes. The machine does this every time a person votes. No blundering over the returns. The machine makes no blunders. Every action is positive, and all who vote are absolutely sure that the returns indicate their choice.

Technically described, the Rhines Vote Recorder is a box with two covers. On the lid of this box are arranged buttons or keys. On the face of each key is the name of the candidate to be voted for. Each row reading up and down represents a party. Each row reading across represents an office.

Thus on a machine to record the vote for state officers the first row across contains the names of candidates for governor, the second for lieutenant governor, and so on through the list. As each key is perfectly independent of every other the elector merely presses the one of his choice for any office and his vote is recorded and tabulated without confusion in the returns.

The keys as voted are automatically locked down as soon as pressed, and the voter can make no mistake as to which ones he has voted. No subsequent pressure of these buttons will accomplish more than this one vote, as that is not recorded, nor are the keys released until the cover has been lowered and raised again. The act of raising the cover, even in the slightest degree, rings the gong.

Underneath the lid of the box are as many rolls of paper as there are offices to be voted for. On each of these rolls is the name of the candidate corresponding to the name on the key or button directly overhead. So when a voter presses a key he makes a number on the paper under the name of his candidate corresponding to the whole number of votes that candidate up to that time has received. Thus each key is simply a numbering machine which does its work automatically correct.

There is also on the lid of the box a numbering device showing the whole number of votes polled.

The whole is compact, simple, positive in its motions, and perfect in its adaptability to the needs of a secret ballot, and a correct count.

The bill calling for the adoption of the Rhines Vote Recorder and Counter was introduced in the legislature at Lansing by Representative Wells of Wayne county. It is known as File 164, or House Bill No. 530. It has been printed, and anyone wanting a copy can get one by writing to any member of the house or senate.

The bill covers the following points, and provides the following simple and just methods to purify elections, and to decrease the costs to both the state and the individual candidate.

Any candidate for any office can get his name on the machine. If he is a candidate for a state office, he sends his name to the secretary of state, with a fee of \$50, at least 30 days before the day of election. If he is a candidate for a county office, he sends his name to the county clerk, with a fee of \$20, at least 20 days before the day of election. If he is a candidate for a city ward, township or village office, he sends his name to the city, township or village clerk, at least eight days before election, the city office requiring a fee of \$20, the ward and township offices \$10, and the village office \$5.

The secretary of the state and the various clerks are to see to it, under heavy penalties, that the names of the various candidates are properly distributed and placed in the machines.

On election day the voter goes to the polling place, which must consist of a room properly lighted, and separated into two parts by a railing not more than four feet high. One side of this railing must again be divided into compartments for the voting machines; one for state offices, one for county offices, one for municipal offices, and, if presidential electors are to be voted for, then one for presidential electors. In front of each compartment is a screen sufficiently high to hide the keys of the machine but not so high that the cover of the machine can be seen when raised. In each compartment is a sign in large, plain type: "Raise the cover and vote; having voted, close it. Do not open or close the cover more than once."

After the elector has been found entitled

to vote he is allowed to go into the compartment in which the voting machine is standing. He sees before him a box with a cover. Raising the cover, which sounds a bell, a number of rows of keys or buttons are disclosed. Each row represents some one party, and each row is of a different color. On the face of each key is the name of the candidate, while by the side of the keys is the name of the office.

The voter presses a button, and it remains down. He has pressed against a roll of paper underneath making a clear mark of a figure; which figure is the total number of votes that particular candidate up to that time has received. He does this with as many candidates as he wishes to vote for, each vote being recorded in the same manner. When he has voted he shuts down the lid of the machine, the keys are released and the box is ready for the next voter. When the last vote is polled, the machine has faithfully recorded and counted every vote, and it only remains for the inspectors to announce the result.

Thus there is perfect secrecy while the elector is voting. He goes from one compartment to another, and is given a sufficient length of time in each compartment to vote. Then he goes out.

The bill guards every avenue to fraud by proper safeguards and penalties. Each party represented on the machine is entitled to a scrutinizor to keep watch during the time the machine is in use and see that the interests of each candidate is protected against fraud of every kind. They shall also examine the machine before the voting begins, to see that everything is in order.

Two points against the machine are raised. (1) Is it constitutional? (2) Is it mechanically practical?

The blessings to be derived from the Rhines Vote Recorder and Counter are various and many:

1. It will prevent bribery.
2. It will put a stop to intimidation.
3. It will provide a secret ballot.
4. It will legislate out of existence the "striker," "heeler," election-day "worker," ticket and slip-peddler, and would-be briber.
5. It will reduce legitimate election expenses.
6. It will give intelligence an opportunity to make itself felt.
7. It will make the surroundings of the polls quiet and orderly.
8. It will restore confidence in a democratic form of government.
9. It will give the independent citizen an opportunity to show his disapproval of corrupt caucus nominees.

It is a "habit" of some inspectors to hold back the count until other precincts are heard from, and then to manipulate the ballot box to elect their candidates. With the Rhines Vote Recorder and Counter this is impossible. The votes are all counted when the last vote is polled, and with every party with authorized scrutinizors to watch the polls, fraud is scorable.

Commendations as to the value of the machine are innumerable. They are from the highest authority and from representative men. A few are appended.

Following is an extract from the leading newspaper of the northwest, viz: the St. Paul Pioneer Press of date March 23 of the present year:

"A bill has been introduced which provides for the adoption of the Rhines vote recording machine, in connection with such portions of the Australian system as will

Over the Cataract.

When the brave Stanley and his tireless followers were pushing their way into Central Africa, they came one day to the bank of a mighty river. Footsore and weary they quickly launch their boats, and find rest and change in floating upon the smooth surface of the stream.

Soon, however, the watchful eyes of the great explorer sees unmistakable signs of the near presence of a cataract. The current grows swift, tiny bubbles float by. The signal is given to land, and the party seeks safety on the low, shelving bank.

One daring spirit, however, pushes his little canoe into the middle of the stream and goes resolutely forward, with the seeming intention of finding whether the river is navigable.

In vain his comrades shout and gesticulate, rushing wildly along the river bank in pursuit. Not until the loud thunder of falling water breaks upon his ear does he attempt to turn.

Alas, it is too late. The oars are wrenched from his hands, the boat is tossed wildly about, a merrymen in the seething water, and in a brief moment, which seems an age to the lookers on, it is dashed to pieces against a huge boulder on the very brink of a frightful precipice.

In vain our comrades are kindly warning us of our danger. Our columns have often portrayed the fearful scourge that surrounds us. Often we hear the expression: "Is this fearful scourge more prevalent than in olden times?" We say "No."

In Brutus and Julius Caesar's time, in the dark ages, we read of powerful men being stricken down. The same obstacles are met. The victim succumbs to the disease. The recent discoveries of the microscope has developed the real cause of so many terrible fatalities and brought out the fact that many of the symptoms, which are called diseases, are but symptoms of kidney disorder.

People do not die because of the kidneys ulcerating and destroying their spinal column, but because the poisonous waste matter is not extracted from the blood as it passes through the kidneys, the only blood purifying organs, but remains, forcing its way through the system, attacking the weakest organ.

The doctors call this a disease, when in reality it is but a symptom.

Understanding this, the reason why Warner's Safe Cure cures so many common diseases is plain. It removes the causes of disease by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition; enables them to perform their functions and remove the poisonous acids from the blood; purifies the blood and prevents the poisonous matter coursing through the system and attacking the weaker organs and producing a malarial condition, which the unsuspecting victim fears is, and the heartless practitioner pronounces, a disease, because of his inability to remove the cause.

He avoids the real cause and keeps his patient in ignorance because of his inability to come with an advanced kidney difficulty.

Any honest practitioner will admit that there is nothing laid down in the old or in the modern medical works that is a specific for advanced kidney disorder. His bigotry and code prevent him from publicly adopting any preparation not discovered by his kind, and not recommended by his instructors 25 or 30 years before. He forgets that this is a progressive world, and that most of the great medical and scientific discoveries of the present day have been made outside the medical profession.

The public, knowing these facts, should heed the warning and seek safety from the great danger that surrounds them and look for help outside the profession too bigoted and too self-reliant to learn or concede that science is outstripping their materia medica and leaving them and their obsolete methods far behind.

A Smart Indian.

To the Cherokee Indian Sequoyah we owe the most intellectual feat accomplished on this continent. Sequoyah was born in 1770, and brought up as an Indian. He neither read or spoke the English language, and all his knowledge of written and printed speech only served to make him acquainted with the fact that in some way, by the signs of letters language could be expressed. Meditating between 1808 and 1821 on the subject, he devised a system by which his own language could likewise be reduced to print. For each syllable of his own speech he contrived a sign, and by combining these signs he created a method of writing. When he had accomplished this analysis and found that about 80 signs would express the sounds of his speech, he set about writing letters, and instituted a correspondence between his own people and their countrymen beyond the Mississippi. It is said that the young Cherokees traveled great distances to be instructed in the art of writing by this modern Cadmus.

It seems probable that this is the only case in the history of writing in which one individual has accomplished the task of creating a written form of speech. All the other methods of writing have grown by slow accretions, requiring ages for their development. — N. S. Shaler.

A Hundred Tons of Money.

It hardly seems possible that the money paid in one month for a ten-cent article, could, if pennies were used in payment, weigh one hundred tons. Yet one of our bright school boys has figured that this is true of Diamond Dyes. To judge from the stocks of our dealers in dye stuffs, Diamond Dyes own the field of package dyes, and are a complete success. Of course they have imitators. "Nothing is a success until imitated." But no one wants to risk a counterfeit when the genuine can be obtained at the same price. Three new colors have lately been added to the list of Diamond Dyes: Fast Stocking Black Turkey Red for Cotton and Brown for Cotton. The manufacturers, Wells, Richardson & Co., Huntington, Vt., will send colored samples of these new dyes, with book of directions, to any address, free of charge. These additions seem to have made the line so complete that any shade can be matched with some color of Diamond Dyes. The beautiful sample book of shaded colors, lately sent to all dealers in dyes, will brighten the eye of any lady. "It is easy to dye with Diamond Dyes," is so absolutely true that home dyeing is no longer a difficult and disagreeable task. Almanacs, with their hints as to proper times for different work, tell us that now is the time for Spring dyeing. This, together with the thought of that hundred tons of money, leads us to ask what school boy can figure how many thousands of lilies are now saying that this is the time to use Diamond Dyes.

To Retain Mental Vigor.

If you would retain the vigor of your mental faculties, keep them employed, not in old ruts but in new routes of reading, experiment and thought. The brain requires exercise to keep its strength, as much as the arm does. It will not do to swing the arm continually in one direction; so the mind has memory, perception, reason, imagination, choice, emotion—each its own sphere of activity employing its special department of the brain. By practicing all these faculties the brain keeps its vigor.

	REP.	DEM.	IND-LBR.	PROHIB.		
GOVERNOR.	LUCE.	BURT.	MILLS.	CHENEY.		
LT. GOV'N	MACDONALD.	MORAN.	MARVIN.	WILLIAMS.		
SEC. OF STATE	OSMUN.	HAWLEY.	M'ALLISTER.	HAGLE.		
ST. TREAS'R	MALTZ.	NORTON.	WINNIE.	WISE.		
AUD. GEN'L	ALPIN.	BREEN.	HOWE.	WATERMAN.		
COM. OF L.O.	DIX.	FOWLER.		WARING.		
ATTY. GEN	TROWBRIDGE.	ELKIS.	ZABEL.	CLUTE.		
SUP. OF P.I.	ESTABROOK.	MCKIBBIN.		MONTGOMERY.		
ST. BRD. OF ED.	POWERS.	KING.	RARDEN.	HEARTT.		
CON. AMOT.	YES.	NO.				

FACE OF THE RHINES BALLOT MACHINE AS PREPARED FOR VOTING THE STATE TICKET.

The first question, as to its constitutionality, is answered in the affirmative by Mr. Fred A. Baker, one of the best constitutional lawyers in Michigan, as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., March 16, 1889.

Gentlemen:—Section 2 of article 7 of the constitution of this state is as follows: "All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as shall be authorized by law to be otherwise chosen."

What are the essentials of the ballot? It is quite plain that the main and primary purpose of a ballot is to obtain secrecy. The Rhines voting machine permits each person to print his own ballot, and at the same time secure the secrecy required by the constitution. I see no constitutional objection to the Rhines machine or system or to any other system of taking and recording the votes where secrecy and accuracy are attained.

Your obedient servant,

FRED A. BAKER.

As to the correctness of its mechanical construction and work the following is conclusive:

Office of Robert Wolfertz's Sons, Manufacturers and dealers in presses, shafting, pulleys, etc., 41 Woodward Ave.

DETROIT, MICH., March 25, 1889.

Mr. F. S. BERTON:—Dear Sir—I have carefully examined the working model of the Rhines Vote Recorder which has been on exhibition at your office 22 Lafayette avenue, this city, for the past few weeks, and most cheerfully give my testimony as to its merits as a machine. I can discover no difficulty whatever in the way of the machine, doing perfect work, and doing all that your company claim for it as a voting machine and vote recorder.

CHARLES W. WOLFERTZ, of the firm of Wolfertz's Sons, the above the machine was especially commended by Wm. M. Bushnell, department superintendent of the Minnesota state agriculture fair for 1888, and at which fair the machine was awarded a diploma.

work in harmony with it. This machine was invented by a gentleman connected with the manufacturing department of the Pioneer Press, and is a wonder in its way. The voter simply touches a button marked with the name of the candidate, and his vote is infallibly designated by its right number, and he cannot make it record more than one vote for the same candidate. Any attempt at fraud is infallibly revealed by the record made by the machine. When the poll is closed the number of votes cast for each candidate is found infallibly recorded. There is no question that this machine will do all that is claimed for it. It would cost much less than the Australian system.

The Minneapolis Tribune of March 18 of the present year published the following:

At the meeting of the political science club at the university last evening Mr. J. W. Rhines of St. Paul showed and explained the workings of his machine, the Rhines vote recorder and counter. The inventor explained everything very clearly; several tests were made successfully, and the members of the club were very enthusiastic over this contrivance, which, it is hoped, will be the means of at least giving purity to elections.

This method of voting seems to possess all the virtues of the Australian system: none of its evils, and a great many advantages that the other does not have.

The Detroit Evening News, Detroit Evening Journal, Detroit Advance, Detroit Free Press, Detroit Morning Tribune, a number of the Grand Rapids journals and many others of the papers of the state have spoken appreciatively and many warmly in support of the new—the only American—system of voting.

The people are thoroughly alive and in earnest in their demands for this reform. Our legislature is being inundated with petitions praying for a new system of balloting, and particularly of counting the ballot, and earnestly asking for a careful investigation of this promising system and vote recorder. Their petition will not be ignored nor their wishes slighted.

Churches.

Presbyterian.—Rev. G. H. Wallace, Pastor. Services, 10:45 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. Voorhees, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

IF YOU ARE GOING East, West, North or South,

GEORGE D. HALL,

Agent, F. & P. M. R. R., Plymouth, for Maps, Rates and Information.

F. HATCH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Boylan's drug store, room formerly occupied by Dr. Shelham. Residence, second floor of No. 10 of Marble works, where night calls will be answered.

J. F. BROWN, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office over Post Office, 22 1/2 Plymouth, Mich.

WHAT THEY SAY.

FEW HERE! If you are not already taking the MAIL, send us 15 cents for three months, or 70 cents for six months in advance. The paper will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada free of postage. If more convenient send us two or three cent postage stamps. Have it sent to your friends at a distance.

Fine stock stationery at Boylan's.

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

Subscriptions for all papers and magazines at the MAIL office.

Miss Jessie Stuebs has been visiting in Detroit for the past week.

Lawyer Brown is moving into the Kellogg house on Ann Arbor street lately vacated by Mr. Buch.

John Turck was at Northville Wednesday. There seems to be some great attraction that calls him over there about every week.

Call and examine our new samples of spring and summer suitings, before placing your order elsewhere. Fit guaranteed. Delms reich Bros.

All that remain of those two large trees which stood in front of the H. H. Safford residence is about twenty feet of the bodies, the tops having been sawed off Wednesday.

A little boy about ten years old was killed in Detroit Tuesday evening while playing near the tracks of the L. S. & M. S. railroad. He was hit by the car steps and died soon after. It was not known who he was.

Fred Harff, two miles south of Pontiac, was killed on Monday by a stallion. He was riding in a road car and leading the animal when it grabbed him with its teeth and pulled him to the ground, shaking and stamping him to death. The horse was considered gentle. Harff was here at the last fair and had a horse on exhibition.

A new puzzle has been introduced in the east which is absorbing more attention than those who have seen it than did the famous fifteen puzzle in its day. Seven spots are made in a row thus, "e e e x o o o." Three coppers are placed on the e's and three dimes on the o's, leaving nothing on the x. The puzzle is to place the coppers on the o's and the dimes on the e's by removing the coins and jumping one copper with one dime or vice versa, never moving a coin backward. It can be worked—if you know how.

The Governor has appointed Saturday April 20 as Arbor Day—a day for planting of trees. He suggests that every one who can should plant trees, and especially along the highways. They should be set sixty feet apart and from twenty-three to twenty-five feet from the center of the road. The law allows any person setting out trees in that way adjacent to property owned or occupied by him, twenty-five cents for each tree to be credited on his highway tax, but not to exceed one-fourth of the amount of said tax for any one year. What an amount of beauty and comfort would be added to this part of the country if all the highways had shade trees planted in uniformity on each side of them! It would not only add beauty and comfort, but it would increase the value of property five times the cost of it. Supposing this township was so provided; would there not be a great contrast between this and the other townships about here? It would be a paradise, so to speak, and its beauties would soon be known throughout the state and the value of property increased accordingly. Let each one who owns real estate do their part and it would be accomplished. Try it.

—Correspondents! We would like to hear from you.

—Miss Anna Cohoon is working in a tailoring establishment at Northville.

—C. W. Valentine has had the top taken from one of the large trees in front of his residence.

—Bunnett & Robinson have purchased another horse, making thirteen in their livery now.

—George Stephenson, clerk at Dohmstreich's, has accepted a situation in a store at Ann Arbor and will remove there soon.

—O. R. Pattongell has been appointed one of the jury commissioners for this county in place of T. C. Sherwood, resigned.

—A funny incident occurred at the polls on Monday when it is alleged that one of our old citizens, during his excitement, voted the opposite ticket from what he intended.

—At the election last week Monday Saline elected a lady.—Miss Webb for school inspector. Miss Webb's name was not on the ticket but the use of plenty of slips did the business.

—The addition to the Markham manufactory is well under way and when completed will add considerably to the capacity of the institution, which is now employing thirty men, and unable to keep up with its order.

When you are at Starkweather & Co's store be sure to see the many beautiful things in the millinery department. The styles in hats and bonnets and the colorings in flowers and ribbons are very pretty this season. Should you wish to purchase anything in this department, you may be sure of getting correct styles at reasonable prices.

—There was a union service last Sabbath evening in the Presbyterian church, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The subject for the service was "Sabbath Desecration," and consisted of responsive readings, and a sermon by Rev. Shank. The church was filled. The subject is a pertinent one for Plymouth, specially with regard to the opening of stores upon the Sabbath, and it is to be hoped that their proprietors for the sake of their own reputation, and the good name of the village will cease this useless practice.

—On Tuesday morning, as Earl Godsmith was doing his chores at the barn, he sent his brother-in-law, Roy Warner, a little boy eleven years old, up stairs to throw down some hay for the horses. After finding a good soft spot the boy plunged the fork into the hay, when it came a sound like the awakening of a volcano throwing huge holders of hay. When the smoke had all cleared away and the boy had found himself down stairs partially recovered from the shock, a tramp appeared, rubbing the hay seed out of his whiskers with one hand and feeling for his aches with the other. He was allowed to depart by Mr. Godsmith after having his feelings injured and being told that had he been seen going into that barn in the night he would have been caught for a fire bug and his life snuffed out.—Wayne Review.

"For the Loan" and "Against the Loan."

Village election on Monday last was one of the most exciting that has ever been held here. There were two tickets in the field; the Citizens and the Union. The former was elected entire, but the strife was principally over the matter of a loan of \$2,000 to be used in building a village hall. One element was strongly opposed while the other was as strongly in favor, and a fierce war with words and bad words was waged all day long. The vote was much larger than has ever been polled here, at a village election. When the ballots had been counted it was found that the "loan" had been carried by a twenty-three majority. Charles Ross, whose name was on neither ticket came within five votes of his opponent, by the use of slips. Following are the names of the candidates and the vote of each:

Table with columns for position (President, Treasurer, Clerk, Trustees, Assessor, Street Commissioner, Constable) and names with corresponding vote counts.

Sheep Shearing.

The seventh annual shearing of the Eastern Michigan sheep breeders association, will be held at the fair grounds, at this place, Thursday, April 18, commencing at nine o'clock. Admission free.

He Wanted to Know.

The following clipped from yesterday's Free Press explains itself: IT IS SO CONSIDERED. To the Editor of The Detroit Free Press: At an election held here Monday a proposition was submitted to the voters to bond the town to borrow \$2,000 and carried. Is it considered legal to allow those who pay no taxes, to vote to impose taxes upon taxpayers? An early reply would greatly oblige. Plymouth, April 9.

Wayne.

Justice Cullen suspended sentence in the Sheldon case.

Mr. Jamieson's brother from Australia left for England Monday.

Bert Baker will attend the State Normal the rest of the spring term.

William Osborn is laid up with the painter's colic just at present.

Some "blonds" from Northville gave Wayne a call Sunday afternoon.

Frank Punched of Plymouth will wash livery at the livery stable here.

There will be a club dance the 22d of this month and look out for cards.

The Fremont house has changed hands again but is still run by a German.

Hugh Austin having left his farm will make Wayne his future residence place.

William Ward is visiting friends here this week and is a guest of Dr. Morrison.

Mrs. Abbie Felt is able to ride out, having recovered from her recent illness.

Fish are plenty now in the river and every body has the pleasure of catching them.

What's the matter with those new latest style of caps. "They are all right," says Charley.

Mark Minkley has traded his farm for the piece of property known as the Stringer place.

John Porter has moved from the Mel-drum house across the river into Pettigill's house.

Our home talent contemplate showing their play "After ten years," at Stark, in the near future.

One of our boys had the misfortune to take a boat ride on the raging Rouge Sunday and ducking.

Mr. Pettigill left for New York city accompanied by his wife where they will reside in the future.

Mrs. Gorham was agreeably surprised by her many friends Monday evening. Everybody reports a good time.

W. C. T. U.—The Saloon in Politics.

The Champion, the liquor dealer's organ fills two columns and a half with an editorial under the heading, "The balance of power in politics is in the saloons and breweries." After estimating the political power of these schools of vice, it adds, "Come, raise yourselves, all ye saloon-keepers, wholesale dealers, brewers and distillers; get out of your shells, trim up for the fray. Why cannot you each class of the trade for itself, but all with one common understanding, regardless of all political partisanship, make such a combination in every state, as to exclude from your legislative assemblies and municipal councils all persons hostile to your business, and elect only such honest and independent men as will maintain or restore to you those rights of American citizenship of which discriminating, unjust and oppressive legislation has deprived you? The power is in your hands, and if you will only unite in asserting your rights, they will be respected. Let every Christian voter ponder these words, and decide, before God, what is his duty before God in regard to meeting this combination at the ballot box. SUPT. OF PRESS.

Farm for Sale.

Eighty acres, one and one-half miles from Plymouth, good location, good buildings. Equipped MAIL line. 85*

Advertisement for 'Dead Shot on Moles!' featuring an illustration of a mole trap and text by W. N. Wherry, Plymouth, Mich. Price \$2.00.

Save the Cents,

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

BASSETT & SON,

Main Street, PLYMOUTH,

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

PARLOR and BED-ROOM SUITS,

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

We also carry a Large Stock of

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

COFFINS AND CASKETS,

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

MILLIKEN'S

Parlor Pride Stove Enamel!

FOR SALE AT THE—

: Star Grocery. :

E. J. BRADNER,

Plymouth.

Here is an Ad. from the Ypsilanti Furniture Emperium

WALLACE & CLARKE

LOW PRICES! BIG STOCK! 7 FLOORS! 7

COVERED WITH—

Bedroom Sets, Parlor Suits, Curtains, Draperies, Baby Carriages and Everything in the Furniture Line.

It will pay you to GET OUR PRICES before buying, and we invite you to compare OUR PRICES with Detroit prices. Do not forget that we deliver goods FREE.

LIVERY, Old Stoves Made New

SALE STABLE. Have your Stove Fittings Newly Nickel Plated.

REASONABLE PRICES! All kinds of Nickel Plating done in the best manner and at reasonable prices.

Orders left for drawing immediately executed.

Anyone contemplating buying a Carriage or buggy should look over our stock of Carriages, Cutters, and Sleighs.

Burnett & Robinson, PLYMOUTH, MICH.

FOR SALE. I have several pieces of good property in Wayne for sale on very easy terms. A dwelling on New Street, nice rooms, excellent cellar, closets, new shed, etc., very desirable. The property now occupied by the Wayne County Jail. The best lot west of the Review office. The best lot east of the Review office. Also, the property near Central Hall. Price of these places if you want to sell because I am unable to look after them.

Swing machine repaired and new part furnished when required. Nails and oil for sale. J. H. Stearns, Plymouth.

Nabol's Mistake.

Nabol, yes, that was his name, and not a very handsome one either. But that did not much matter, for he was rich, for he had large farms and a stock ranch. He did not live in Plymouth, nor even in Northville, nor do we think there ever was any man by that name in the state of Michigan. All the same he once did live, and his record as handed down does not do him much honor. He was "churlish" overbearing, stubborn, and he was "an evil man in all his doings." In spite of all the law, and the protection they gave him, his farms and stone houses, home and herds were in danger from thieves and cutthroats, and from wild beasts.

In the woods there lived a "Robin Hood," and under his command were six hundred brave and desperate fellows, and by their aid and protection, Nabol's property and flocks were preserved to him, nor suffered loss nor injury. Now Nabol made quite a fortune for his sheepshearers and friends, and a plenty supply of all good things had been provided.

When this "Robin Hood" heard of it, he sent ten of his men to this wealthy landowner, invoking blessing and peace upon him, and asked for a bestial of some of those good things upon himself and me. He said, "we have protected and preserved you and yours from wicked men and wild beasts, and it is but right you should acknowledge the obligation, help sustain us, so that we may do the same in the future." But Nabol thought he was too old a bird to be caught with such chaff. He beat him insolently "out" with his own hands. It's a life you are telling me. I am not going to be put up with a lot of lazy beggars with my meat for my money. I am under no obligations to you or yours. Go along with you."

Now this was where Nabol made his great mistake, which eventually cost him the loss of his property and his life.

There set a reprieve to their chief the selfish and language of the grasping and covetous landowner. At once the chief with four hundred rattle men at his back set for war to burn and slaughter, and kill everything belonging to Nabol.

Now Nabol had a good wife, "a woman of good understanding and godly character," and by her wisdom and tact the divine vengeance was turned aside, and everyone and everything was saved. Like a wise woman she told her husband the whole story, and he was so astonished and frightened, that he was literally scared to death, over the narrowness of the escape, for he did not recover from it, but died ten days after.

There are a great many Nabol's in every community, and in the surrounding country. Receive all the benefits and protection, to be rich, in morals, business, property, sick, dying, dead, that churches and clergy have ever given and ever will give, they deny their indebtedness and obligations to them. They sell us or never attend the services; contribute little or nothing to their support; spout as veriest moonshine the fact that churches are the preservation of society and communities, and without them immorality, crime and brute force would hold high carnival. But that is where they make their mistake, and were it not for "wives and daughters of good understanding and godly characters" like sweet Abigail the wife of a churl, these beneficent institutions and breakers of sin would be removed, and then would follow demoralization, decay and disaster. My good friend, do you think you are led right on this subject—that you are thoughtless and mistaken in your ideas—that other people are kind paying your bills for benefits that you thus receive.

Don't be so ignorant and selfish. Attend and support, as liberally as God has laid out and provided you. Do not cripple and cramp the church so that it cannot do its proper work. Acknowledge its influence and power and extend them as far as you can. Do not be Nabol's for the record tells us "Nabol" means "foolishness." G. H. W. Plymouth, Mich., April 9, 1889.

Livonia.

Henry Eart started for Buffalo, N. Y., last Monday. William Borge has moved into E. C. Leach's tenant house. We are glad we can report our diphtheria patients all well. William M. Johnson, of Stark Station, has been very sick the past week. Mrs. Maria VanHousen has removed to Wayne to live with her daughter. Lewis Smith of East Bloomfield visited his young friends at this place last Sunday. When a man can walk into the water and catch a pickerel that weighs eight pounds with his hands behind his back, he is a fish law.

William Smith and E. Millard after spending a week with young friends at this place, returned to school last Monday at Ypsilanti.

Livonia released! That is what we saw in the MAIL last week. Well, our

township ticket was mixed up and men on both sides were elected, but your correspondent forgot to tell you that the Democrats carried the state ticket by about twenty-two majority. He did not say a word about the money that had been spent in the last three years to buy votes to elect the Republican ticket, and we have a responsible man in this town that will swear he was offered money in the morning of the election to work for and help elect men on the Republican ticket. As for the young men we will cut noses any time.

E Bennett returned from Tennessee last Thursday. He reports a very pleasant time on his journey. He traded his farm of forty acres in this town for 194 acres within about two miles of Tallahoma, a place of about 3,000 inhabitants. He reports the peach trees in full bloom and grass six inches high. The soil is a sandy loam. He found a great many northern people there and says the citizens are very kind and generous. The country is very healthy. There are a great many spring brooks, good water, one large cotton mill in the city, one fine factory and other manufacturing establishments. No diphtheria, scarlet fever or bad diseases, such as we have in this state. There are two railroads running in the town and another being built. The streets are wide and clean and a spring of water in the center of the town as clear as crystal. He brought back some peach blossoms to show the neighbors. The apple trees are all ready to blossom. He likes the country very much and thinks he will move on his farm he purchased there, next fall.

Later—One of C. E. Maynard's children came down with the diphtheria yesterday.

Denton.

Mrs. Julia Deyo is on the sick list. Wilmer G. Despie, of Dearborn, made us a short call recently.

M. J. Hall, operator, has gone to New York on a business trip.

Ed. Watson was hurt very badly by his team one day last week.

George Watson has rented the Holy farm for the coming season.

School will begin Monday next, with Miss S. Cord of Sheldon's as teacher.

Miss Anna West has returned from an extended visit with friends at Detroit.

Mr. Frank Avery, and family have moved to Jackson. We wish them success and prosperity.

Eva J. Babcock, who has been spending the past two weeks at St. Johns, returned home last week.

Miss Anna Chamberlain, of Wayne, has been visiting her friends, the Misses Gouddry this week.

The young people's alliance will hold their next meeting at the residence of William Wallace, April 23.

John Schlicht who has been teaching school near Hind Station, has moved back with his family and will reside in John Gillespie's house.

Miss Mae Woolgar, who has been employed as a clerk in Mr. Raym's drug store at Wayne, for the past two years, will attend the Normal school at Ypsilanti, which began Monday last.

Stark.

H. J. Smith, of Plymouth, was at Stark, Tuesday.

Seymour Orr has moved upon Mrs. A. L. Chapman's farm.

Charles Sherman of Mount Pleasant is visiting friends here.

Seymour Coudon has rented the farm known as the Armstrong place.

Oscar D. Chapman and son, of Anchorville, made his mother a visit last Sunday.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Wm. Johnson is slowly recovering from his recent serious illness.

H. Robert Meade and brother started for Tennessee, Monday. They intend driving through to Tallahoma with horses and wagon.

Tonquish.

John Egloff has returned here to reside. Mrs. Julia Hayward is much better of her late illness.

Sherm in Newton is at work in the ship yard at Wyandotte.

John Shultz has taken unto himself a partner of his joys and sorrows.

Mr and Mrs. O to Kruger rejoices in the possession of a new daughter.

There was an enjoyable party at J. Hix's last week. Dancing was the chief attraction.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by using Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Tol. do O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe his is perfectly honorable in all business transactions and a financial ability to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Drugists, Toledo, O.

WA DING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. VANHORN, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Tol. do, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, seventy-five cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED, A TYPEWRITER.

An Inventor Discourses on the Machine of the Future.

"No, I have not been sick; I have not been drinking, neither am I suffering the pangs of remorse."

"What on earth makes you so lean and pale, then?"

The question was addressed to a mechanical engineer who has made one or two hits with his inventions, and is in consequence well endowed with worldly goods.

"I've been scheming," was the response; "scheming for the last three years on one of the greatest needs of the times."

"What's that?"

"A typewriter that shall be cheap, rapid, compact, light and noiseless. Why, sir, there's millions in it, positively millions. If I could devise such a machine I'd get all the backing I wanted in less than an hour. I know a concern in Hartford that has expended \$12,000 in experiments and hasn't anything to show for it yet."

"There are hundreds of men all over the country at work on the same problem. For some time the Patent Office at Washington has received a score of applications for patents on typewriters than anything else. The man who strikes it will clear a fortune."

"The machines already in the market that satisfy the requirements as to speed cost so much to make it possible for every man who has much writing to do to get one. Then they are too heavy and bulky to be carried around easily, and the noise they make render them objectionable in offices where conversation has to be carried on."

"The right thing will be struck some time. It always is. Why, the waste of time in writing—the mere mechanical labor of writing—is a disgrace to civilization. The average speed of writing is from fifteen to twenty words a minute—not more. What an immense gain it would be if that average could be brought up to forty or fifty words a minute. And it will be done some day. The typewriters of the future—cheap, rapid, efficacious—will do it."

"You young men will, I expect, live to see the day when nine-tenths of the writing done for newspapers will be done on typewriters. The reporter will consider the typewriter just as necessary an instrument of his profession as is now the pen or pencil. Then it will be a common thing to rattle off a column in an hour or three quarters of an hour or even at a spurt in half an hour. Then you newspaper fellows will wonder how on earth you ever managed to get along without them!"—New York Herald.

Beautiful Japan.

Beautiful Japan! Nobody who knew it in its Japanese days will care to think about it all changed and civilized. Its simple, kindly, hospitable people, even with their polite salutation to the stranger, their unaffected simplicity; their ingenious, happy ways of life. What a picturesque country it was, and a picturesque people! To wander out on a "Bong" day and climb the hill up to the temple hidden in trees, a spot where it seemed impossible not to worship. No cold and grim stone church with a harsh bell clanging to service, but a quaint little temple, with its curling eaves and its simple little shrines; with dim oil lamps burning in its bronzed lanterns, and its lacquered floor, its curious carvings. The sun hardly reached it for the shade, and as you approached it up the winding path or by steps cut in the rock, a sense of rest and peace came over you that made you glad. You never cared what deities they worshipped in those temples. They worshipped. Perhaps you would not use their ceremonies, but you must worship, too, if you uttered no prayer, breathed no vow. The spell of some god was upon you, and it was not idolatry. And beyond, on the hillside, the merry crowds were gathered. Nothing but happy laughter and kindly chattering were heard. They were flying kites, and it was itself a study to see them manage those tails, bamboo frames of all shapes, covered with thin paper. There were two crowds, one on the hill opposite, and they were opposing armies. There were hundreds of mooms in picturesque dress, of bright and sombre colors quaintly and beautifully harmonized, their hair done up in high Japanese style—pictures that seemed to suit the landscape, that seemed to suit the occasion and the various occupations. Old men and boys, married women with their shaved eyebrows and their blackened teeth; young and old, from eighty to boyhood, and everybody out in arms was flying a kite. What business had civilization in there? Why should that we call progress break in upon this simple happiness? Simply because the restless spirit born in the west must find more room in the world; and people never can let other people alone.—San Francisco Chronicle.

North Farmington.

Eddie Jakeway, son of Levi Jakeway, living between here and Franklin, died on Tuesday, of last week. Having been an invalid for a number of years and his age being about eighteen he knew but little of the outside world, except that which he read from newspapers. He was a mode so far as morals were concerned, and was loved by all who knew him; had he lived and been able to succumb his ailments he would undoubtedly have made a mark in the world. Funeral was held from the old Walcott district school house, on Thursday afternoon, and the remains placed in the vault in the North Farmington cemetery.

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Should be used by the young woman, she who suffers from any of the peculiarities of her sex, and all changes of life is a powerful tonic; benefits all who use it. Write the Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by all druggists.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of principal and interest. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised drug lists a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery or Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lung or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Chaffee & Hunter's drug store.

Subscribers!

Please bear in mind that we discontinue the MAIL in every case, when the time is up or which you have paid, unless we have your permission to continue it. When you subscribe for one year it is impossible for us to tell whether you will want it longer, unless you say so. We send the paper to no one on the sabbath without it is ordered, and we send it to no one after their time is out, unless it is ordered. It is necessary for us to have some rule and adhere to it and we have adopted the above. We trust that when you are notified your time is out, you will give us permission to continue it. THE PUBLISHER.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and Electric Bitters, and have never had a single complaint that we have not cured. We do not sit here to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits, Chaffee & Hunter, druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, feverish, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures pleurisy no matter how long it has been on. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chaffee & Hunter, druggists.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price \$3 a year. Four months' trial, \$1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 231 Broadway, N. Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences of public buildings. Numerous engravings, and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price \$2.50 a year, 25 cents a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS

may be secured by applying to MUNN & CO., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 1000 applications for American and foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & CO., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook. COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1889.

Complete list of Vegetables, Flowers, Fruits and Small Fruits, with description and price. NEW SHAPK, NEW TYPE, COMPLETELY REVISED AND IMPROVED. Contains more varieties than any other catalogue printed. Three Elegant Colored Plates, 10x10 inches, and a frontispiece.

THE PIONEER SEED CATALOGUE OF AMERICA.

Every person who owns a foot of land or cultivates a plant should have a copy. Price of VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, Containing a certificate good for 45 cents worth of seeds, only 15 cents. JAMES VICK SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.

Notices.

All parties selling or using road carts containing my improvements are hereby warned that if such carts do not bear my name as manufacturer I shall hold them to account for damages for infringement. It is a lie to buy the Bann cart only of the unduly engaged or his authorized agents. It is fully patented. E. W. BEAM. I have twenty-five more carts in process of construction. 75*

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

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

The Board of Registration, of the Village of Plymouth, will meet at the store of CHAFFEE & HUNTER, on SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1889, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a declaration by the registered voters of said village and adding thereto the names of all unregistered voters of said village. GEORGE HUNTER, Village Clerk. Dated at Plymouth, Mich., March 20, 1889.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Village Charter Election of the Village of Plymouth, Michigan, for the purpose of electing one Precinct Clerk; one Clerk of the Board of Assessors; one Street Commissioner; one Trustee, full term; and one Constable, will be held in the CONCIL ROOMS, of said village, on MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1889. Polls will be opened at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M., local time. Signed, GEORGE HUNTER, Clerk. Dated at Plymouth, Mich., Mar 20, 1889.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL

of the Village of Plymouth, Michigan, that said Village of Plymouth borrow the sum of two hundred dollars and add the same to the old debt fund of said village and use the same for the purpose of erecting a school building within the corporate limits of said village and for a village hall, to be taken out of the books of said village to a vote of the electors of said Village of Plymouth, on the 8th day of April, 1889, and that this resolution be published in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper published in said Village of Plymouth at least two weeks before the election at which said vote is to be taken and a copy of this resolution be posted in each of the public places in said village two weeks before said election. Such vote shall be held and the result to be counted in the words "for the bond" and "against the bond" respectively. GEORGE HUNTER, Clerk. Dated at Plymouth, Mich., Mar 20, 1889.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

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 fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of THOMAS DRATON GORFON deceased.

An instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased having been delivered into this court for probate.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the sixteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for proving said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne. EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. HOMER A. PLINT, Register. (A true copy.) 30 38

OUR CHEAP COLUMN. TRY IT!

Advertisements will be inserted in this column at the following low rates: Not exceeding five lines, one day, 10 cents; two lines, 18 cents; three lines, 25 cents; four lines, 30 cents. Five lines, one day, 15 cents; two lines, 25 cents; three lines, 30 cents; four lines, 35 cents.

LEGAL BANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE

at a low price. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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

SEVERAL LACERS OF GOOD PROPERTY IN Wayne for sale or exchange.

New Harness shop!

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

S. COLLINGE

Has just opened a new harness store in the Lumber 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

THE LIGHTNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE & ORANGE MASS. CHICAGO - 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX. - ATLANTA, GA. - ST. LOUIS, MO. - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Reliable agents wanted 26 State street Chicago, Ill.

Plymouth Mail.

J. H. Stevens, Publisher.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

A writer in the Philadelphia Times. Interviewing Mr. Wanamaker in the latter's office at Washington, records this incident: During the lull a clerk entered the room with a pay-roll, on which was written at the top, "John Wanamaker, \$547.78." The clerk requested Mr. Wanamaker to sign the pay-roll and then handed him a long envelope full of crisp \$100, \$50, and \$20 bills. The money had just come from the treasury and had never been used. "I have to sign the pay-roll just the same as the watchman of the building," said Mr. Wanamaker. "This is my salary since I came here on the 6th of March." Looking in the envelope at the bright new bills he said: "I don't know what to do with this money. This is the first money for salary I have received since 1850. My! that's thirty years ago! It seems quite odd to sign a pay-roll and to be handed my pay." Then he took the envelope and held it in his hands for several minutes without speaking, perhaps thinking of the time when he was bookkeeper—then put it in his pocket.

Preparation for the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inaugural in New York City on April 30 are being made on a scale of unusual grandeur. The programme mapped out by the committee of arrangements includes the reception of President Harrison, his cabinet, the supreme court of the United States and other officials and officers of distinction on the morning of the 29th of April. On April 30 the great exercise of the occasion will take place. It is proposed to hold brief religious services in the various churches of the city, after which the formal literary exercises will follow on the steps of the sub-treasury building. At noon the grand military parade will pass in review, and in the evening a ball at the Metropolitan opera house will end the festivities. Unquestionably the celebration of Washington's inauguration, the last in the series of our centennials, will be remembered and honored not only in New York, but all over the country in a manner befitting its historical importance.

Mr. Herman Hollerith of Washington has invented an electric counter to facilitate the work of the census bureau in tabulating the returns for the next census. Its adoption will save nine-tenths of the mechanical labor heretofore involved, and will do it more correctly. One part of the machine consists of counters running to 10,000 and run by electric magnets. It is noticeable that the Rhinos vote recorder now before the Michigan and Wisconsin legislatures also has these counters, though they are not run by anything but the pressure of the elector on the key containing the name of the candidate of his choice. Machinery for counting far exceeds in accuracy human hands and brains.

It is significant of the man that among the portraits on the walls in John Bright's study is one of Gladstone, one of Lincoln, and one of Washington. He did much of his work with the reminders of congenial spirits around him. He recently gave evidence that the political separation between himself and Mr. Gladstone had not changed his confidence in the fundamental worth of the latter's character, though he had previously given way to impatient utterances concerning his home-rule attitude.

General Slocum, who marched to the sea with Sherman, speaking of death says: "I am a coward in the face of pain and I can not bear to hink of the physical sensations that may attend my death—the choking in the throat, the paralysis here, the torture there; but that aside I think of death as though it were sleep and rest and I have no feeling whatever or dread of the hereafter."

General Sherman's only son, Thomas Edwin Sherman, will be ordained a Jesuit in July. He was educated at Georgetown College, launched out into the fashionable life of a young man of his station, and suddenly retired from the world to pursue a life of devotion which will find its first fruition next summer.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A SAGINAW MAN SHOTS AN OFFENSIVE BARN-LODGER.

Important Meeting of the State Agricultural Board.—Committees Named.

A DRUNKEN ROW ENDS IN THE SACRIFICE OF ANOTHER HUMAN LIFE.

Various Important Matters Under Consideration by the Legislature.

AROUND THE STATE.

General Legislative Notes.

The house judiciary committee met the other evening and considered the new liquor tax bill introduced by Mr. Damon, and modified so as to conform to the provisions of a similar bill introduced in the senate. The tax for manufacturing spirituous liquors, or selling them at wholesale, is \$1,000 a year, \$200 a year, upon the business of brewing or selling at wholesale, only the malt liquors manufactured, \$500 a year for selling liquors at wholesale, but not at retail; \$500 a year for selling malt liquor at wholesale and not at retail, but wholesale liquor dealers paying the \$200 tax may sell beer, etc., without further payment. It is unlawful for a wholesale liquor dealer to furnish liquors or beers to a retail dealer unless the retailer has paid the tax, and all contracts for such sales are declared to be void and there is to be no recovery for the value of the liquor sold under such circumstances. There is no tax on the sale of wine or cider made from fruit grown in Michigan, except where the wine or cider is sold by the drink as a beverage. The classification of the present law is followed which makes a wholesale dealer of one who sells in quantities exceeding three gallons or more than one dozen quart bottles, at one time; retail dealers are those who sell less than the quantities named above. Druggists are allowed to sell any kind of liquor, spirituous, or fermented, without payment of any tax whatever. But there are certain restrictions upon them. They cannot sell it by the drink to be drunk on the premises, or mixed with soda water or any other beverage. They can sell it in any quantity for medicinal, chemical, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, by procuring from the county treasurer, free of record book. In this record book, which has blank applications all printed and ready for everything except the name of the purchaser and the kind and quantity of liquor bought, must be entered all individual applications for beer or liquors. These record books are always to be open to the public for inspection, and on the first of August, November, February and May or within five days of those dates, the druggist must return the books to the city, village or township clerk, with an affidavit that it contains a true statement of all his sales of liquor for the period named. A penalty of \$50 to \$200 with imprisonment for thirty to ninety days is intended to make the druggists conform to the law and the truth. He must also give a bond that he will conform to the law in the sum of \$2,000, with sureties resident in the county and freeholders. The retail liquor dealer must give bonds of \$3,000 to \$6,000, with a surety in his own city, town or village, but not outside of it—the surety to be a freeholder and not a person engaged in the liquor business. The druggist, while he has the advantage in the matter of bonds, is made equally with the saloonkeeper responsible for the unlawful work of his clerks in respect to the sale of liquor, and must not sell to minors without the written order of parents or guardians. The penalties are fines of \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment from ninety days to one year. The retail liquor seller's tax of \$200 is to be paid on or before the 1st of May each year. Those who begin business after May 1 pay pro rata, except that no amount less than half a year's tax will pay for any time, however short. The style of receipt is like that required under the present law; as is the amount of fees—1 per cent allowed the county treasurer—and so are the regulations about keeping a list on file of those who have paid the tax and of publishing it once a year; also the duties of police officers, prosecuting attorneys and other officials, except that if certain of them do not do their duty as required by this bill the Governor is given power to summarily remove them and appoint others in their places. One-half of the money received is to go to the municipality, the other half to the county general fund, except in the upper peninsula, where it must all go to the municipality. The requirements about selling to minors and giving recourse to the wife where liquor is sold contrary to orders to the husband or child, are about the same as in the present law. The list of public officers who may forbid the sale of liquors to drunkards, etc., is somewhat enlarged. The same regulations about Sunday election days and holidays are continued. The hours for closing are fixed arbitrarily at 9 o'clock p.m. and of opening at 7 a.m. The restrictions on card playing, dice, billiards, or any game of chance will strike terror to hotelkeepers, etc. It is made unlawful to sell or keep for sale liquors in any room adjoining or connected by hallway, stairway or any intermediate room, where billiards, pool or card tables are kept or where games are allowed to be played. There is an extraordinary degree of punishment in store for members of incorporated or unincorporated social clubs or societies, which keep, sell, distribute or give away beer or liquor to its members. Every individual is made liable for the payment of the retail liquor tax. The place in which the liquors and beers are kept or distributed by these clubs or societies is to be kept closed during the days and at the times when saloons are required to be kept closed. The intent of the section is to make individual members of such clubs liable to the penalties put up for the regulation of saloons. Possibly under the terms of the bill a club may pay the tax. The section is not clearly drawn, but the manifest design of the introducer of the bill is to prevent the use of liquors in social clubs.

The house judiciary committee has reported favorably the bill of Mr. Abbott to institute the death penalty for the crime of murder in the first degree, and criminal assault upon girls under 16 years of age. By the terms of the bill the character of the penalty rests first with the jury, who are required to recommend in writing that the sentence be death by hanging. The judge, however, retains full discretion and may sentence as he chooses, either following the recommendation of the jury or not.

The Detroit boulevard bills have passed the house.

The following measures have been approved by the Governor: To specify certain duties of health officers and provide a compensation therefor where the health officer is not otherwise instructed by the local board of health; relative to the preservation of public health; to quiet title in the county of Charlevoix; to authorize the formation of corporations, for the purpose of purchasing grounds to be occupied for summer homes for scientific, religious or benevolent societies; relative to commissioners of highways in Republic township, Marquette county; fixing the time when liens created by levy of execution shall expire; relative to the time when the term of county officers shall commence; to amend an act to require security to be given on staying proceedings upon verdicts and judgments in circuit courts in this state; relative to the spring shooting of ducks; to authorize the county of Charlevoix to build a bridge across Bear Lake, said county; to authorize the township of Siskie, Alpena county, to borrow money to pay outstanding township orders and issue bonds therefor; relative to the tolls for grinding grain; to incorporate the village of Merrill, Saginaw county; concurrent resolution adopted by both houses for the construction of a winter bridge across Detroit river; amending the law relative to standard form of fire insurance companies; such amendment is to have mutual fire insurance companies exempted from this law; authorizing the auditor-general to copy and record all papers belonging to Isle Royal county.

Farmers and butchers of the state have agents at the capital vigorously opposing Chicago dressed beef.

The bill to increase the Governor's salary to \$4,000 per year takes immediate effect. This will give Gov. Luce salary at the rate of \$4,000 per year from April 1.

Supreme Court Justice Campbell of Detroit makes the following statement and request: Not far from the time when the state of Michigan was organized a portrait of William A. Fletcher, who was first chief justice of the state supreme court, was painted by Prof. Alvah Bradish and owned by a resident of Detroit. By some casualty or oversight it has for many years been out of general knowledge. It is desired by many persons to procure a complete set of portraits of former judges to be preserved in the capitol at Lansing, and that is the only known portrait of Chief Justice Fletcher from which any reliable likeness can be procured. If any one who knows where this portrait is to be found a communication of the fact to Charles C. Hopkins, clerk of the supreme court at Lansing, will be gratefully received.

The following measures have been approved by the Governor: To specify certain duties of health officers and provide a compensation therefor where the health officer is not otherwise instructed by the local board of health; relative to the preservation of public health; to quiet title in the county of Charlevoix; to authorize the formation of corporations, for the purpose of purchasing grounds to be occupied for summer homes for scientific, religious or benevolent societies; relative to commissioners of highways in Republic township, Marquette county; fixing the time when liens created by levy of execution shall expire; relative to the time when the term of county officers shall commence; to amend an act to require security to be given on staying proceedings upon verdicts and judgments in circuit courts in this state; relative to the spring shooting of ducks; to authorize the county of Charlevoix to build a bridge across Bear Lake, said county; to authorize the township of Siskie, Alpena county, to borrow money to pay outstanding township orders and issue bonds therefor; relative to the tolls for grinding grain; to incorporate the village of Merrill, Saginaw county; concurrent resolution adopted by both houses for the construction of a winter bridge across Detroit river; amending the law relative to standard form of fire insurance companies; such amendment is to have mutual fire insurance companies exempted from this law; authorizing the auditor-general to copy and record all papers belonging to Isle Royal county.

The bill prohibiting junk dealers from buying from persons under 18 years old, without the written consent of parents or guardians, has passed the house.

Senator Blackwell of Gladstone is seriously ill, and he has been granted indefinite leave of absence by the senate.

The bill authorizing boards of health to draw on the county treasury to prevent the spread of small pox has been killed by the senate in committee of the whole.

A bill has passed the house fixing the salary of Wayne county coroners at \$1,200 per year.

The bill appropriating \$6,000 for Michigan's share in the Washington centennial celebration passed the house and will be pushed through the senate at once, so that four or six state troops companies may be selected to accompany the governor to New York.

The liquor tax bill has been re-committed to a joint committee.

The Rents Dickerson contested election case resulted in a victory for Rents.

The Detroit board of trade has sent a strong remonstrance to the legislature against the grain inspection bill.

The new general game law, introduced by Representative Preston, has passed the house committee of the whole. Its provisions regarding the length of the shooting season differ very little from the present law, the main purpose being to secure a compact title and divide the old law into shorter sections in order that amendments hereafter may not prove complicated affairs. A strenuous effort was made to strike out the section forbidding the use of dogs in hunting deer, but it failed to carry. The time for shooting woodcock and partridge or ruffed grouse is from September 1 to December 1, and the shooting of wild geese, wild ducks or other wild water fowl or snipe from September 1 to January 1, with the exception of the varieties of migratory duck which the law recently enacted allows to be hunted until May 1. The deer-shooting season was fixed at November 1 to December 1 in the lower peninsula and October 15 to December 1 in the upper peninsula.

Arbor Day Proclamation. Gov. Luce has issued the following Arbor Day proclamation: "That he who plants a tree loves others besides himself."

The voices of spring again remind us of life and lives to come, and of duties to others, that only the recurring seasons can ripen for enjoyment with a happy custom. I dignify as Arbor Day for all that portion of the state lying south of the north line of Mason, Lake, Ocella, Chere, Gladwin and Arenac counties, Saturday, April 20, and for all that portion of the state lying north of such line, Saturday, May 4. The ax and saw are fast disrobing our fertile state of her native green, and only those who are willing to plant and wait for their reward, can give back to her and her rich soil the blessings she would preserve to our children. The blazed and crooked path through the dark forest, a few years since, has changed to the now dusty and shadeless highway. Looking to the beauty, comfort and good of Michigan in days to come, wisely do our laws invite the adornment of highways, by providing that: "Shade trees shall be planted along both sides of the public highway, at the uniform distance, as near as may be, of sixty feet apart, and not less than twenty feet nor more than twenty-five feet from the center of the highway." And that: "Any person planting shade trees along the highways, adjacent to property owned or occupied by such person, shall be entitled to be credited twenty-five cents upon his highway tax for every tree so planted, but not to exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of such person's highway tax in any one year."

On the Arbor day appointed let the tree planting be in such appropriate spot or place as the judgment may select, but more especially would I urge that this year our roadsides and thoroughfares be remembered. To the loyalty of a state that has ever been true.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

Closing Scenes in the Upper House of the National Legislature.

National Capital Notes.

In the senate on the 2d inst. the Vice-President presented Mr. Stewart's resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the senate at the death of Mr. John Bright. Mr. Sherman suggested that the resolution had better be referred to the committee on foreign relations, as its adoption might establish a precedent that would return to plague the senate. Mr. Hawley said no such occasion was likely to arise again. John Bright had proved a friend in time of need to the United States. Mr. Hoar thought that in this case the senate was safe, as it was not likely that a state of things would again arise that would establish between the United States and a citizen of a foreign country the peculiar relations of respect on one side and of the tender, grateful affection on the other that existed in this country toward the great English statesman who had just gone to his tomb. Mr. Stewart eulogized the character of Mr. Bright as a leader among men. After further discussion the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The vice president says: "As the present occupant of the chair is about to vacate the chair for the remainder of the session, he desires to avail himself of this opportunity to express his grateful appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which he has received from every member of this body. He desires also to express the hope that he shall find at the next session of the senate, every senator in his seat in good health, and that he shall then have an opportunity to resume and continue the agreeable relations already established." Mr. Edmunds then offered a resolution that in the absence of the vice-president, Mr. Ingalls be chosen president of the senate pro tempore. The resolution was put by the secretary and agreed to without division and then Mr. Ingalls, escorted by Mr. Edmunds, had the oath of office administered to him by the secretary and took the chair, expressing, at the same time, his grateful acknowledgments to the senate for the renewed expression of confidence.

If the course of the executive session efforts were made to remove the inunction of secrecy from the votes on the motions to confirm the nominations of Whitelaw Reid to be minister to France and Murat Halstead to be minister to Germany, but they were unsuccessful.

The further consideration of the extradition treaty was postponed until the next session of congress, and the senate adjourned sine die.

President Harrison gave a reception the other night in honor of Prince and Princess Takahito of Japan.

Commissioner Tanner of the pension bureau, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, has issued the following ruling: Pursuant to the act of congress approved March 1, 1880, whenever a pension certificate of any character, original, increase, restoration, arrears or otherwise, shall have been issued by this bureau, and the beneficiary mentioned therein is found to have died before payment, the amount due on said certificate, to the date of said pensioner's death, will be paid to the widow of such pensioner. If there be no widow then said amount will be paid to the minor children or child of said deceased pensioner. If there be neither widow or minor children, then the amount due said deceased pensioner will, in the discretion of the secretary of the interior, be paid to the executor or administrator of his estate. Minor children, as contemplated by this act, are minors recognized as such by the law of the locality in which the pensioner lived.

The public debt statement issued April 1st shows: Interest-bearing debt, \$24,976,453.17; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$2,077,255.35; debt bearing no interest, \$748,195,480.47; total debt, \$1,675,249,189.99; less available cash items, \$1,468,630,058.88; less cash in treasury April 1, \$1,114,083,692.57; decrease during March, \$13,605,655.55; decrease since June 30, \$50,900,094.07; available for reduction of debt, \$404,577,100.10; total cash in treasury, \$617,591,050.60; net cash balance, \$54,006,396.31.

The change in the office of treasurer and assistant treasurer at New York will necessitate a count of all the moneys and securities in both offices. This is a work of great magnitude and will take at least five weeks to accomplish. The bonds of Treasurer Herat and Assistant Treasurer McCue will hold until the count is completed and their accounts are settled.

A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that there was a net increase of \$2,257,780 in circulation during the month of March, and a net decrease of \$368,059 in money and bullion in the treasury during the same period. The increase in circulation was mainly in silver certificates and United States notes. The total circulation April 1 is stated at \$1,406,411,670 and the total money and bullion in the treasury on the same date at \$357,815,286.

The German minister in Washington has been ordered by Bismarck to cable at the earliest moment the names of the vessels ordered by the secretary of the navy to proceed to Samoa and take the place of those wrecked by the hurricane there of March 15, also the number of men and officers carried by each ship, its tonnage and horsepower, the number, size and kind of guns, whether the vessels are equipped with torpedoes, and whether the sending of reinforcements to Samoa will weaken the American navy in any other part of the world to any considerable extent. The minister was also instructed to find out and report to the German foreign office without loss of time the condition of the new vessels in process of construction.

The state department has been informed of the wreck of the American ship Red Cross of Richmond, Me., on the Tonga Islands. Nineteen of her men are destitute at Auckland.

Of the 350 nominations sent to the senate during the special session by President Harrison, two were rejected and eight remain unacted upon.

The force in the government printing office has been greatly reduced.

The postmaster general has been informed that the government of Trinidad, one of the West India islands, has established a subsidized semi-monthly line of steamers to ply between New York and ports of Spain for the convenience of the fruit trade and direct mail service.

A. M. Sprague, an old resident of Michigan who was discharged from the district commissioner's office some months ago, has been endorsed by the Michigan senators for restoration to his old place.

It is rumored that the important office of comptroller of the currency will be given to Edward S. Lacey of Charlotte.

nelius Van-Cutt postmaster at New York.

Joel B. Erhardt has been appointed collector of customs at New York.

The major general commanding the army will recommend that Maj. George A. Arms, retired, be tried by court-martial for his conduct on inauguration day and his assault upon Gov. Beaver.

W. H. McGinnis of Ohio, has been appointed superintendent of railway mail service and assigned to duty in the office of the second assistant postmaster-general.

President Harrison will take a few days' rest and recreation outside of Washington as soon as he can get away from work. Physicians have advised this.

Base Ball League. The Michigan base ball league was formally organized in Grand Rapids on the 3d inst. President Ford presided, and during the session notification was received that the league had been received into the national agreement. The constitution was amended making the initiation fee \$40 cash, fixing the guarantee fund at \$300 and making Secretary Curtis governor of the umpires. The season will open May 13 and 100 games will be played in series of two and three, making 20 games at each town for each club. The visiting club will receive \$10.00 each game or 25 per cent of the receipts, except Grand Rapids, which will get and give 45 per cent. No exhibition games will be played with Michigan clubs outside the league. The schedule committee will meet at Kalamazoo April 13 and will report their deliberations to the directors at another meeting at Jackson April 20. Jackson, Saginaw and Grand Rapids will play Sunday games.

The Mexican Congress. The Mexican congress opened on the 2d inst. The President, in his message, said that Mexico's relations with the United States were pleasant. He expressed gratification that the United States government had fully comprehended the fraudulent nature of the Abraj Well claims. He said a postal convention would soon be sent to the senate. The board of health has decided to admit American land, subject to inspection.

Stanley Matthews' Will. The will of the late Justice Stanley Matthews has been filed for probate. It is dated June 13, 1846—the date of his marriage—which fact he mentions. He states that his wife is fully entitled, as against him and his representatives, to all the property which was her's before marriage. All the property is left to his wife and children, there being no public bequests.

A Milk Trust. The Milk Producers' union, comprising 411 farmers in seven western counties of Pennsylvania has been formed. All the milk from these producers will be handled by one man, instead of through the milk dealers. The trust includes all the milk produced in western Pennsylvania. It is proposed to charge 15 cents per gallon during the summer and 15 cents in the winter.

THE MARKETS.

New York Produce Market. Flour quiet and heavy; Minnesota extra, \$2.00 @ 2.05; superfine, \$2.25 @ 2.30; fine, \$1.90 @ 2.15; Wheat—Irregular and easier: No. 1 red winter, 95c; No. 2 do, 87c; No. 2 red winter, May, 87c; June, 87c; July, 88c; Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 45c; April, 45c; May, 44c; June, 44c; July, 43c; Oats—Steady; No. 1 white state, 30c; No. 2 do, 28c; No. 2 mixed, April, 30c; May, 30c; June, 30c; Pork—Dull; new mess, \$13.50 @ 13.75; Lard—Easier; \$7.25; April, \$7.25; May, \$7.25; Butter—Steady; western creamery, fancy, 25c; Cheese—Weak and unsettled; Ohio flat, 90c @ 1.00; Eggs—Steady; western, 10c @ 11c.

Chicago Produce Market. Wheat—April, 85c @ 86c; May, 86c @ 87c; June, 87c @ 88c; Corn—April, 34c @ 35c; May, 35c @ 36c; June, 35c @ 36c; Oats—April, 25c @ 26c; May, 25c @ 26c; June, 25c @ 26c; Pork—April, \$11.90; May, \$12.10; Lard—April, \$6.85; May, \$6.90; June, \$6.90 @ 6.95; July, \$6.97; Short ribs—April, \$3; May, \$3.05; June, \$3.10; July, \$3.20.

Detroit Produce Markets. Wheat—Business dull. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 red, 91c; May, 90c; asked; July, 89c; asked; Corn—No. 2, 35c; asked; Oats—No. 2 mixed, 25c @ 26c; asked. Apples—\$1.25 @ 1.50; fancy per single bbl. \$1.75 @ 2.00. Beans—City handpicked, \$1.50 @ 1.55 per bu in car lots; \$1.50 @ 1.60 in job lots; unpicked, \$1.00 @ 1.20. Trade very quiet. Butter—Best selections of fresh butter, 18c @ 20c; strictly fancy, 21c @ 22c; choice fresh creamery, 24c @ 25c; oleomargarine, 13c @ 15c. Dressed meats—Beef, 4c @ 7c per lb; veal, 6c @ 8c; mutton, 5c @ 6c. Dried Apples—@ 43c per lb; evaporated do, 5c @ 6c. Apricots, 10c. Eggs—10c @ 10 1/2c cents per dozen, but firmer and some are holding prices at 10c @ 11c. Fish—Fresh pickerel, 8c per lb; white fish, trout, bullheads, 6c; No. 2 pickerel, 5c; grass pike, 4c; herring, 3c; perch, 2c.

Flour—Michigan patent, \$5.75 per bbl; roller process, \$5.25 @ 5.50; Minnesota patent, \$7.00 @ 7.25; Minnesota bakers, \$5.65 @ 5.75; fine flour, \$3.50 @ 3.75; buckwheat flour, Michigan patent, \$2.25 @ 2.50; eastern do, \$2.75. Maple sugar—Receipts free, demand light; pure Ohio, best grade, 11c @ 12c per lb; do Michigan, 10c @ 11c; maple syrup, \$1.10 @ 1.25 per gallon can. Onions—20c per bu; onion sets, \$3.50 @ 3.75; onion tops, \$2. Provisions—Mess pork, \$11.75 @ 12 per bbl; family, \$13.25 @ 13.50; short clear \$14.25 @ 14.50; lard in tierces, refined, 7c @ 7 1/2c per lb; kettle \$8 @ 8 1/2c; small packages, usual difference; hams 10c @ 11c; shoulders, 7 1/2c @ 7 3/4c; bacon, 10c @ 10 1/2c; dried beef hams, 8 1/2c @ 9c; extra mess beef, \$7.25 @ 7.50 per bbl; plate beef \$4.50 @ 5.00. Potatoes—In car lots, 18c @ 20c; job lots 20c @ 25c. Rutabagas, 15c @ 20c. Poultry—Live, old roosters, 4c; fowls, 8c; chickens, 11c; ducks, 12c; turkeys, 12c; pigeons, 25c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12c; ducks, 14c; turkeys, 14c. Seeds—Clover seed, \$5.00 @ 5.25 per bu; timothy, prime western, \$1.65 @ 1.75; field peas, 75c @ 8c. Above are jobbing prices. Tallow—Best grades, 3c @ 4c. Wool—Fine, 2c; coarse, 2c; medium, 3c.

Wild game Ducks, red heads, 75c per pair; blue bills, 80c. LIVE STOCK. Hogs—Market opened moderately active, but prices 5c @ 10c lower; light grades \$4.75 @ 5.00; rough packing and shipping lots, \$4.80 @ 4.95. Cattle—Prices about steady; beefs, \$3.30 @ 4.50; cows, \$1.60 @ 2.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.30 @ 3.50. Sheep—Steady; natives, \$4.25 @ 5.00; westerns, \$4.50 @ 5.00; lambs, \$4.75 @ 5.00.

President Harrison has appointed Cor-

ABOUT OLD MAIDS.

An Article, Calculated to Make Them Satisfied with Their Lot in Life.

There are few people that have not looked into the dictionary especially who know how the term "spinster" originated. We often find it in Shakespeare and other of the English classics, but it is used to define the spinner. This is its specific meaning. Its general significance is wider. There was an old practice in the years ago, that a woman should never marry until she had spun herself a set of body, table and bed linen. It is not difficult to see, says the Detroit Free Press, how easily the term became applicable to all unmarried women and finally became a law term and fixed. It is not the fashion among lawyers nowadays to specify the maiden by the word "spinster."

Really, there is nothing reproachful in the term old maid, provided, of course, the maiden lady is well on in years. To call any woman old when her face is not puckered up into a lot of wrinkles, when her eyes are bright, her figure erect and her step elastic is an unpardonable sin. But the term fills the bill. Around the word "maiden" cluster most of the fancies and recollections of youth. To apply the term maid to an elderly spinster would be a misapplication, because in the abstract a maiden is to the average mind a combination of beauty, blitheness, buoyancy and youth. Hence, if the term maid is to be used in connection with one well on in years, the adjectival qualifier "old" must be employed to note the distinction in age.

It is unfortunate that there should be so great a horror felt on the part of unmarried women toward the epithet—"old maid." There is this to be said of the old maid: She has an individuality of her own. She has a name which is vital. It is symmetrical. She does not hide her light under the bushel of matrimony. She is not absorbed into another's legal existence. In fact, she has just as much personality as any man. Everything in this world is based upon the law of compensation. And in this fact may be found the compensation for the unmarried woman. If she has property she can do with it as she pleases without consulting a man, who possibly may be stubborn, or selfish, or mean. If she has no property, but has to work for her living, she is not compelled to spend a portion of it on a husband who is too lazy to work; or, if he is able and willing to work, is not able to earn enough to support two in reasonable comfort. These are compensations which are not without great value.

In the mind of every one that has a kindly nature the unmarried woman of mature years is clothed in peculiarly bright attributes. True, there are some mature maidens whose minds are so contorted that to them the world is upside down and every man, woman and child is their particular enemy. But these are exceptions, and it has often been said that the exceptions prove the rule. Not long ago a woman killed herself because, as she confessed in an ante-mortem letter, she had not the courage to be an old maid. This woman was one of the foolish virgins. The old maid becomes in many cases a hallowed character. Her poor and kindly face, unmarked by a single selfish impression, is significant of the struggle that has been carried on within the final triumph of spirit over matter. It takes a great deal of courage to stifle the aspirations of womanhood, to banish the dreams of youth and to settle down to the life of self-abnegation and sacrifice which maidenhood imposes. The maternal longing is strong in the breast of every woman. Nature has implanted it there. She who is without it is not worthy the name of woman. And in extinguishing this longing there is a great burden of sacrifice. But this has its reward, too. There shines out of the eyes of nearly every unmarried woman who has reached "the old maid" period a light which speaks gentleness and perfect serenity within. There are few old maids who, if they originally had lovable characters, are not really beloved by a wide circle of friends. She is more than esteemed. She is loved by every one that knows her. And better than that, every one is ready to and willing to show her those little courtesies and attentions which are so prized by all womankind. There seems to be a desire on the part

of every thoughtful member of society to contribute as much as possible to the comfort and happiness of the old maid.

There was a time when the woman who was forced to live a single life was looked upon with a sort of pity. But that time has passed away. Spinsterhood is not now looked upon as discreditable. How can it be, when there are so many beautiful, charming and lovable women, not to say heiresses, who are inclined in their ranks? Some women remain old maids from choice. Some are old maids because they are true to the idols of other days. Some because they are fearful of the quicksands of matrimony. Others because their ideal has not yet come to them. The reasons in each one of these instances is not only creditable but honorable. Some one has said that every woman, whether she be ugly or beautiful, deformed or symmetrical, has at some time in her life a chance to marry. Society should honor the beautiful and lovable woman who, rather than throw herself away upon any unworthy object, so respects herself and her sex that she prefers the single life. And what praise is enough for that woman's true heart whose life, on her own motion, is bereft of maternal joys and blessings because her affections are true to one that is no more? In whatever light we look at the old maid she appears to good advantage. Society honors its spinsters provided they have the character to win esteem and confidence. The old maid is a distinct institution of society. And it is easy not to imagine how society can fill her place.

Our South American Trade.

The last report to the state department of E. L. Baker, consul at Buenos Ayres, contains some significant figures in regard to the status of our commercial marine. Our commerce with the Argentine Republic is steadily growing, but, notwithstanding, the freighting is done mainly in foreign bottoms. Mr. Baker says that during 1887 only twelve steamers sailed from Buenos Ayres to the United States, and only seven steamers arrived at the great South American port from this country. Despite this fact the trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic for 1887 aggregated \$16,943,361, an increase of \$5,689,671 over the trade of 1886.

Consul Baker makes this further statement in regard to the vessels engaged in the South American trade: "The number of vessels which arrived here from the United States during 1887 was 316, with a total tonnage of 198,671 tons. Of these only 74, with a total tonnage of 42,509 tons, carried the United States flag, while 242 vessels, with 157,162 tons, belonged to other nationalities. In other words, three-fourths of the sailing vessels which brought cargoes from the United States during 1887 were under foreign flags."

As a reason for this unfavorable state of things, the consul avers that American merchants will not charter their home vessels at fair rates when they can secure cheaper and at lump sums the "miserable old hulks of Norway and Italy" which are given seaworthy rating by thrifty but unpatriotic insurance authorities. He would, therefore, have the underwriters discriminate against unworthy vessels in order to give American vessels a chance.

Consul Baker's advice in this regard, is misdirected. While laxness in regard to the inspection of foreign vessels engaged in the South American trade may militate somewhat against the prosperity of American shipping, if the commerce between the Argentine Republic and the United States was now of sufficient magnitude to warrant the establishment of a steamship line between New York and Buenos Ayres, such an enterprise would have existence. So slight an obstacle as unfairness by insurance inspectors would not give the "old hulks of Norway and Italy" precedence among shippers over the American merchant ships, which Mr. Baker himself says in his report are far superior in every way to the foreign ships.

The trade of the United States with South America is destined to become very large, and it should naturally be carried on in American ships. But there is evidently not enough of it just now for the existence of a regular line of steam freighters, else the slow hulks now engaged in commerce between Buenos Ayres and New York would soon be forced off.

If the United States government would subsidize to a reasonable extent a mail steamship line between New York and Buenos Ayres, American ships would have opportunity to grow in number with the increase in the volume of the trade, and eventually a more pleasing showing could be made as to South American commerce than that which appears in Consul Baker's Report.

The Value of Hot Water.

"The soothing effects of hot water are not fully appreciated," said a physician the other day. "I recommend it to my patients who suffer from insomnia, produced by nervous irritation of the stomach, and also for certain forms of indigestion. Many of them object to it at first, and soon come to like it and are generally much benefited by it. A glass of hot water now and then will work no appreciable good, of course, but a steady habit of hot water drinking once formed, and sustained regularly for a few months, works wonders with certain constitutions. I generally recommend its use just before going to bed. It is a great soothing."

It is figured out that the railroads of the world are worth nearly \$300,000,000,000, or nearly one-tenth of the wealth of the civilized nations, or more than a quarter of their invested capital, and that all the ready money in the world would only buy about one-third of them.

A CORRUPT fountain corrupts the stream. Use Warner's Log Cabin ROSE CREAM, for Catarrh. It has no equal. Sold by druggists.

The sister of the murderer Giteau has written a "novel" entitled "The Stalwarts, or, Who Were to Blame?" She endeavors to show that her brother was insane.

We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday: Jones—Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting? Smith—How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J.—Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now. S.—What did you do for it? J.—I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you. S.—I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it. J.—Do so. You will find it at all the drug stores in town.

A popular electrician is said to have nearly perfected an electric stove which will do the work for a moderate sized family at the cost of two cents an hour.

Edwin Forrest's Secret.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which every body ought to learn and profit by. He said: "I owe all my success to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done thoroughly. I never neglect trifles." That's the point—don't neglect trifles. Don't neglect that hacking cough, those night sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other symptoms, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all scrofulous diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

Four young men in Washington were recently fined \$5 each for expressing a desire to be shown a white horse. The complainant was a red-headed girl.

Your Friend Committed Suicide.

You never suspected it, none of his friends dreamed of it, he did not know it himself, but it is exactly what he did, nevertheless. Do you remember his sallow complexion? Do you recollect how he used to complain of headaches and constipation? "I'm getting quite bilious," he said to you one day, "but I guess it'll pass off. I haven't done anything for it, because I don't believe in 'dosing.'" Soon after that you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and every one was greatly surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would be alive and well to day. Don't follow his example. The "Pellets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always pure.

The oyster beds of Maryland cover 120,000 acres, and the catch is 10,000,000 bushels per year. The Chesapeake has 640,000 acres of oyster lands.

Food for Consumption.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most marvelous food and medicine. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs, and gives flesh and strength quicker than any other remedy known. It is very palatable, having none of the disagreeable taste of the crude oil.

Rev. Job Bloom, a Baptist minister at Oswego Falls, N. Y., has been arrested for horse stealing. He says it is some fellow that looks like him.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

Massachusetts votes on April 23 and Pennsylvania on June 18, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of beer and alcoholic beverages.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 171 Pearl St., N. Y.

A majority of students at Glasgow free church college lately voted for the entire abolition of the confession of faith.

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.

Large deposits of lead and silver ores and coal have recently been discovered in the district of Kouban, Russia, on the Black sea.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness, (caused by Catarrh), that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure! Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Jay Gould's wonderful new yacht was, it is said, most completely and elegantly furnished. Among other useful and indispensable things ordered for it was a box of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the famous old remedy for the cure of coughs and colds. The healing and purifying qualities of Salvation Oiler render it the best article for the speedy and safe cure of ulcerated sores. Price only 25 cents.

Woman suffrage has been defeated in the Maine legislature by a vote of 40 to 40.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Maine packed 50,000 cases of "sardines" last year.

St. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN IT CONQUERS PAIN. Relieves and cures HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, Toothache, Sprains, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, Sciatica, Lumbago, Burns and Scalds. At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

\$5 TO \$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED! CIRCULARS FREE. Holders GIVE AWAY! Introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horse's feet. Send 25 cents in stamps to pay postage and only 50 cents for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for 65 cents. Address, Brewster Mfg Co., Holly, Mich.

DROPSY TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

CURE FITS! I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY OF FALLING SICKNESS, life-long cures. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Reasons others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatment and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

A WET HEN. The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feeling chilled at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like a hen.

ONE OF THE BEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD. THE BEST DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOT GUN. FREE. In order to introduce our goods, we will mail for the notice, and absolutely free to one locality, one of our Grand Double Barreled Shot Guns made. We are able to make this wonderful offer for the reason that our goods are of such merit that, when a person possesses them, in any locality, their sale spreads, and many people purchase; a large and profitable trade always results. We can supply free only one person in each locality. Those who write once, will make one of their reward, while those who delay will lose the chance. Write to us, Grand Telescopes. No space to explain further here. Those who write at once will secure promptly. Every State express-office address. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 399, Portland, Maine.

CUPID'S HARNESS. Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable. An unailing specific for these maladies is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

Pierce's LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

20 PRIZE STALLIONS. Percherons and French Coaches, RESERVED FOR SPRING TRADE, TO BE PLACED. On Sale March 25, 1889. These Stallions were First Winners at the three great Horse Shows of France, 1888. I have found each year that a number of my customers could not conveniently buy until late in the season, and it was to accommodate them that I first made a reserve of Percherons and French Coaches. Old enough for service, which will be placed on sale March 25, it being my determination to so control my importations that I can offer purchasers a first-class Horse any day in the year. A Satisfactory Breeding Guarantee given with Each Animal Sold. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Illinois. Thirty-five Miles West of Chicago on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM. Savage & Farnum Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses. Island Home Stock Farm, Grange Isle, Wayne county, Mich. We offer a very large stock of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable, and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address Savage & Farnum, Detroit, Mich. Percheron, French Coach Horses.

ASTHMA CURED! German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Incurable, chronic, or acute; cures where all others fail. Price 50c, and \$1.00 (Druggists) or by mail. Sample 10c. For stamp, Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure ASTHMA relief for all Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the troubles of the throat.

SINGERS. Free Masonry, Signs, Gipsy, and Morgan's Fate sent on receipt of 10c. Peoples Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

PENSIONS. Write J. L. STARKWEATHER, Revere, Mich. Vet and Rejected Claims a Specialty.

ASTHMA PATENTS. CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent free to any one afflicted. Dr. T. F. B. HOOPER, Rochester, N. Y. W. X. Stevens, Sole Agent, ESTABLISHED IN 1867. WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. N. U., D.—VII—15. When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this Paper.

Strange Luck of Mr. Gasden.

BY WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

Mr. Gasden was a lean, dry, uncommunicative man, yet not unpopular in the little town which he might be said to have created. Shortly after the war he had come there and put up a small hotel at some general springs, to which his own name was soon added. Planters from the Lake prairie belt, merchants from Montgomery and Salina, with their families, got in the habit of spending quiet summers there. A noted doctor came and praised the waters; then the papers began to notice the place.

Gasden Springs grew and Gasden made money almost involuntarily; for, beyond building a sprawling addition on now and then, to make room for guests, he saw and utters indifferent to all considerations of profit and loss. He was respected—the more, perhaps, because he seemed to care so little about it. He was neither mean nor generous, but walked, as it were, carefully between the two extremes. There was a gloom and mystery about the man that was not more unusual to his acquaintances, because he never talked of himself or his past.

After awhile came certain iron and coal discoveries, and people began to find out that Gasden had bought up large quantities of mountain land years before, for little or nothing. Now capitalists came begging for it at any price. Then came miners and stock companies and syndicates, swarming about him; new railroads snorting hither and thither; towns building and bubbles inflating and bursting—all beseeching him to interest himself. He remained indifferent, silent, shrewd; grew slowly richer, and seemingly took life easy within himself.

He was addicted to long walks over the mountains, and one day—being near-sighted—fell into a disused coal shaft, half beneath a tangle of vines. While he lay groaning with one arm broken, he heard voices and called out for rescue. He was answered, and presently a rope with a noose at the end was let down. With much pain he inserted himself therein, and was drawn up the direct shaft. A ragged, elderly tramp was fastening the rope again about his waist. By his side was a little girl.

"Who am I to thank for this deliverance?" he asked.

"I don't know ez hit matters much; we uns a r' tramp; but tramps, anyhow—air we 'Toad'?"

Toad sanctioned this by a nod, but kept her eyes warily on Gasden, who said decisively:

"Well, then, you shall both tramp home with me. We will see what can be done for you."

So Gasden made a sling of his handkerchief, and all three ruddled on. When they came in sight of the great hotel—now filled with three scores or more guests—Gasden said briefly:

"That is my house!"

The man looked awed, but the little girl spoke for the first time.

"It's a big un, s'ore! hain't it, gran' papp'?"

"Yes, honey; mos' too big for w'oun ter to get ter stay at, I'm afeard."

But Gasden took them at once to the kitchen; and called to his head cook.

"Take these two—give them a good bath apiece, and hunt 'em up some clean clothes from somewhere. Then set 'em down to the best there is in the house—the best, d'ye hear?"

The head cook heard, and wondered silently if his master had gone crazy; yet knowing Gasden was not a man to be trifled with, he obeyed instructions. Then Gasden sent for one of his boarders, who happened to be a surgeon, and had his arm set.

The tramp and his grandchild stayed on through the season. Toad—who's real name was Annie—washed dishes a little, and played about a good deal. Old Tim, as the tramp was called, swept the halls and piazzas, chored around some, and dined between whites in the hotel office. Gasden seemed interested in both, much to the surprise of those who had never known him to be interested in much of anything before.

Tim's gentle, passive acceptance of each current phase of existence, as it came to him, impressed Gasden with a sense of worldly helplessness, that seemed somehow akin to his own sad indifference to things. In the fall he remarked to the old man, one day:

"We mus' send Toad to school, and also call her by her true name after this. She'll soon be a young woman."

"I reckon one Annie'll do for her, 'bout ez well ez eruther, 'nd ez fe skul'n'—whar's the use now?"

Tim had pessimistic views, and did see the wisdom of acquiring a mental tone superior to one's accident station in life.

"Well, Tim," returned Gasden, "you and I won't change much. We each seem to be one chip too many. It might have been better if God—illegibly had not bowed us from Nature's rock to litter the hopes of others. But Annie, now—she's pretty. Give her a chance—she may marry well one of these days. We'll begin now by calling her Annie."

"Wall, jest ez you say, not ez I keer much," Tim said apathetically, "but—as a beginning, they both called the girl Annie thereafter, and 'Toad' was soon relegated to oblivion by all and sundry concerned therein.

So Annie's quit dish-washing and went to school. During vacation a lad of fifteen came home—who, people said, was Mr. Gasden's son, George, though nothing definite was known, except that the boy had always been there until sent off to school. To Annie he was at first supercilious, then tolerant. Later on he subsided into a fervid admirer, to her no small bewilderment. But in those childish days no one noticed this.

People continued to question Gasden's motives in thus befriending homeless stragglers, hailing from no one knows where. To most inquiries he turned a deaf ear, but upon one or two more persistent neighbors he had come down with emphasis.

"Did you ever have your life saved?" he had demanded, almost angrily, and upon receiving a negative answer, had burst forth with, "Then, don't bother; you couldn't see why, I'll tell you."

Meanwhile several years passed on. Tim remained much the same, except that he

grew feebler in health. Annie developed into a sweet-faced young woman, with whom Gasden's son George—now at home studying law—fell gradually in love. Neither Gasden or Tim had noticed the slow growth of mutual feeling, and so George and Annie themselves its progress seemed imperceptible, until he, one afternoon, came upon her seated in the hotel ca-dea beside a clerk from one of the village stores, who was trying to kiss her, seemingly against her will.

A swirl of anger possessed George. He spoke to the youth so rudely that the latter withdrew, after a retort in kind. Then he turned to Annie, who sat piqued and confused, yet inwardly pleased withal at her rescue.

"Do you care for him?" hissed George between his teeth, as he stood over her.

"Well, he is quite nice, an' I not at all rude, like some I know," she answered.

Yet her eyes betrayed her. Had she not really loved this fine young fellow now bonding over her all alone? He was the son of the best friend she and her grandfather had ever known; and he loved her. Oh, yes! her eyes betrayed her. Then, as his gaze seemed to read her thoughts, the swift blushes came.

"This evil is brought on his avowel, and he poured forth his desires the more ardently, because of their long sleep just beneath the film of consciousness. Of course she could only surrender, for with George and her own heart he bargain; the contest was too unequal for suddenly obstinacy to longer hold out. But, while her head sank upon his shoulder, and his kisses fell like rain upon her lips, a halting step drew near. A voice, somewhat tremulous with age, startled them, and looking around they saw Old Tim leaning upon his cane, reproachfully regarding them.

"Wal, wal!" he exclaimed, "this beats me shure. Mr. George, what will your father say? This yer wint do at all. I must speak a word along o' Annie."

"But Annie's fled precipitately, while George himself at first seemed somewhat confused; but he put a bold face on it at once, however.

"I tell you, Tim," he said, "I love her, and I'm going to marry her whether father likes it or not."

"You're pap's rich, my boy," said the old man sadly. "Me 'nd Annie air jore—'nd jore. He picked us up after the mud, like. I once had money, but I lost it all, 'nd I've never been worth a nickel since. Hit wud be a poor way of payin' yore pap back, to let his son saddle himself with a poor girl like mine. My, hit's natally scand'lus, 'nd me 'nd Annie hain't a goin' ter let y' do it."

But George remained unconvinced, and let him plunged in sad perplexity. Late that night he came into his daughter's room with a large satchel in his hand.

"Wal, child," he said, "I'm your gran' papp, 'nd I brot y' h'ur, 'nd I hain't agin' ter let you 'nd George Gasden marry of I kin help it. Put what duds y' natally needs in this yer s'chel, 'nd less you 'nd me pull out from h'ur."

"How can I gran' papp?" she pleaded. "It's so very wrong, after all, for George to love me?"

"Don't ye worry Annie. Hain't you 'nd I pappers, all but fer Mr. Gasden? Never min' what we uns onet war; that don't count now. I cud never face that man agin' of I let y' continue ter make a fool out of his son. So—don't ar'y—but come on!"

"Poor Annie's yielded much against her will—her own sense of Tim's recital lighting half the battle. With tears and sighs, she packed up a change of clothing, and tremblingly followed the old man downstairs. Secretly they crept along the halls and out into the great piazzas, feeling if possible, more forlorn and helpless in leaving their kind, but a lien home, than when they had first entered it.

The night was intensely dark, and Mr. Gasden, feeling the air of his bed-room cool, flung open a window. Drops of rain were beginning to fall; there were low lying fathoms of lightning in the north, and a sense of a suspense in the air. He leaned out over the sill to feel the wet, and listened to his son's foot's ebs overhead.

"George is restless," he thought, "studies too hard I reckon. If he knew all I wonder whether he would be so proud and ambitious!"

Just then, one of the doors below opened and shut. There came a brief interval of silence, then a heavy thud, that was followed by a groan, after which came shrill, faint exclamations of distress.

"Father! father! Oh, dear! What shall I do?"

Gasden closed the window, and hastened down stairs and out into the piazza.

"Bring light!" he shouted to a passing servant; then a girl threw herself frantically upon him.

"It's father—Old Tim—I fear he is badly hurt."

It was Old Tim, sure enough. He had fallen from the high piazza in the darkness, on the edge of his self-urged flight, and now lay helpless and groaning upon the earth, with the rain beating upon him.

The servants came with lanterns, and bore him inside, placed him on a cot, and sent for a doctor. He seemed to be suffering from some internal injury. To his head and Annie were dressed as if for traveling, and the satchel had also been found and brought in. George, aroused by the commotion, had come down and now stood by, while his father surveyed the evident preparations for leaving in wonder.

"What does this all mean?" Mr. Gasden asked of Annie, who, much affected, knelt at the bed side, where Old Tim lay breathing heavily, with his eyes closed. She did not at once reply, but her father opened his eyes and whispered weakly:

"We uns wuz goin' to leave—me 'nd Toad wuz."

"Leave! What for?"

Tim's weakness or pain, seemed to hinder his speech, just then. He pointed at George and sighed.

Gasden remained silent, and it seemed to Tim as though his face slowly grew stern. The old man overcame his sufferings in a determined effort to talk.

"Hit wuz all wrong, I know," he said, "nd when I seed Toad liked him, I tho't she 'nd me had order go. But now, ez we're still h'ur, I'll tell y' all sump'n' erbout myself. You've never sat me, fer I don't reckon y' keer'd nuff erbout hit to want ter know. But I'll speak out, so you kin see ez the gal y'ore boy wants, hain't al'ays be'n 'bout a rag of 'er own to kiver her. Yurs 'nd yurs ago I went to Californy, 'nd lef' a wife 'nd darter in o'le Kaintuck. I stayed on thar a diggin' gold 'nd trad'n' eroun', 'twell I saved up long erbout nine thousand dollars. Wh'n I started back home in my ole 'loze, 'nd I had all my money in nine one thousand dollar bills in my pocket. I tho't, y' see, I'd surprise the folks at home, a lettin' 'em at fust like I hain't 'au bin'. Wal, I got ercross the plains, all right, 'nd woz on the train 'twix St. Louis 'nd Kansas City, when I dozed off fer a leetle while. Min' you! I'd got my pile right thar—safe 'nd sound—ez I tho't."

Old Tim paused for breath and strength. One of the servants gave him some wine. Gasden was standing motionless—his eyes fixed on Tim's face—his own very pale, the while.

"After a spell I waked up," resumed Tim feebly. "nd then—wal, I wuz robbed—robbed—my h'ill pile wuz clean gone. I up 'nd raised a rukus, 'nd tois the kaint-deter, 'nd I thar wuz a great stir up in the kyar, 'nd they all 'greet ter be sarched, fer noboidy had come in er gone out. But hit wuzn't a bit er uset. The money wuz gone, 'nd I com'd sig' a goin' plum crazy over it. I hain't the nerve to go home then, 'nd face my wife and gal, so I went back ter Californy, 'nd thar I knocked eroun' fer a while, 'nd I did n't do no good somehow. Then my wife, she died; 'nd my girl 'nd her man, they died, a le'vin' of this yer pore child; 'nd I went back 'nd tuk 'er away. I'd had sech bad luck, every one thar seemed ter be down on me, 'nd after that, we uns took ter tramp'n' 'twell we met up long o' Mr. Gasden h'ur. Wh't we' a done if we hain't a pulled you out of that shaft, 'nd you tuk it home, I don't know. You've 'ben—seem like—the only real friend we've had—hain't he, Annie?—'nd fer h'ur to be a marryin' of your own only son, in this yer w'y, wuz jest more'n I could stan'."

"Tim," asked Gasden in a whisper, starting from his intensity, "when—did this—robbery you speak of—when did it take place?"

"Wal, lemme see," Tim spoke lethargically, as though half asleep. "Hit mus' hev bin 'erbout—twenty—yes s'r, hit wuz jest tw'nety-three yer ago nex' April—"

Gasden felt sick with such a deep sigh, that Tim seemed surprised. Then he recovered, and hung over the injured man solicitously, until the latter slept, after which he retired to his own room, seemingly very much depressed. After that watchers were stationed at the bedside, and the great house was quiet once more.

The next morning Mr. Gasden did not come down as usual, and a servant, going to his room, found him seated at his desk stone dead, with a bullet hole in one temple and an empty derringer upon the floor. He had shot himself, though no one else heard the report, as his room was distant, and the walls were thick.

Two freshly written papers lay before him, one labeled "My confession," the other, "My will." In the first he stated that he himself had robbed old Tim when asleep in the cars, and had secreted the money in the lining of his valise. He had then come to Alabama and had grown rich with Tim's money as a nucleus. George, he wrote, was not his own son, but a waif whom he had adopted to clear his own conscience. A tormenting conscience—which had never slept—was, in the new light of Tim's story, now too burdensome to be borne. As a kind of reparation, however, he had made a will, which he advised his adopted son to see fully executed.

In the will itself, everything Gasden owned was left to Tim, absolutely and unconditionally. As all his wealth had been derived from the stolen money, he did not think even George entitled to a dollar.

There was a fine state of confusion for a while, after the true state of affairs came out. Old Tim refused to touch the property, while George, though much cast down, was equally firm in determining to abide by the terms of his putative father's will. Annie, at last came to the rescue.

"George," she stammered, "I'll—marry you if—if you'll have me; then we can all enjoy the money."

"I am the same as the son of a thief," he said mournfully.

"Am I not the grandchild of a tramp?" she retorted. "I can be no other of us afford to be so pun-tillious."

Of course it was all settled in the way lovers do it to be settled. Old Tim recovered, and to the day, for aught known to the contrary, the two are quietly enjoying the goods once so wrongfully provided—Yankee Blade.

Flags for the Schools.
Why not have the stars and stripes above every school-house during school hours? Let the glorious flag wave there above the coming Americans, sheltering them beneath its shadow, while they are at their books. When school is out, let the flag be hauled down.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Praying Base-Ball.
She—"I understand you are one of the praying base-ball players, and that you are studying for the ministry. In fact, I am told you have just been ordained."

He—"It is true."

"Are you going to take charge of a parish at once?"

"Well, I don't know. I have received a call to a mission church, at \$400 a year; also an offer from the Boston to sign for \$10,000 a year, and I have been wondering whether I hadn't better devote a few years more to base-ball praying before accepting a regular pulpit."—New York Weekly.

Plymouth Mills,

We have just remodeled our mill, and are now prepared to furnish

FULL ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

—That is—

Superior to Most and Second to None.

Every Pound Warranted.

To be found at the stores of

John L. Gale, Red Front Drug and Grocery Store,
G. A. Starkweather & Co., Dry Goods and Groceries,
A. A. Taffit, Dry Goods and Groceries,
Peter Gayde, Groceries and Crockery,
J. R. Rauh, Postoffice Grocery,
E. J. Bradner, Star Grocery,

C. L. WILCOX.

Plymouth in Brief.

Plymouth is a village of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, twenty-two miles from Detroit—with two railroads, Detroit, Lansing & Northern and Flint & Pere Marquette—beautiful for situation—healthful in location—good schools and churches—land plenty and cheap for residences or for 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.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.
IS A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, AND IRREGULAR MONTHLY SICKNESS.
IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE GREAT DANGER WILL BE AVOIDED.
BOOK "TO WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
SOLD BY BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R. Time Table, Taking Effect Jan. 27, 1899.

STATION		LANSING		DETROIT	
10:10	AM	12:45	PM	12:00	PM
10:25	AM	1:00	PM	1:15	PM
10:40	AM	1:15	PM	1:30	PM
10:55	AM	1:30	PM	1:45	PM
11:10	AM	1:45	PM	2:00	PM
11:25	AM	2:00	PM	2:15	PM
11:40	AM	2:15	PM	2:30	PM
11:55	AM	2:30	PM	2:45	PM
12:10	PM	2:45	PM	3:00	PM
12:25	PM	3:00	PM	3:15	PM
12:40	PM	3:15	PM	3:30	PM
12:55	PM	3:30	PM	3:45	PM
1:10	PM	3:45	PM	4:00	PM
1:25	PM	4:00	PM	4:15	PM
1:40	PM	4:15	PM	4:30	PM
1:55	PM	4:30	PM	4:45	PM
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