

PLYMOUTH MAIL.

PLYMOUTH, - MICHIGAN.
Published Every Friday Evening.
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
In Advance.

J. H. STEERS,
Editor and Proprietor.
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Second Class "all Matter."

WHAT THEY SAY.

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

Buy the best Phoenix mills flour.
—Easter carols at the MAIL office.
Fine stock stationery at Boylan's.
—Get auction bills printed at this office.
Go to Dohms reich Bros. for wall paper.
—Mrs. E. Manning is on the sick list this week.
For best bran and lowest prices go to F. & P. M. elevator.
—The Method at church opens next Sunday for their usual services.
Robertson, the nobby tailor, is rushed with work, at Dohmstreich Bros.
—Henry Robinson will put a new upright to his house this season, 30x16 feet.
—Ben Lee, after having been laid up from the kick of a horse, is on the streets again.
Leave your watch, clock and jewelry repairing with Turk, the jeweler, at the MAIL office.
Starkweather & Co. have an immense new stock of wall paper now open for your inspection.
—We learn from the Oxford Globe that Rev. M. W. Gifford, of Orion, formerly of this place is sick.
—They had a sheep shearing festival at Saline last week Tuesday and took 800 pounds of wool from thirty-nine sheep.
We still continue our cut in prices at the City Laundry, Northville. Leave your work at Orr Passage's barber shop. 82tf.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kinney, of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. Collier, of Plymouth, are guests at Alfred Kinney's.—Milford Times.
—Evening services in all the churches for the summer at the hour of half-past seven. All attendants will please note the change of time.
—The Plymouth Air Rifle Co. has broken ground for the erection of the addition to their factory. The new part will be 26x66 feet, and will add very much to their capacity.
—The person who don't take the home paper "because it don't amount to much" is the first one to read it after it is published. He buys in wait and borrows his neighbor's paper when on his way home, and seldom it ever returns it.
—Those having their onion crop on hand have given up all hope of realizing anything from them and are carrying them away to rot.—Saline Observer. Yes, that is the way here. One farmer has been drawing them to the river and dumping them in.
—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, April 11, by Rev. Geo. H. Wallace, Lewis E. Wallace, of Grand Ledge, Mich., to Leta C. Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Padback, of this village. There were a few guests present, and the presents were useful and very nice.

—Owing to the increase of business, the directors of the Detroit Cyclorama Company have decided to exhibit the great war scene Battle of Atlanta, through the summer months. The reduction in the price of admission to twenty-five cents will insure the management a large patronage from excursionists and others.
—Another of Plymouth's fair daughters has been captured, and taken away to grace another home and another locality. Last Thursday afternoon Miss Lefa, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. M. Padback was married to Mr. Lewis Wallace, of Grand Ledge, Mich., Rev. Geo. H. Wallace, officiating. Mr. Wallace is freight agent at Grand Ledge, and a young man of fine appearance and character. Miss Lefa has left many friends and well-wishers in Plymouth, who follow her with their congratulations and blessings. After an appetizing and substantial dinner, they left on the evening train for their future home.

Tube coors and brushes, Boylan's.
—Mrs. Mary Davis is having her house repainted by Louie Hessinger.
Lowest prices on ground feed ever known at F. & P. M. elevator.
—Easter sermon and services in Presbyterian church, Sabbath morning.
—Henry Robinson is building a veranda on the east side of W. B. Van Vleet's residence.
—A. H. VanVleit and wife of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with his mother and brother.

—The Wayne county Sunday school institute will be held at Northville next Thursday and Friday.
If you intend buying a carpet this spring be sure and find out how well you can do at Starkweather & Co's.
—Mrs. J. W. Taffit will sing in the Methodist Episcopal church, Sunday morning, assisted by Geo. Hall, in an Easter duet.
—Bert Bennett, who has been visiting at Caro for a few days, returned home Tuesday on crutches, being sorely afflicted with rheumatism.
—E. F. Steers wife and child of Wayne, were guests at J. H. Steers' from Friday till Monday; and Mrs. Clarissa Steers until Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Robertson, the merchant tailor, with Dohmstreich Bros., has not had a miss-fit during the four months he has had charge of their merchant tailoring department.
—E. V. Chilson, of the South Lyon Picket, was a candidate for "policeman" on one of the village tickets and although he got thirty-two votes he failed to get elected.
Wall paper, wall paper at A. A. Taffit's.
—L. Fayette Dean, who has manufactured sorghum here for many years, has sold his apparatus to parties who will move it some nine or ten miles from here. Here is an opportunity for some one else to start in the business, as there is usually considerable cane grown about here.
Decorative paints, all shades, Boylan's.
—"Shingle" specials are in vogue at Clinton. We don't just understand how the shingle is worked in these eminent, but in ancient times the shingle, as we remember it, didn't tend to make one feel very sociable. Possibly it is worked in a different manner now and produces a more pleasing effect.

—Farmers! get your grinding done at the Phoenix Mills.
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' cape 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. 81tf
Go to Dohmstreich Bros. for the white loaf flour.
—One of those unreasonable men who take a new paper for a year or two and then send it back marked "refused," or "not wanted," was sued by a publisher a short time ago, and the judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff for full amount with costs. The court decided that notice to discontinue was not sufficient if a subscriber was in arrears. He must pay first.

The cheapest place to buy cow feed is at Phoenix Mills.
—The Globe drill factory has been sold to the W. I. Ely dowell company, of Detroit, who will move here and enlarge their business. They have been in successful operation for a number of years and we believe they will continue a profitable business here and add another factory to our town. Later we will give a description of the goods they manufacture and number of men they employ.—Northville Record.

Coach varnish at Gale's.
Shellac varnish at Gale's.
Ebony stain oil at Gale's.
Furniture varnish at Gale's.
Flat paint brushes at Gale's.
Sash paint brushes at Gale's.
Light hard oil finish at Gale's.
Cocobols stain oil at Gale's.
Walnut hard oil finish at Gale's.
Quick rubbing varnish at Gale's.
Penicular liquid paint at Gale's.
Demar or white varnish at Gale's.
Sash paint in fancy shades at Gale's.
Varnish brushes, all kinds, at Gale's.
Carriage paint in all shades at Gale's.
Offery stain in oil and water at Gale's.
Walnut stain in oil and water at Gale's.
English coach wearing body varnish at Gale's.
Penicular paints, the best in the market at Gale's.
House paint in one-half pint and pint cans at Gale's.

"There is Nothing Like Leather!"

WE USE NO IMITATION! \$1,000 :: REWARD!

Will be paid for any Shoddy or Spurious Leather found in Our Shoes. Pingree & Smith, Detroit, Michigan.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PLYMOUTH



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G. A. Starkweather & Co's.

Are You Going to Paint? REMEMBER!

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

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Green Seal Zinc,
Pure Linseed Oil,
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All First-Class and Fresh this season. Prices as Low as the Lowest. Call and be convinced. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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L. D. SHEARER, President.
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L. U. SHERWOOD, Cashier.
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J. R. Hoyle, E. F. St. John, L. O. Hough,
Wm. Geer, A. D. Lyndon, R. J. Springer,
I. N. Starkweather, O. R. Fawcett, G. H. VanSickle,
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Three per cent. interest paid on demand certificates.

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**Lumber, Lath, :
: Shingles, :
: and Coal.**

A complete assortment of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Hard and Soft Coal.

Prices as Low as the Market will allow.
Yard near F. & P. M. depot, Plymouth

STATE BOUNTIES!

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Epitome of State News.

The question of the adjustment and payment of state bounties to Michigan soldiers and sailors has haunted several sessions of the legislature. This year the matter was brought up by Representative Huss, whose bill provides that every enlisted man serving 90 days or over, and who served in any Michigan regiment, company or battery, or who was credited to this state shall receive a bounty of \$100. In case of his death the bounty is to go to his wife, and in the event of her death or re-marriage, to his children, brother or mother. All bounties heretofore paid are to apply on this bounty, and no soldier who has already received \$100 shall be included. It is stated at the quartermaster general's office that of the 90,000 men sent out by Michigan, 14,350 have received bounties, leaving 75,650 unpaid. At \$100 each the total bounty claim would reach \$7,565,000. Of the 19,000 men paid, however, \$1,111 received but \$20 each, and therefore, \$3,014,000 additional would be required, bringing the total amount up to \$7,577,500. Representative Huss believes that the estimate is altogether too high, as a large proportion of the bounty fund will never be claimed by the veterans or their families. If the bill becomes a law all applications for bounties are to be made to the quartermaster general, who has the sole power to decide upon the validity of the claim. He fills out the necessary certificate and forwards it to the auditor general, who issues his warrant for the amount due. If there is not sufficient money in the state treasury to liquidate all the claims, the warrants are to remain as obligations against the state until they are paid, the claims of the surviving veterans to have the preference in payment.

The house struck out all after the enacting clause in Mr. Jansonski's bill for the establishment of a board of arbitration to settle strikes and disputes between workmen and employers. The terms of the bill authorizes the governor to name the members of the board of arbitration and create the bureau to carry out its doings and record them.

The bill to repeal act 77 of 1887, which authorizes circuit judges in their discretion to sentence prisoners to the Detroit house of correction, was defeated in the senate.

The state military board has decided to hold a brigade encampment August 8 to 13, inclusive, at a place yet to be decided upon. One thousand new uniforms of the regular army pattern have been ordered.

The bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes has been favorably reported by the house committee of the whole.

D. B. Ainger, adjutant general of Michigan, has been appointed an aid on the chief marshal's staff at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington to be held in New York April 30.

The joint committee on fisheries has presented the annual report of the Michigan fish hatcheries and the appropriation asked by the fish commissioner. They refer to their visit to the Paris hatchery about 1500 breeding trout in the ponds, 8,000,000 eggs, of which 100,000 hatched; 4,000,000 Adirondack trout, contributed by the New York commission, and 20,000 German trout, supplied by the United States fish commission. The number of orders received for trout at this hatchery since 1883 is by years as follows: In 1883, 14; in 1884, 3; 1885, 49; 1886, 75; 1887, 121; 1888, 163. In the distribution of trout the commission takes into consideration the nature of the stream where the fry are to be planted. If it is inimical to trout life, bass, wall-eyed pike or other fish that will thrive there are sent. This work is done by Supt. W. D. Marks, whose methods the committee warmly commend. The Grayling pond was frozen over. The committee say that every indication goes to show that in certain streams the propagation of Grayling is profitable. They recommend the purchase of 50 acres additional to the state property now occupied at Paris.

In speaking of the Detroit hatchery the report says:

In Detroit your committee found the building admirably suited to its purpose and well cared for, the work going on satisfactory and the whole institution a credit to the state. The number of fish hatched has been greatly increased. At the date of your committee's visit (early in the year) to the Detroit hatchery there were about sixty-seven million eggs on hand. Last year over fifty million young fish were planted. The board of fish commissioners, knowing the necessity of extending the work, desired to have the means of doing so, and your committee respectfully recommend that the appropriations asked for shall be granted. We have evidence that the increase of whitefish in our lakes within the past few years is owing entirely to the work of the state in this direction. Practical fishermen unanimously say so.

In the cap hatchery at Glenwood, Cass county, the committee found 20,000 carp in the ponds. The committee recommend the annual expenditure of \$675 on this hatchery.

The committee fail to recommend an appropriation for a new hatchery in the upper peninsula, as asked by the commission, but suggest an appropriation of \$500 to locate a site, if it is deemed best to ultimately establish a hatchery there.

The entire appropriation recommended is \$53,782, including \$7,782 50 for the maintenance of the Detroit station, \$4,093 for the one at Paris, \$2,450 for experiments with muskellonge and sturgeon, \$1,442 for permanent improvements at Detroit and \$3,000 for the same at Paris.

The report closes with this statement: Your committee would further suggest that the question of the increase or extinction of fish in the waters of the state is one that affects thousands of our citizens. There are large interests involved in this business. Capital and labor are both interested. The state has done much to encourage both; but where the outlay is comparatively so small your committee hope that the senate will further encourage the beneficent work. On every hand we hear favorable reports of what has been done. From practical fishermen, from sportsmen and from humble laborers and others living near our lakes and streams. We have learned by diligent inquiry and by petitions sent to us that the labors of the commission and the expenditures of the state have not only added to our wealth, but have given a food supply to our people which can scarcely be appreciated except by those who have investigated this matter as your committee have done.

Chairman Baker of the committee of ways and means reported the Michigan mining school appropriation bill at \$102,000 of which \$90,000 goes for equipment and the rest for expenses. The equipment budget is cut \$10,000 from the request of the school faculty.

The house has decided to allow the Kalamazoo asylum \$12,500 for a chapel and music hall, and has also voted an appropriation of \$4,000 for new books for the state library.

Gov. Lucie has signed the bills to enable Orinoko and Herrien Springs to borrow money for public improvements.

State troops will not be sent to the inaugural centennial to be held in New York April 30. The expenses of the governor and commissioners will be paid by the state, however.

A bill has passed the senate which requires dealers who sell milk from which the cream has been removed to have painted on the cans the words "skimmed milk," in letters not less than one inch in length. If they fail to do this they may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

The bill appropriating \$8,350 for state weather service has passed both houses.

Michigan Crop Report.

The April crop report shows the condition of wheat for the state. April, compared with the vitality and growth of average years to be 92 per cent. Wheat attained a small growth in the fall, the winter has been an open one, and the plant had made no spring growth up to the date of making reports; yet the wheat has wintered well and no fears are expressed that the loss from winter killing is greater than in average years.

The condition of clover meadows and pastures are not promising. Those seeded previous to last year are believed to be entirely ruined; by the drought of last summer, however, rather than by winter killing. Last year's seeding where there was a "catch" is reported fairly good. The outlook for fruit is encouraging.

Hamilton's Luck.

Assistant Secretary Hussey has rendered a favorable decision on the claim of Zenus Hamilton, late private, company D, Twelfth Michigan volunteers, for an original invalid pension. It appears that the claimant was injured by a fall of seats while seated in an audience witnessing a circus performance. But it also appears that he was at the place where the performance was in progress as a member of a detail of troops ordered there to protect and guard the circus, and was within the tent by permit of one of his superior officers. This decision overrules that of March 15, 1888, and directs that the name of the claimant be placed on the pension rolls.

The Weather Report.

The state weather service reports the temperature for the week ending April 12 as 2-5-10 above the normal, precipitation slightly above, with an average amount of sunshine. The effects upon wheat and grass have been very favorable—former is starting well, oats are being sown, and there are no unfavorable reports. Fruit prospects are excellent.

CONDENSED STATE NEWS.

Charles Martinson of Sault Ste. Marie, who logged last winter on Georgian bay, near Thessalon, is credited with the heaviest cut ever made on the bay—32,000,000 feet.

"Prof." Weaver, the gentleman who is confined in the Bay county jail convicted of fleeing an old farmer out of \$1,000 on a spiritualist treasure seeking game, through his attorneys asked the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus to compel his discharge. The writ has been granted.

Judge Jenkins has ordered the pine lands belonging to the defunct Manistee Salt & Lumber company to be offered for sale in convenient groups of 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 feet. The entire amount will also be offered in a lump, and the best result accepted.

Calvin S. Montague, a Michigan man, has been appointed a member of the board of pension appeals.

Secretary Noble has requested the attorney general to institute legal proceedings against A. E. Kelsey of Detroit for alleged unlawful cutting of timber on the government land at Conway. The charges recite that Kelsey appropriated to his own use about 200,000 feet of timber.

Unless heavy rains come soon 1,000,000,000 feet of logs will be tied up in Michigan camps.

The village of Cannonsburg, Kent county, was almost completely wiped out by fire the other day.

Hon. Smith A. Wilkinson at one time prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county, died in Des Moines, Iowa, April 11.

The lands coterminous to the uncompleted portions of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon, and the Ontonagon & Brule river railroads, will be thrown open for entry at Marquette at 10 o'clock a. m. on May 1, under the pre-emption, homestead and other laws relating to unoccupied lands. The actual settlers and scrip entrymen each assert priority of claim on these lands, and the land office at Marquette has recently decided that the soldiers' scrip must be recognized. That the use of such scrip by powers of attorney is legitimate. While this decision is in favor of the scrip claimants, it is announced there are conflicting points between the pre-emption and homestead men which will be left for future decisions.

The Southern Michigan sheep breeders' association held their annual sheep shearing festival at the fair grounds in Jackson April 12. It was a flat failure owing to the rain and lack of proper advertising.

Capt. John A. Elder died at Lansing April 12, aged 54 years. He served as a member of the Eighth Michigan infantry during the war.

Charges of extravagance are brought against the management of the industrial home for girls at Adrian.

The treasury department decides that material to be used in the construction of the tunnel under the St. Clair river must pay duty.

Harvey P. Yale, at one time managing director of the D. G. H. & M. railroad, died at Grand Rapids a few days ago.

Prof. Henry Wade Rogers has been chosen to the directorship in the university school of music, made vacant by the death of Prof. George S. Morris, and Senator McMillan to the vacancy caused by Bishop Harris's death.

The Michigan Ticket Brokers' association was organized in Lansing a few days ago. The present association is but temporary, but will be made permanent should circumstances demand it. The intention is to fight the bill to legislate them out of existence.

John Brackenfelder was run over by a train on the Lake Shore road in Monroe and killed. His widow sued the company and has been awarded \$4,000.

The Tecumseh Baptist church celebrated its semi-centennial March 22.

Mrs. May Brennan of Jackson, has brought suit in the circuit court against the Michigan Central railroad company on account of the death of her husband January 20, 1888. He was killed while coupling cars in the Bay City yard by his head being caught between logs which hung over the end of the cars. She places her damages at \$30,000.

A man named Vanderlie was digging out stumps near Lucas, when a stump fell on him, killing him instantly.

The removal of Prosecuting Attorney Clay of Kent county is confirmed by the supreme court.

The annual encampment of the G. A. R. association of Southeastern Michigan will be held in Jonesville.

Charles Stock, fireman of an engine pulling a passenger train, was digging out the engine working at the depot in Ishpeming when the engineer pulled the throttle and Stock had his left foot cut off, and was otherwise badly injured.

Charles Johnson was drowned on a lumber drive at Baraga.

C. J. Burleigh, at one time postmaster at Howard City, died recently at Butte City, Montana.

The state labor bureau is gathering statistics relative to the furniture manufacturing business in this state.

The Sault Ste. Marie pulp mill is an assured fact. The proprietors get \$5,000 bonus, exemption from taxes for five years, and 400-horse power free for ten years.

The Port Huron agricultural and driving park association has bought ten acres of land on the River road, near that city, and hopes to have a fall fair and horse race.

Harrison Geer of Lapeer, has been appointed collector of customs for the district of Port Huron, vice Collector Ward, removed.

A. C. Blashfield of Clarendon, a prominent young man in Calhoun county, son of a highly respected and successful farmer, has been arrested for forgery. After arrest he confessed to forging notes against several prominent and responsible farmers to the amount of \$8,000, his father being among the victims. It has since come to light that he has passed forged notes upon two parties in Tekonsha, one for \$350 and one for \$40. His friends fear that other obligations are still out. During two or three years Blashfield has lived very liberally, spending money in a lavish manner and in ways that lead to ruin.

A company for the manufacture of a patent felt boot has been organized in Jackson.

William Gerheart of Muir is wanted by the officers for an indecent assault upon two girls at that place. The crime was committed last October.

Removed that the Peninsular car works of Detroit are to be removed to Ann Arbor.

An Allegan farmer who had over 3,000 bushels of onions stored for market, has been obliged to throw them back on his land as a fertilizer.

The new Masonic hall in Paw Paw was dedicated the other night.

The Kalamazoo wagon company recently shipped a consignment of velocipedes to South America.

The water in Lake Huron is 18 inches lower than ever seen by the "oldest inhabitant."

A car on the C. & G. T. road was broken into at Durand the other night and 27 suits of clothes stolen. A reward is offered for arrest and conviction of the thieves.

Calhoun county farmers have organized a society for the laudable purpose of seeing that no man keeps a dog without paying a tax.

The Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon and the Grand Rapids & Indiana roads have succeeded in making perfect connections at Cedar Springs, and transfers can now be made without any difficulty.

D. Fernandez Concha, Pablo Massonelli, Jose Luis Vial Carrilo, Luis Trynaco Coacha and Pastor Fredinez Concha are the names of a party of Chilean gentlemen, who have been inspecting Michigan institutions and industries, the past week.

Harlem Church, whose home is eight miles west of Morley, has been at work during the past winter for a logging firm on the Muskegon and went home to vote on election day. Then he took the train for White Cloud to see his mother, saw her and started home, but has not been seen since.

Edward Fonda, a Calhoun county liquor dealer, who has been arrested on a charge of having his saloon open on election day, does not deny the charge, but claims that heretofore the authorities have allowed him to open his saloon after the votes were cast in order to allow the voters to celebrate the events of the day.

Gov. Lucie has pardoned William Rogers, who was convicted of burglary in the Ionia circuit court and sentenced in February, 1887, to 12 years at the state house of correction. Rogers was convicted on purely circumstantial evidence, and the governor and pardon board are convinced from evidence submitted to them, that the crime was committed by one Kambo, who died in an Iowa prison, where he was sent for 20 years for burglary. Gov. Lucie has been investigating this case for over a year. The burglary for which Rogers was sent up was at the house of Seneca Coolidge of Lyons, and Coolidge who was an old man, was killed in defending his property. Rogers' conviction was based largely on the tracks made by a pair of shoes he owned.

Gov. Lucie has appointed Dr. Abraham T. Metcalf of Kalamazoo a member of the state board of examiners in dentistry for three years from July 23, 1888.

Warren Brown was killed in a railway accident at Hubbard's Lake, near Alpena, the other day.

J. N. Stearns of Kalamazoo, an expert, says that the peach crop on the "fruit belt" will be good.

A check for \$25 which was mailed at Detroit October last to a lady of Lyons has just reached that place.

Sturgis will vote on the question of water works or no water works April 29.

Almont has raised a bonus of \$1,000 and will have a roller process flour mill.

The work of building the Potts railway from Oscoda to the northern side of Montmorency county, is being pushed vigorously.

It is authoritatively stated that the fire in the Calumet & Hecla mine is all out.

Addison P. Cook for 55 years a resident of Brooklyn, Jackson county, is dead.

The new Commercial hotel in Ionia, was badly damaged by fire and water the other night. Ten girls occupying rooms in the upper story, escaped by jumping from the windows.

Harrison's Clemency.

In the case of Steve Bassell, convicted in the United States court, western district of Arkansas, for murder and sentenced February 2, 1888, to be hanged on April 19, 1888, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Samoan Commissioners to Claim Every Thing.

Congressman W. W. Phelps, ex-Minister Kesson and George H. Bates, the United States delegates to the Samoan commission, accompanied by Lieut. Parker, ex-Consul General Harold M. Sewall and Messenger John Butler, left for Berlin by the Umbria April 13. Two hours before their departure a special messenger from the state department handed to Mr. Phelps a large envelope bearing the instructions. It is noteworthy that there is not an item of consequence in the instructions that has not been emphasized by Mr. Bayard in his several statements of the position of the United States in the Samoan controversy.

The commissioners are instructed to insist upon the absolute autonomy of the native government in the Samoan islands. They are directed to emphasize the fact that no preponderance of commercial interests should warrant any assignment of authority or influence with the native government to any representative of a treaty power. The commissioners are further instructed not to admit, under any circumstances, the assumption so arrogantly made by Prince Bismarck that the representatives of the United States in Samoa have been in any way responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs there.

It is believed at the state department that the German governor will endeavor to hold the United States responsible for the conduct with which John C. Klein has been charged in connection with the battle of Fagali, December 18, in which 23 German sailors were killed by the natives. The commissioners will hold strenuously that Mr. Klein was present in Samoa solely in a private capacity, and further that he did not take any such part in the battle of Fagali as is alleged. No claim for redress or indemnity upon this score will be entertained.

Probably the most delicate question the members of the commission will be called upon to consider will arise in connection with the damage which Prince Bismarck has declared the German government will exact of the Samoans for losses alleged to have been sustained by German subjects at the hands of the natives. The policy of the United States, however, will be made clearly apparent. While the commissioners will not be prepared to resist in toto the demands that Germany may make upon the Samoans, yet an emphatic protest will be entered against any attempt upon the part of Germany to levy such an indemnity upon the impoverished natives as shall in effect give the imperial government a practical mortgage upon the islands.

Work of the Fish Commission.

No department of the scientific work conducted under government auspices shows better or more satisfactory returns than that of the fish commission. The fish commissioner of Arizona has written to Commissioner McDonald that Indians have caught shad in the Colorado river in that territory within the past few weeks of a size that amply repays them for the labor and time involved. The first deposit or planting of fry in that river was made three years ago and has been followed by a new one every year since. Last year 15,000,000 shad and about 8,000,000 trout fry were distributed over the country.

Beef and Hog Exports.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of beef and hog products from the United States during the month of March, 1888, and during the five months ended March 31, 1888, and compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding years was as follows: March, 1888, \$1,211,063; 1887, \$1,323,354; five months ended March 31, \$41,571,715; 1887, \$32,461,088.

Signed by Six Thousand.

Over 6,000 signatures have been received to the petition asking a pardon for Oscar W. Nece, who is serving a 15 years' sentence for complicity in the Haymarket massacre in Chicago.

Swineford's Successor.

President Harrison has nominated Lyman E. Knapp of Middlebury, Vt., governor of Alaska to succeed Gov. Swineford.

Detroit Produce Markets.

Wheat—No 2 red, 10 1/2c; bid. May, 80 3/4c. July 82c. Corn—No 2 spot, 34 1/2c bid. Oats—No 2 white, 25 1/2c.

Apples—\$1 25 @ 1 75; fancy per single bbl, \$2 @ 2 25.

Beans—City handpicked, \$1 50 @ 1 55 per bu in car lots; \$1 55 @ 1 60 in job lots; un-picked, \$1 00 @ 1 20. Trade very quiet.

Butter—Best selections of fresh butter, 18 1/2c; strictly fancy, 21 @ 22; choice fresh creamery, 24 @ 25; oleomargarine, 18 @ 15c.

Dried Apples—\$1 @ 33c per bu; evaporated do, 35 @ 60c. Apricots, 10c.

Eggs—10 1/2 @ 11 cents per dozen, and steady.

Fish—Fresh pickrel, 6c per lb; whitefish and trout, 8c; bullheads, 6c; grass pike, 4 1/2c; herring, 2c; perch, 1 1/2c.

Flour—Michigan patent, \$5 75 per bbl; roller process, \$4 @ 25; Minnesota patent, \$6 @ 25; Minnesota bakers, \$6 @ 25; rye flour, \$3 50 @ 3 75; bur-wheat flour, Michigan patent, \$2 25 @ 2 50; eastern do, \$2 75.

Hay—Timothy, loose pressed, \$10; loose, in wagon lots, \$8 @ 10; straw, in wagon lots, \$7 @ 10; do, loose pressed, \$9 11; do in timothy in car lots, \$11 @ 12; do, in job lots, \$11 @ 14; No 2 in car lots, \$10 @ 11; do, in job lots, \$11 @ 12; clover mixed, \$8 @ 10; do, in job lots, \$10 @ 11; straw, \$3 50 @ 4 00; jobbing do, \$7 @ 10; market well stocked, demand light.

Onions—Very dull and druggy, quoted at 20c per bu.

Provisions—Mess pork, \$12 25 @ 13 50 per bbl; family, \$12 75 @ 13; short clear, \$13 75 @ 14; lard in tierces, refined, 7 @ 7 1/2c per lb; kettle, \$8 @ 9c; small packages, usual difference; hams 10 1/2 @ 11c; shoulders, 7 1/2 @ 8c; bacon, 10 @ 10 1/2c; dried beef hams, 8 1/2 @ 9c; extra mess beef, \$7 25 @ \$7 50 per cwt; plate beef, \$5 @ 6c.

Potatoes—In car lots, \$1 @ 20c; job lots 20c. Rutabagas, 15c.

Poultry—Live, old roosters, 4c; fowls, 8c; chickens, 10c; ducks, 12c; turkeys, 18c; pigeons, 25c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12c; ducks, 14c; turkeys, 14c. Market firm.

Seeds—Clover seed, \$4 75 @ 5 per bu; timothy, prime western, \$1 65 @ 1 75; field peas, 75 @ 85c. Above are jobbing prices.

Tallow—Best grades, 3 1/2c per lb. Vegetables—Cucumbers, \$1 2 @ 1 30 per doz; lettuce, 75c per bunch; spinach, 90c @ \$1; pea plant, 4c per dozen bunches; radishes, 4c; vegetable oysters, 25c; onions, 25c; celery, 45c.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Market active and firm, prices \$10 @ 10 1/2 higher. Light, \$4 @ 5 05; rough packing, \$4 70 @ 5 10; mixed, \$4 80 @ 5 15; heavy packing and shipping, \$4 85 @ 5. Cattle—Market steady; beefs, \$3 40 @ 4 50; cows, \$1 00 @ 1 10; stockers and feeders, \$1 40 @ 1 60. Sheep—Market slow; western ewes full, \$5 @ 5 40; natives, \$3 75 @ 5 50; lambs, \$4 75 @ 5 25.

The Iron Wolf.

"I conducted two months ago," said a clergyman, "the funeral services of one of my parishioners. He had been a farmer. Forty years ago he commenced work with 100 acres of land, and he ended with one hundred. He was a skillful, industrious workman, but he had laid by no money in the bank. I understood the reason as I listened to the comments of his friends and neighbors.

It was always a warm, hospitable house," said one. "The poor man was never turned away from the door. His sons and daughters always received the best education his means could command. One is a clergyman, one a civil engineer, two are teachers—all lead useful and happy lives."

Said another: "Those children sitting there weeping are the orphans of a friend. He gave them a home. That crippled girl is his wife's niece. She lived with them for years. That young fellow who is also weeping so bitterly was a waif that he rescued from the slums of the city."

And so the story went on—not of a miser who had hoarded dollar upon dollar, but of a servant of God who had helped many lives, and had lifted many of them out of misery and ignorance into life and joy.

On my way home from the funeral I stopped at the farm of another parishioner, who said to me a short, ringing tone—

"So poor Gould is dead! He left a poor account—not a penny more than he got from his father. Now, I started with nothing; and look here," pointing to his broad fields, "I own down to the creek. D'ye know why? When I started to keep house I brought this into it the first thing," taking an iron savings bank in the shape of a wolf out of the closet. "Every penny I could save went into its jaws. It is surprising how many pennies you can save when you have a purpose. My purpose was to die worth \$100,000. Other folks ste meat; we ate molasses. Other folks dressed their wives in merino; mine wore calico. Other men wasted money on schooling; my boys and girls learned to work early and keep it up late. I wasted no money on churches, sick people, paupers and books. And," he concluded triumphantly, "now I own the creek; and that land, with the fields yonder; and the stock in the barns, are worth \$100,000. Do you see?"

And on the thin, hard lips was a wretched attempt to laugh. The house was bare and comfortable; his wife, worn out with work, had long ago gone to her grave. Of his children, taught only to make money a god, one daughter, starved in body and mind, was still drudging in the kitchen; one son had taken to drink, having no other resource, and died in prison. The other, a harder miser than his father, remained at home to fight with him over every penny wrung out of their fertile fields.

"Yesterday I buried this man," continued the clergyman. "Neither neighbor, nor friend, nor daughter, shed a tear over him. His children were eager to begin the quarrel for the ground he had sacrificed his life to earn. Of it all he had now only enough to cover his decaying body. Economy for a noble purpose is a virtue; but in the house of some it is a vice, and, like a wolf, devours intelligence, religion, hope, and life itself."—See.

"The Disease proceeds silently amid apparent health." That is what Wm. Roberts, M. D., Physician to the Massachusetts Infirmary and Dr. Hospar, Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says in regard to Bright's Disease. Is it necessary to give any further warning? If not, use Warner's Safe Cure before your kidney malady becomes too far advanced.

J. H. Darling, a lumber dealer of Harbor Springs, has disappeared, leaving a number of anxious creditors in the lurch.

"If a woman is pretty, To me 'tis no matter, Be she blonde or brunette, So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" 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 wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

By annexing the suburbs, New York will become the second greatest city in the world, with a population of 3,000,000.

Nothing Like It!

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all blood diseases, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases, with flattering success! For throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all disorders resulting from impure and thickened blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—world renowned and ever growing in favor.

The new nail machine at Haverhill Mass., makes 12,000 nails per minute. Former machines made 1,200 in the same time.

How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus, there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Tablets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson is preparing to print his autobiography in the Century magazine.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, S.S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for

SMALL SAVINGS.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

"I don't see how Holmes does it," said John Stetson, with a puzzled expression. "Does what?" asked his wife, looking up from her sewing.

"Why, save so much money from his salary, to be sure."

"Then he does save, does he?"

"You know the half-acre lot adjoining his house?"

"Yes."

"Well, he has just bought it for a hundred dollars, and what is more paid for it out of money saved from his salary this year."

"How does his salary compare with yours?"

"He has only seven hundred dollars a year, while I have eight. Then our families are the same, each of us has two children."

"Yet, I am afraid you don't save near that amount."

"No, I guess not. The fact is, if I find myself square at the end of the year, I think myself lucky."

"And yet, John," said his wife, gravely, "it seems to me as if we ought to lay by something."

"It is easy enough to say that, but the question is, 'How are we going to do it?' There's Mary's music lessons, at ten dollars a quarter. That's the only way I can think of, and I shouldn't want to stop those."

"No, to be sure not; but isn't there any other way?"

"Not that I know of."

"Don't you think, John, the little incidental expenses cost more than you think for?"

"Such as what?"

"Cigars, ice cream, oysters, the theatre, and so on."

John Stetson winced a little.

"They are mere trifles," said he, carelessly. "A few cents each time. Pooh! they would make precious little difference at the end of the year."

"You know there's an old proverb, 'Many a little makes a mickle.'"

"Pshaw! I hate old proverbs. Besides, these little things are really very little account. A man doesn't feel the sum he pays out, and, if it didn't go in one way, it would in another."

"How many cigars do you smoke daily?" pursued his wife.

"Three."

"And how much do you pay for them?"

"Four cents apiece."

"That would make twelve cents?"

"And what's twelve cents?"

"Not much in itself, but multiplied by a large number, it amounts to something."

"What are you driving at, wife?"

"I am going to make a proposition to you."

"I'm all attention."

"You say you don't mind a few cents a day."

"Of course not."

"Then I propose that a small box be obtained, with a slit in the lid, just like the children's tin savings boxes, in short, only larger; and that for every cent you spend for cigars, ice cream, theaters, or any such little luxury, you deposit an equal sum in the box."

John Stetson laughed.

"I dare say," he remarked, "it would bring me out a perfect Ctesus at the end of the year."

"Do you agree?" asked his wife, with some appearance of anxiety.

"Yes; I have no great objection, if you desire it, though I acknowledge it seems a little foolish and childish."

"Never mind about that. I have your promise, and we'll try the experiment one year. If it doesn't amount to enough to make it an object, then it will be time to give it up."

"You must take all the trouble of it. I can't engage to do anything about it except to furnish the money when it is called for."

"That is all I shall require of you. But I shall expect you to give an account every night of all that you have disbursed in the ways I have spoken of, and to be prepared with an equal amount of change for deposit."

"Very well, I'll try."

This conversation took place at the breakfast table. Having drained his second cup of coffee, John Stetson put on his overcoat, and took his way to his place of business. I may as well mention, in this connection, that he was cashier of a bank, and, as his duties occupied him only a few hours in the day, he was more likely, from the leisure which he enjoyed, to indulge in small expenses.

"My wife is an enthusiast," thought he, as he was walking down town. "However, her hobby won't cost much, so I might as well indulge her in it."

He stepped into a store, and obtained his daily allowance of cigars.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Stetson proceeded to the shop of a cabinet maker.

"I want you," said she, "to make me

a mahogany box twelve inches long, the other dimensions being four inches each. In the center of the top is to be a slit, large enough to admit the largest silver coin."

"A money box," said the cabinet maker.

"Yes."

"Pretty large for that, isn't it?"

"Rather," said Mrs. Stetson, smiling; "but better too large than too small."

John Stetson fell in with a companion in the afternoon, with whom he had a social chat. As they were walking leisurely along, they passed an oyster saloon.

Stetson was particularly fond of the bivalves, and he proposed that they should go in and take some.

To this his friend did not demur, and they accordingly entered. Two plates of oysters came to twenty-five cents. Besides this, they took a glass of ale each, which made twelve cents more. This brought up the bill to thirty-seven cents, which Stetson paid. Accordingly, adding to this twelve cents for cigars, he deposited forty-nine cents in his wife's hands that evening.

"I might as well make it fifty," said he, smiling.

"No," said she. "Not a cent over. I want the saving to represent exactly what you spend on these little luxuries, and no more."

The next evening he had nothing to deposit, except the usual amount for cigars.

"It won't amount up very fast at that rate," said he, triumphantly.

"Never mind," said his wife. "I don't want you to increase your expenditures on my account. I am inclined to think they will not often be as small as this."

She was right.

The next day, being Wednesday, John Stetson brought home a couple of tickets for the theatre. It was a benefit night, and he was anxious that his wife should go.

"Certainly," said she. "I shall be glad to go; but you remember our compact."

"What?"

"How much did you pay for the tickets?"

"Fifty cents apiece."

"That will make a dollar. Please hand me that amount for our fund."

"Was the theatre included?" said John, a little reluctantly.

"Certainly. That was expressly mentioned."

"Oh, well, then, so let it be. Here is a silver dollar."

The dollar was at once dropped into the box.

The next day in passing a shop window, Stetson noticed some fine oranges.

"Just what Mary and the children would like," thought he. "I'll go in and inquire the price."

They were four cents apiece. He bought half a dozen, at cost of a quarter, which, with his cigar money, left him thirty-seven cents to deposit.

The succeeding day he spent nothing except for cigars. On Saturday he stepped into a confectionary establishment with a friend and had a lunch. This brought that day's account up to forty cents.

When his wife added up the daily sums, she found, to her own surprise even, that she had received from her husband two dollars and sixty-two cents. He would have been astonished to hear it, but she thought it not best to say anything about it. He would have alleged that it was a special case, as they did not go to the theatre every week. This was true; but then, something else was sure to come of equivalent cost, such as a ride or a concert.

So time slipped away. The necessity, according to the compact, of giving his wife as much as he spent for incidental expenses, no doubt contributed to check him somewhat, so that probably he did not spend more than two-thirds as much in this way as he had done before the agreement. Still, he kept up the average of the first week.

We will now suppose the year to have glided by. John Stetson came into the sitting room with a preoccupied air.

"What are you thinking about?" asked his wife.

"About the half-acre lot adjoining the one Holmes bought last year."

"Did you wish to purchase it?"

"Yes; I should like to; but of course I can't, not having the money."

"How much do they ask for it?"

"Holmes paid a hundred dollars for his. This is, on some account, preferable, and they hold it at one hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Perhaps you could raise the money, John," said his wife, quietly.

"By borrowing? I shouldn't want to do that."

"You remember our fund?"

"Pshaw! That may possibly amount to thirty or forty dollars."

"Suppose we count it, as the year is up to-day."

"Very well."

The box was opened and husband and wife commenced counting. They soon reached, and passed forty dollars.

"Bless my soul!" said John Stetson. "I had no idea that there was so much."

What was his astonishment when the total proved to be one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty cents!

"You see you can buy the lot."

"But haven't you swelled the amount from your own allowance?" he asked, somewhat bewildered.

"Not by a cent; and don't you see, John, that if you had refrained from even half of the expenses we spoke of, we might have had in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars?"

John Stetson did see, and he determined that the lesson should be a serviceable one. The half-acre lot was bought, and now, at the end of five years, it is worth double what he paid for it. He has also laid aside two hundred dollars a year during this period, and—all by small savings.—Yankee Blade.

THOSE RICH SOUTHERN LANDS.

The Time Has Come for Us to Reap of Their Great Wealth.

The empire of the future will be a commercial one. The merchant in this age the pioneer of advancing civilization. Great armies march for him, and the navies of the world train their guns to defend his interests. To be a nation of shopkeepers is no longer a term of reproach. It is, on the contrary, a synonym of honor, an assurance of internal strength. The world recognizes these facts to-day and in no other country on the earth is this sense of commercial energy so prevalent as in our own. New fields of trade are sought for and cultivated with an energy and success that are but the fore-runners of greater and more profitable ventures in the future.

Below us stretch the wide and trade inviting nations of the South American continent and to the rich possibilities of enlarged commercial intercourse with these, our neighbors, this country is fast awakening. The Nicaragua canal, the Panama canal, the establishment of the American Export and Trading Company, the projection of railways and the proposed new lines of steamships to Brazil—all indicate the direction in which many of our most intelligent business men are now turning their attention.

Our English cousins are quick to mark the drift of this business sentiment in this country. Only lately the London Times, referring to projected enterprises like the American Export and Trading Company, said:

"No little significance attaches to these beginnings of a movement on the part of the United States for establishing an understanding with the Central and even the South American states, which cannot but give something in the nature of a directive influence to a nature so far surpassing in wealth and power all the others put together. Those who love to speculate on manifest destiny and kindred topics may find a good deal that is interesting in the probable relations of the United States to their southern neighbors. Any great expansion or diversion of commerce would immensely accelerate the establishment in some form of American influence and control over regions which at present lie theoretically outside of the sphere of the United States. Such a development must be looked for in any case as the American union approaches more closely by age and consolidation to the condition of the nations of the old world."

The Times is right, and this country recognizes fully the importance of securing to itself the bulk of the great trade that stands thus invitingly at its doors. That the national administration soon to come into power will give its aid and steady countenance to a project calculated to bind us and our South American neighbors closer in the bonds of commercial intercourse is, of course, unquestioned, and one of the most encouraging achievements of the new men who are to take charge of the government next month would be the successful opening up of the South American countries to the merchants and manufacturers of our own land. If the new American Export and Trading company, started and sustained by our great merchants, can solve this important problem of commerce, its projectors will deserve well of the people of this country, and the thanks of the nations of South America.—New York Press.

An Energetic Defense.

This is not ours—it's English, you know, and is copied from London Tidbits: "I say, Bill," said a worthy fellow, "do you know that Jones said you were not fit to clean his shoes?" "Did he?" was the reply, "I hope you defended me." "Yes, that I did." "Well, how did you do it?" "I said you were."

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

Oregon's debt is only \$3,411.

Tennessee's coal output last year was 1,967,257 tons.

The cultivation of tobacco is being successfully prosecuted in North and South Carolina.

An immense toad stool three feet in diameter was found recently at Walcott, Va., on a beech tree.

St. Louis has no less than seventy-eight Chinese laundries and pays out over \$100,000 annually to Mongolians to have its washing done.

Bells were used by the Jews, Greeks and Romans, and according to Strabo, the responses of the Delphic oracle were conveyed by bells.

The steamship Central America was wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico, Sept. 12, 1857, and of about 530 persons on board only 153 were saved.

A novelty in a timepiece is a silver dog. The clock is set in his side, a red tongue wags in his open mouth, and his tail ticks off the seconds.

Wedding rings were used by the ancients, and put upon the third finger, because of a supposed connection of a vein in that member with the heart.

Maine agriculturists say that the open winter has badly injured the grass roots, and that in consequence next spring's hay crop will be a light one.

Henry I. granted in 1133 charters to incorporate towns to protect their manufactures; these were modified by Charles II. in 1633. The ancient charters were restored in 1698.

Sunflowers are used in Wyoming Territory for fuel. The stalks, when dry, are hard as maple wood, and make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the seeds in are said to burn better than the best hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

A bill has been introduced in the California legislature which calls for the appointment of an inspector to investigate the quality of all fruits, meats and fish packed within the limits of the state, and also requires canners to stamp the place and date of the pack.

An inquiry has been made by the Northwestern Miller as to the effect of the Milwaukee convention's restriction on flour output. The result is "that 103 spring wheat mills, with a daily capacity of 72,885 barrels made in the month of December, 1887, 1,002,836 barrels of flour, while during the same month in 1888 they made 615,181 barrels.

Forgetting he was married, Robert Nostrand of Troy, a groom of a month, after leaving his office bought an evening paper and went to his father's house, took a bath, and presented himself at table. His mother's inquiry: "Robert, have you already procured a divorce?" brought him to, and he hurriedly left for his own abode, where his young wife was impatiently awaiting him.

Mrs. W. W. Kittredge of Vinalhaven, Me., claims the distinction of being the first person born in United States lighthouse. That event took place forty-four years ago in the tower of Saddle Rock Light (the dwelling house had not then been added), situated in Penobscot Bay, between Fox Islands and Isle au Haut, upon a ledge barely large enough to hold the necessary buildings.

The Astor Library, New York, founded by John Jacob Astor, who bequeathed \$400,000 for that purpose, was opened Jan. 9, 1854. In January, 1854, William B. Astor, son of the founder, gave the land to double the size of the building, and in 1879 John Jacob Astor, the second of the name, gave the land and directed the erection of a second new building. The cost of the additional building and improvements was about \$250,000.

The phonograph is serving a number of uses. One instrument concealed under the coat was discovered to be employed surreptitiously in stealing the score of a new opera; it was ejected. Many phonographs, it is said, are being employed by a number of actors and actresses as automatic teachers of elocution. Through the instrument they obtain an exact idea of their vocal expressions, and learn by means of mimicry the precise qualities of their tones.

St. Cloud, a palace near Paris, is named from Prince Clodoald, or Cloud, who became a monk there in 533, after the murder of his brother, and died in 530. The palace was built in the sixteenth century, and in it Henry II. was assassinated by Clement, Aug. 2, 1559. This palace, long the property of the Dukes of Orleans, was purchased by Marie Antoinette in 1785. It was a favorite residence of the Empress Josephine, of Charles X. and his family, and of the Emperor Napoleon III. It was burned during the siege of Paris, Oct. 19, 1870.

A new kind of glass has been invented in Sweden. It contains no fewer than fourteen substances whereas the common kind of glass contains only six. Phosphorus and borax are included, and they are not to be found in any other glass. The result is, according to those who believe in the new invention, that whereas the highest power of an old-fashioned microscope lens reveals only the 1,400,000th part of an inch, this new glass will enable us to distinguish 1,204,700,000th part of an inch. Stupendous, but then who on earth wants to have a look at the 1,204,700,000th part of an inch!

I heard an odd story the other day about Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," said a well-known Cincinnati. "What is it?" "It relates to the music of the hymn. You remember that Bishop Heber wrote it while in Ceylon in 1824. About a year later it reached America, and a lady in Charleston, S. C., was struck with its beauty. She could find, however, no tune that seemed to suit it. She remembered a young bank clerk, Lowell Mason, afterward so celebrated, who was just a few steps down the street, and who had a reputation as a musical genius. So she sent her son to ask him to write a tune that would go with the hymn. In just half an hour back came the boy with the music, and that melody, which off in such haste, is to this day sung with that song."

Longevity.

Scientific men see no reason why the span of human life may not be extended to a round hundred years from the present limit of 70 to 80 years.

The age to which persons lived varied in Old Testament chronology.

From Adam's time to that of Methuselah and Noah, men are recorded as attaining to well nigh the age of 1,000 years. The Psalmist David however says: "The days of our age are three score years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to four score years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow; so soon passeth it away and we are gone."

This wide margin of longevity, together with proper observance of mental, moral and physical laws, lead investigators to believe that it is possible that human life might be made to increase in length of days to a full century, at least.

Moderation and regularity in eating, drinking and sleeping are conducive to longevity, and those who observe proper habits and use pure and efficacious remedies when sick, may accomplish immense labor with no apparent injury to themselves and without foreshortening their lives.

Hon. H. H. Warner, President of the Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturer of the celebrated Warner's Safe Cure, has devoted much time and research to this subject of longevity, and has arrived at the satisfactory conclusion that life may be prolonged and a man's virile powers increased and preserved at the same time by rational and natural means. Thousands of persons are living to-day—enjoying the blessing of perfect health and vigor—who will testify to the almost magical efficacy of Warner's Safe Cure in restoring them to physical potency and to the normal type of constitution, after they had almost given up hope of life.

After middle age, many begin to lose their wonted vigor of body, and thereupon give way to inertness and useless repining. Yet all such have within reach that which both renews youth, and contributes to the prolongation of life. Warner's marvelous Safe Cures are in every drug store, and are now regarded as standard specifics throughout the civilized world.

The strong desire to attain old age—meaning retaining the virile powers of body and mind—is necessarily connected with the respect paid to aged persons, for people would scarcely desire to be old, were the aged neglected or regarded with mere surferance. That is a high civilization in which age is made a source of distinction. Of all marks of respect that to age is most willingly paid, because every one who does homage to age may himself, eventually, become an object of such homage.

Corncocks for Fuel.

In the west, corncocks are a marketable commodity for fuel, and loads of cobs are brought into the cities from the farmers in the country and sold to the city people, who prefer them to wood for summer use, and in the winter use them for kindlings to light the coal fires. Some pour a little kerosene over a few and use them as torches to start the fire. They ignite quickly and are very convenient. Cobs are kept picked up and saved in this country more economically than hardwood chips in the east. They make a quick fire for summer use, and answer every purpose for cooking. Wood and coal are very expensive, and it is a matter of economy to use these as a substitute.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

A few days ago Josefa Malindez and her three sisters took \$70 worth of gold nuggets in the placer mines in Lower California. These women worked where the men had dug to bed rock. They take horn spoons and go at it as though every pinch of dirt contained a five carat diamond. This is how they beat the men.

Henry Ward Beecher's country place at Peetskill, on the Hudson, has been sold for \$75,000. It contains 36 acres. The house cost \$70,000 to build in 1878.

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.

RADWAY'S R PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy


For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

Dyspepsia,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, ETC., will be avoided, and the food contribute its nourishing properties to the body. Price 25c. a box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. If Storekeeper is out of them remit to RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

For 15 years I was annoyed with catarrh, discharges into my throat, unpleasant breath and severe pain in my head. My eyes of small was much impaired. I have overcome these troubles with Ely's Cream Balm.—I. E. Case, Prop'r Secor House, Brooklyn.



Churches.

Presbyterian—Rev. G. H. Wallace, Pastor. Services, 10:35 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. V. Koch, President.

Plymouth Rock Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M.—Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. before the full moon. P. C. Whitehead, W. M.; J. O. Edgerly, Secretary.

King of L. LAFRAM ASSEMBLY, No. 5505.—Meets every other Friday evening, from April 1 to Oct. 1, at 7:30 p. m. Oct. 1 to April 1 at 7:00 p. m. at K. of L. hall, G. G. Curran, Jr., h. s.

BUSINESS CARDS.

IF YOU ARE GOING East, West, North or South, Call on—

GEORGE D. HALL, Agent, F. & P. M. R. B., Plymouth, for Mars, Rates and Information.

L. P. HATCHER, D. O. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Boylan's drug store, room formerly occupied by Dr. Johnson. Residence, second floor of No. 13 of Marble work, where night calls will be answered.

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

WHAT THEY SAY.

A new line of spring pants at A. A. Taff's.

—Theodore King-ley left the first of the week for Portland, Oregon.

—Those beautiful shades of tissue paper can be had at the MAIL office.

—There were a large number of teachers here Saturday at the examination.

—We have received a copy of the Red Book or Michigan Manual for 1889, and find it very interesting.

—Mr. Corrite, who has been visiting here for some time returned to his home at Los Angeles, Cal., Tuesday evening.

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.

—The reception and supper at the Presbyterian parsonage, last Thursday came off satisfactory, in spite of the rain. The parlors were decked with flowering plants in profusion, the contributions of Mrs. O. A. Fraser, and the presence of Mrs. Henry S. Ford. Each member of the ladies' society was distinguished by a beautiful silk badge, on which was printed the mystical letters "L. P. A. S." Members and guests kept coming and going till a late hour, enjoying both supper and social visitation.

Boylan sells "Double Cousins" cigars. Try them.

—On Saturday last J. F. Brown received by mail an illustration clipped from some newspaper showing Mr. Tyley, of Canton, standing on his head in the presence of a couple of ladies. It seems that a the suit of Tyley v. Tyley for divorce, an incident in the case which was a neighbor who happened to beat the Tyley team was joking Mrs. Tyley about getting a gentleman so old, when Mrs. Tyley remarked that he was as lively and single as many persons much younger as he could dance, stand on his head, etc. and to prove it, it was said the old gentleman actually did stand on his head. Some reporter having heard the testimony, or had it told to him sent it to some eastern paper where it was illustrated and used.

Cheapest place to buy bran is at the Phoenix mills.

—Saline has lost one of his most enterprising and hustling business men. J. Hall, who for nearly twenty years has shared the prosperity and adversities of Saline's business career, left yesterday for London, Canada, where he became one of the stock holder and managers of the Globe Manufacturing Company, a company organized with a capital of \$50,000 for the manufacture of school and office furniture. Several of the stockholders of this company also hold stock in the Northville School Furniture Company, of this state, and the patents, etc. of this company will be used by the institution across the river. The advantage of a plant there will be the saving of a thirty per cent. duty, now imposed on these goods when shipped to our Canadian cousins from this side. Mr. Hall informs us that his family will remain here at present. His son Will who for nearly a year has been filling a responsible position in California, will soon return and take a position with the London Company. We wish them unbounded success in their new departure.—Saline Observer.

—Fred Dunn is clerking at Dohm-streich's.

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

—The windmill company will soon be ready to manufacture their gun.

—We are in need of a copy of the PLYMOUTH MAIL of March 9. Can any of our readers furnish us one?

—One hundred chairs for sale. Word bottom, bent back. Have been used but little. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchaser, at thirty cents each, at Wayne. J. H. Steers.

—J. N. Eaton of Ypsilanti, who has been doing some decorating in H. W. Baker's residence, was taken sick last week Wednesday, went home the next day, and returned again Tuesday.

—It is reported that the council will hold their sessions downtown, in a room over one of the stores. Why not have a set of chest handles put on the village hall and then it could be easily carried where wanted?

—Miss Emma Coleman, who has been visiting at Bay City, came home last Thursday; remained here till Wednesday and returned to Bay City to finish her visit. She came home to meet a lady friend who remained from Saturday until Tuesday.

—John Turck is a firm believer in advertisements. The little item he had in last week's MAIL concerning his visits to Northville has brought him at least one hundred inquiries, and as he hasn't been over there this week we suppose fully as many of his friends will ask him the reason why.

Methodist Episcopal Church Re-opening.

Next Sunday, April 21, the Methodist Episcopal congregation can once more assemble. The renovating of the church is completed, new carpet, new seats painting, frescoing and renewed altar and parlor furniture. A full choir will sing and an Easter sermon on the resurrection will be preached in the morning, followed by Sunday school and an Easter concert exercise by the Sunday school in the evening. With a resurrected church how could Easter be better observed? We shall give the entire day to it. A cordial invitation is extended to all to enjoy God's worship with us that day.

The Banquet.

On Friday evening, last a special train from Detroit brought to this place over one hundred members of the masonic fraternity who were entertained by Plymouth Rock Lodge until two o'clock a. m. The conferring of the M. M. degree by Palestine Lodge, of Detroit, social conversation and banquet at Anit hall made up the evening's entertainment. There were a large number of the fraternity present from other places, Wayne, Northville, Belleville, Ypsilanti, Elm and elsewhere were represented. The visiting members were met at the depot by Plymouth Rock Lodge, headed by the Plymouth do not band carrying torches. The procession numbered between two and three hundred and in their march uptown presented a very pretty spectacle. The following item we clip from the Detroit Free Press:

CONFERRING A MASONIC DEGREE. Palestine Lodge No. 257, F. and A. M., conferred the M. M. degree for Plymouth Rock Lodge at Plymouth, Mich., Friday evening. A special train conveyed about 100 Detroit Masons to Plymouth, where they were royally entertained by the members of Plymouth Rock Lodge, F. and A. M. After conferring the degree a elegant banquet was spread and toasts, speeches and music passed the time away until late in the morning, when the visitors returned to Detroit. All were loud in their praise of the hospitality of the Plymouth Masons.

Wayne.

J. H. Macker was home Sunday. Bobby Cory Sundayed with his parents. F. H. Kelly took in Plymouth, Saturday night.

Whitney Smith of Newburg, gave us a call Saturday.

George Meltwaine is spending his vacation at home.

The S. of V.'s give a play soon—particulars next week.

Prouty & Glass are a good many orders behind this season.

A dance next Monday evening here. Look out for invitations.

Hugh Merrill and friend from Detroit, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Meltwaine is very sick at this writing with no hopes for a recovery.

Jack Springer of Fortia, gave Wayne people and his wife a short call Sunday.

Mrs. V. W. Phillips of Detroit, a former resident here, called on friends last week.

Mrs. Edith Swettler having finished her teaching at Midland returned home Monday.

G. R. Patterson of Plymouth called on friends and relative, here Monday and Tuesday.

Alek Cartner after being gone about three years, returned home. Alek has been painting up at the "Sun."

In the lawsuit between Mrs. O. Newkirk, plaintiff, and C. W. Simmons, defendant, for a suit and battery resulted in favor of the defendant.

Uncle Nate's Trouble.

Uncle Nate Richardson had lost his teeth. His family having a desire that the husband and father should present a good appearance as well as to masticate his food in a becoming manner, expostulated and argued with him day and night on the propriety of securing a set of false ones.

"Gums are good enough for me yet, Mrs. Richardson."

"But, Nathaniel, you'll look so much better," pleaded Mrs. Richardson.

"Good looks; that, Mrs. Richardson, is carrying the thing too far. Hem! Mrs. Richardson, I wish you would let this matter drop." And the old man stalked to the barn and muttered under his breath to the dashing black colt his son John drove to town.

Time passed on, and in spite of Uncle Nat's muttering and his grumbling the family finally won him over, and he was fitted to as fine a set of teeth as the town could furnish. And now began tribulation in the Richardson family. The new teeth worried Uncle Nate. They made him homesick. He fell to taking them out before company, to rest his jaws he said. He shed them in the most unheard-of places. He carried them about in his pocket. He left them in fence corners and on pantry shelves. He had a way of rattling them about in his mouth at table that made the family sigh and cast despairing glances at each other.

After some time, however, prospects began to brighten somewhat in the Richardson family. Uncle Nate gradually came to be less annoyed by the new order of things, and all began to hope for smoother sailing. One day Uncle Nate started for town. His wife was with him. Suddenly he turned the old horse around in the middle of the road. "I say, Mrs. Richardson, we must go back. I've forgotten 'em."

"Forgotten what?" asked Mrs. Richardson anxiously.

"Why, them teeth."

"Why, Nate, I supposed you had 'em," said Mrs. Richardson soothingly.

"No; they're down in the back lot on the fence, and they're eaten up by this time. I haven't a doubt of it. Your brindle cow is up to such tricks."

"Well, Nathaniel, I suppose we can go back and get 'em; there's time enough."

"Of course there's time enough."

It ended in Uncle Nate's going back to the house and dispatching Nathaniel, Jr., the first grandchild of the family, and pretty May, the youngest daughter, to the back lot to find the missing articles.

Uncle Nate's exploits and mishaps were so numerous that "teeth" finally came to be a word of reproach in the family. They even learned to designate important events as happening "before father got his teeth," "after father got his teeth," etc., the date forming an epoch in the family history.

But all trials end some time.

One day, about the middle of the forenoon, Mrs. Richardson, busy in the kitchen, was accosted by a ragged tramp who wanted something to eat. "And please, ma'am, an old coat or a vest would come handy, soon as I am out at the elbow entirely."

"There, now," said Mrs. Richardson to herself, there's father's old coat. I shall be glad to have it out of the way. I've been trying to get rid of it, but he wouldn't hear of it." So, taking it from the nail in the kitchen, she gave it to the tramp.

Half an hour later she went to the home of a sick neighbor. Shortly after Uncle Nate, who had been out repairing fences, came in.

"Where's your ma?"

"Gone to Mrs. Smith's," said May.

"Seen anything of my teeth?"

"No, father."

"Where's my yellow coat? It hung in the kitchen when I went away."

May searched for the missing article. Uncle Nate explored cupboards and looked under beds; searched the wood-house; opened Mrs. Richardson's best bureau drawers and tumbled their contents onto the bed.

While he was mopping the perspiration from his forehead he spied his wife coming up the walk.

"Where's my yellow coat, Mrs. Richardson?"

"Why, father, it was getting so old and worn, I gave it to a tramp this morning."

"Gave it to a tramp, you did, Mrs. Richardson! My teeth were in that coat pocket! Why don't you give away your silk dress? Why don't you give away Nathaniel Richardson, Jr., your grandchild? Why don't you give away the house and the piano? Give it to a tramp! And my teeth gone, too. Where is he? Which way did he go? Run, May, and heal him off."

The hired man was called up and rode away in the direction the tramp had taken, while each member of the family sent up an ardent prayer that his search for the tramp would be unsuccessful. When he returned half an hour later without the coat, teeth or tramp, the silent tens of rejoicing in the Richardson family were not feigned. Even Uncle Nate seemed reconciled and stopped worrying.—A. D. Nash, in Detroit Free Press.

Haymakers Lion.

A head mountain lion has been on exhibition during the week before Dawson's jewelry store. He stands thirty inches in height, six feet six inches from tip to tip and weighs seventy-nine pounds. He was shot last Sunday afternoon by George Haymaker on J. L. Ewing's ranch, about four miles from Greeley. He is an ugly looking brute, resembling somewhat in appearance a tiger-cat. The body will be forwarded to Denver to a well known taxidermist to set up.—Greeley (Col.) Sun.

Save the Cents,

And the Dollars will save themselves. The best way to follow the excellent advice is to Commission Trade 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, Commodore, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Window Shades, Chairs of All Kinds, Pillow Feathers, Etc.

We also carry a Large Stock of

Moldings and Picture Frames,

Mirrors, Brackets, Oleographs,

and Oil Paintings.

COFFINS AND CASKETS,

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

MILLIKEN'S

Parlor Pride Stove Enamel!

FOR SALE AT THE

Star Grocery.

E. J. BRADNER, Plymouth.

Here is an Ad. from the Ypsilanti Furniture Emporium

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.

82

This is the most slightly fence ever made from wire. It will not break in cold weather or sag in hot, as all twisted wire will do. We warrant the above. It contains

16 feet to the pound and is put on Reels same as barbed wire. It makes more fence to the pound than any other wire fencing ever made. If you don't want your stock torn to

pieces and ruined, buy this fencing. Ask your hardware merchant to show you Preston's Braided Barbless Fence Wire. Made of No. 13 spring steel galvanized wire.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HOLLOW CABLE MFG. CO., Hornellsville, N. Y.

ANDERSON BROS., Plymouth, Michigan.

FOR SALE!

I have several pieces of good property in Wayne for sale on very easy terms. A dwelling on Morris street, the rooms, excellent cellar, closets, wood shed, etc., very desirable. The property now owned by the Wayne County Review. The vacant lot west of the Review office. The first dwelling west of the Review office. The best lot north of the Review office. Also the property known as Central Hall. Prices of these given if desired. Want a good one because I am unable to look after them. J. H. STEERS, Plymouth, Mich.

—Sewing machines repaired and new parts furnished when required. Needles and oil for sale. J. H. Steers, Plymouth.

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

Experience of a Shopper.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me whose eyes are this morning opened, to give you her experience, which may be of benefit to her fellow sinners, even if too late to benefit herself. Attracted by the glowing advertisements in the Sunday morning Detroit paper, I reserved certain spring purchases, until the opening of the flower show, when I could go to Detroit for half fare, take in the show, and buy enough cheaper than I could at home, to save money for other objects which I almost coveted, but dare not form a full grown wish to possess, because I felt unable to purchase them.

So, shall I confess it, I even kept my purse up to the anticipated demand, by withholding a small payment to a home merchant, which I knew he wanted, and but for the fear of losing my custom, would probably ask for, and which the warmth of my cheeks when I thought of it, told me plainly ought to be paid. Thus equipped with all I could raise, I went to Detroit. To the flower show, I will not describe it. The glitter of electric lights; the glow and shimmer of colors, more brilliant and resplendent than millions of the brightest rainbows, and above all, the intoxicating perfume of the thousands of flowers, quite carried me away. When the first bouquet was temptingly held before me so cheap, "only five dollars," I had it as quickly as I would have taken a seat in paradise at the same price. Other temptations assailed me, but just then a thought of the cheap offers in the Sunday papers returned, and enabled me to resist. Having done the flower show, I hastened to the cheap markets, without beginning to suspect that I had paid dearly for the whistle in buying the bouquet. I arrived at the most brilliant of the cheap stores and began to chaff. Of course I did not inquire directly for those cheap goods, and the obliging saleslady placed before me such gorgeous merchandises as to excite my desires entirely beyond the measure of my purse. I began to feel my way down to the cheap articles, and my purpose was instantly discovered. "Of course, we have lower grades, madam, but the best is cheapest on a long run, and we scarcely find customers for them, though we keep them to accommodate a certain class." That settled me, and though I did not identify myself with "a certain class," by asking to see them, the obliging clerk, rather, in an emphatically threatening tone, before me which really looked like a rebuke, in contrast with what I had been shown, that I could not, at the moment, refrain from spurning them. I now think they did not quite deserve such treatment. The result, which I look upon with chagrin, was that I quite exhausted my purse, without having met my desires or purchasing nearly as much as I expected. I got not the least advantage from the cheap bargains advertised and shall not depend on Sunday paper again.

I might stop here, but further, to relieve my mind, will tell another consequence of my course. The flower show was for charity. I was also on a charitable committee at home, and after my return we met to assign circuits to the members in which each should solicit subscriptions. I decided that district in which my merchant lived, you may be sure. I felt guilty. I did not want to see him. I almost wish he would anger me by doubling sharply to neutralize, at least, the shame I felt. I had intended to give an example by setting my name down with a liberal sum. I now felt, well, entirely too modest, and left the list blank for some one else to begin. The first man I appeared to declined. Times were dull. Particularly this week his door had scarcely been darkened by a customer a day; and especially no cash customers. The same story met me all over my part of the village. The mechanic could not collect his earnings; the printer's subscribers were all delinquent though, by the way, I had seen many of my neighbors at the show spending money freely. Thus it went until my feet were sore, and my limbs weary. I shall have a very poor report to make when our committee meets, and I verily believe it will be entire owing to the charitable flower show. Thus it sometimes happens, that by sinking a spacious well in one place, hundred of wells in the vicinity are drained, and more inconvenience caused, than relieved.

Mr. Editor, have you a word of excuse for me, that may set my experience in a better light, and ease my self reproach?

ANSWER.

Well, Madam Anonymous, other men would put your communication in the waste basket. We give it place and can only say: Lay aside regret for the past and save yourself in the future. As to the merchants in your place, spend not a thought on them, but only paying what you owe in justice to yourself. Merchants are not trading for love, or friendship, or charity, nor do they bestow their patronage out of motives of local patriotism, considerations of the service of citizens, or anything else than their own profit. It

is true, they say, "we pay taxes, we help support the schools, and churches, we sustain the place, and give employment to workmen here. We have an interest in the place, and a price claim." All right. Now take this place and let us see.

We began a paper here when everybody else quail. We have spent over forty years here, and what do our columns show of the favor of merchants? They show neglect: but the opposition, the false reports, the boycotting they do not show. So we presume the men in whose behalf our correspondent is kicking herself, are of the same class, and deserve no sympathy. At the same time she probably sees the folly now of chasing up cheap bargains that exist in the display columns of the Sunday papers or thinking that she can save money by going to Detroit to trade on a "ticket and return for one fare."—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Tonawanda.

Sherman Newton Sun-layed at home. John Johnson has moved to another county.

Mr. Shilliff will move on to the Yoxen farm soon.

Bert Brown has rented the farm of Mr. Leadbeater.

There was but a small meeting at Livonia, last Friday, owing to the rain, of the Pomona.

An old feud between neighbors resulted in a ruse one day last week and the end is not yet.

Clarenceville.

Ed. Dickenson has commenced building his house.

Our school commenced last week Monday, with Miss Carrie Noble as teacher.

E. M. DuBois a former resident of this place, is moving from Farmington on to his place in Redford.

A. M. Coats, who had contemplated moving to Sand Hill, has concluded to remain in Clarenceville, during the summer.

The Misses Sabra and Bertha Herron, who have been staying with their cousin Miss Anna Maiden a while, returned to Southfield last week.

Miss Susie Church, of Redford, and Mr. Lamplier, of Vassar, were married, at the residence of the bride's mother, April 6. The groom is highly spoken of by those who have his acquaintance and the bride is an estimable young lady. The list of wedding presents has not yet been handed in, neither has yet the share of wedding cake.

Newburg.

Charles Smith, of Lake Linden, Mich., visited friends here last week.

C. A. Seib, of Farmington, gave an interesting musical at Newburg hall last Monday evening.

Sabbath school is now in good running order. Large attendance last Sunday. It commences immediately after church.

A. T. Smith and family and A. H. Baker started last Tuesday for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will make their home hereafter.

The Wayne Dramatic association, under the auspices of Newburg Hall association, will present the drama "After Ten Years" at Newburg hall, Saturday evening, April 27. They have played this success fully at Wayne and Carleton during the past season.

There will be a musical entertainment at Newburg hall, Tuesday evening, April 30 given by our young people under the management of Miss Annie Radloff, consisting of National airs, solos, duets, quartets and choruses; P. B. Whitcomb, orator; to close with the tableau: "Red, white and blue." Opening music by Minnie and J. T. Radloff.

Mead's Mills.

Horace Greene is working in the mash-hoop factory of this place.

Mrs. G. R. Patterson of Plymouth, has been spending a few days with friends here.

A German family by the name of Rivder has moved into G. P. Benton's tenant house.

Enoch Hughes has moved out of Mr. Thomas' house and Mrs. T. is living by herself again.

Wm. Gregor, formerly of Northville, but now of Idaho, spent Tuesday with friends here.

The farmers are improving this fine weather by plowing and making ready to sow oats and plant potatoes.

Would it not be wisdom for the village council of Plymouth to have the main street kept clear of flying papers, for every horse is not fond of having them blown in its face.

On Tuesday fire from a passing train set fire to the grass on the road south of this place; the fire getting into the ties and fence posts which were scattered along the track, burned a goodly number of both.

The third entertainment for the benefit of the organ fund came off last Saturday evening. The most striking features of the evening were two dialogues—"The Minister's Daughter" and "The Drunkard's Daughter." Both were well rendered. Receipts for the evening were \$7.45.

Political Changes in Japan.

While distance and the absence of ready communication keep the internal affairs of the Mikado's Empire almost a sealed book to the civilized world, still enough reaches us from time to time to convince people of broad views that the Japanese are fast fitting themselves to take place side by side with the cultured nations.

The Japanese are an intelligent and imitative race, an orderly and progressive people; hence the opening of their country to the influences of European civilization have resulted in a rapid abandonment of whatever of semi-barbarism still clung to their institutions, and the adoption of the methods of modern enlightenment.

Science and learning have readily attended upon the application of civilized usages to their already marked characteristics of rational investigation and quick perception. The efforts of refined life were also quickly appropriated and toned down to suit Oriental tastes and national customs, while the telegraph, railroads and the press, those great civilizing mediums, followed with wonderful rapidity.

The political changes in Japan have been as important and varied as have been the innovations in the social life of the empire. In 1868 occurred the re-establishment of the imperial power of the Mikado, who for centuries had held only a shadow of authority, the real power and influence being vested in the Shogun or military chief.

The advent of an enlightened and progressive ruler to power in the person of the young mikado and the centralization of the government in his hands, soon brought about the utter overthrow of the whole feudal system, leaving the affairs of the country to the management of a strong and absolute monarchy.

The mikado has been assisted in his labors by various councils, which, however, were purely administrative and advisory in character, the emperor himself being the real source of authority. The chief of these councils answers to the modern cabinet, and is the highest executive and legislative body in the empire.

In 1875 there was created a Gen-Roin or senate, whose members are chosen from among those who have rendered signal service to the state, and whose business it is to deliberate on legislative matters. Its decisions are subject to confirmation by the cabinet and the emperor. In 1881 there was constituted the so-called Sanj-in or council of state, which has exercised the function of initiating legislative measures, as well as of acting as an administrative court.

So rapid was the progress of the Japanese in adopting the methods of civilization that the leading spirits among the people long since conceived the desire to try the virtues of a constitutional government which, while confirming and strengthening the authority of the executive, guaranteed certain inalienable rights to the people and furthered their interests.

The emperor proved a ready advocate of this improvement, and as early as 1881 issued a decree promising that a constitution should be put in operation in 1890. In the interval the best information on the subject has been sought in foreign countries with the view of preparing a constitution especially suited to the needs of Japan.

The product of all this study and investigation has at length been promulgated, and within a short time Japan will pass from the medieval state of absolute despotism to the enjoyment of constitutional government. Of course the details of the new order of things are only imperfectly known. According to the telegraph, however, there is to be a House of Peers, whose members are to be partly hereditary, partly elective and partly nominated by the Mikado, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 300 members, elected by male citizens of 25 years and over who pay taxes to the amount of \$25. The new assemblies are to exercise the functions of legislation and to have the control of finance, though under some limitations which are not clearly indicated in the press dispatches. The provisions usually contained in bills of rights, relating to freedom of religion, of speech and of public assemblies, are incorporated.

The absence of more detailed information prevents any very intelligent discussion of the merits of this Japanese constitution, but nevertheless the meager information at hand indicates that the instrument is progressive and liberal in spirit, while containing such elements of conservatism as the conditions of Japanese life demand as essential to the stability of government.—New Orleans Picayune.

Precocious Children.

No physician doubts that precocious children, fifty cases for one, are much worse for the discipline they have undergone. The mind seems to have been strained, and the foundation for insanity is laid. When the studies of mature years are stuffed into the head of a child, people do not reflect on the anatomical fact that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man; that the one is confirmed, and can bear exertions, and the other is growing, and requires repose; that to force the attention to abstract facts, to load the memory with chronological and historical or scientific detail, in short, to expect a child's brain to bear with impunity the exertions of a man's, is as irrational as it would be to hazard the same sort of experiments on its muscles.

A Vermont farmer claims to have some cattle that laugh. They are the laughing stock of the neighborhood.—Texas Sifting.

Denton.

Mrs. Milford Smith is slowly recovering from an attack of lung fever.

Miss Graves, of Detroit is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Smith.

Mr and Mrs. Burgess started for their future home at Maybe, Tuesday last.

Sho J began in district No. 5, Canton, Monday last, with Miss Debeck as teacher.

Will West, of Detroit, is spending a few days at home, being laid up with rheumatism.

The Saturday evening prayer meeting will be held at the residence of Calvin Schlicht, April 20.

Easter services will be held at the church Sunday, April 21. An interesting program has been arranged and a pleasant time is anticipated.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sunday evening, April 14, by the Rev. S. W. Briggs, Pery Burgess, of Maye, to Miss Marcia Randall, of this place. The newly married couple have many friends in this city, who wish them a long life of happiness and prosperity.

Livonia.

Some of the farmers have sowed their oats.

Wm. Stirling has removed with his family to Detroit.

Wm. H. Coats is laying down a large quantity of eggs.

John Bentley has about one-half of an acre of potatoes planted.

Casseline Necker, of Detroit is visiting young friends at this place.

Charles Bentley caught a fish over an inch long one day last week.

A new bridge is being built two miles east and one-half mile north of the Centre.

Thomas Patterson has removed to Plymouth township. His son John will work on the old homestead in this town.

Mrs. J. C. Fairchild and son from Cheboygan county are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turnbull, at this place.

Our school teacher after spending a vacation of two weeks with her many friends at Plymouth, returned to her school room last Monday.

The town board met last Friday, April 12, and appointed Charles Hutchins capable, to fill vacancy, and John L. Smith and F. L. West on the board of review. The also awarded Charles Meining and H. Kingsley three hundred and twenty-five dollars for damages for their engine going through the Harlan bridge last fall.

And it so happened that there was a town meeting held at the Centre on All Fools day, and there came forth from his home a young man and he stood in the hall with his hands in his pocket until another man went to him and asked what was the matter and he said unto him: "Money." He took pity on the young man and placed in his hand one bright silver dollar. He thanked the good man and took a little piece of paper and put it in the ball of his hand and won on his way rejoicing, saying unto himself, "which of us is the bigger fool?"

HOW'S THIS?

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

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe he is perfectly reliable in all business transactions and fully able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

Wholesale Drugists, Toledo, O. W. A. HUNG, KINKAS & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. E. H. VAN HORN, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, 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.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, feverish, tetter, chapped hands, chilblain, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chaffee & Hunter, druggists.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Chaffee & Hunter's drug store.

Bradfield's Female Regulator. Should be used by the young woman, who suffers from an irregular or peculiar course, and 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 Woman's Discovery. "Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus write W. C. Hamrack & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Chaffee & Hunter's drug store.

Farm for Sale. Eighty acres, one and one-half miles from Plymouth, good location, good buildings. Enquire of MAIL. \$5000.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss. As a witness of the Probate court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Detroit, on the fourth day of April, in this year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of FREDERICK MERTZ, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of James Meritt, the administrator of said estate praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and the charges of administering said estate.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the fourteenth day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell real estate as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three consecutive 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. FLINT, Register. 84 85

OUR CHEAP COLUMN. TRY IT! Advertisements will be inserted in this column until further notice at the following low rates: Not exceeding three lines, one time, 10 cents; two lines, 18 cents; three times, 25 cents; four times, 30 cents; five lines, one time, 15 cents; two times, 25 cents; three times, 35 cents; four times, 45 cents.

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

Dead Shot on Moles! IF YOUR LAWN IS BEING DESTROYED BY MOLES, SEND \$2.00 TO W. N. WHERRY, Plymouth, Mich. For one of the above traps, they are sent by mail. J. C. Stillwell, merchant at Wagon Wheel, a gift of 25 in less than the retail price. We can name many others who have had equally good success. Copyright State and County Rights for Sale. Patented in the United States and Canada. 31

New Harness shop! S. COLLINGE The just opened a new harness store in the Lanier 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, 57 S. COLLINGE

THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR NEVER OUT OF ORDER. NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE. G. ORANGE MASS. CHICAGO - 20 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX. - ILL. - ST. LOUIS, MO. - ST. PAUL, MINN. - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Reliable agents wanted in all States. Sold by Chaffee & Hunter's drug store.

HOW BISMARCK'S FOES DIE.

A Washington Diplomat Points to Numerous Instances of Violent Death.

An experienced diplomat, in talking yesterday of Prince Rudolph's melancholy fate, said: "Seldom has a more startling coincidence been witnessed than the almost simultaneous announcement of the death of the Austrian heir apparent and the publication in the London Contemporary Review of the remarkable and manifestly inspired indictment of the Bismarck dynasty. Crown Prince Rudolph's sudden demise in the very heyday of his youth and manly vigor appears to be shrouded in mystery. The most conflicting accounts are given of the manner he met his death, and it is probable that the world at large will never be allowed to know the true story of the tragedy. The latter is but another of those dark episodes that have occurred during the past two decades, and which have invariably resulted in the death of great personages who had incurred the personal enmity of Prince Bismarck, and whom the iron chancellor chose to remove as a menace to his country and to his own family. No one, not even the most intimate habitues of the little house at Ville d'Avray, has ever been able to solve the mystery which surrounded the death of Gambetta, the only man in France besides General Chanzy who has ever caused the chancellor any uneasy moments since 1871. Chanzy's sudden disease at Chalons, within a few weeks of that of the popular tribune, was equally inexplicable, and attended by many suspicious circumstances. Poison and Bismarck were freely mentioned by the Chauvinist Frenchmen in connection therewith. The famous Russian general, Skobeloff, who, as a friend of Gambetta and of Chanzy, had become the bete noire of the German chancellor, met with an equally unexpected and mysterious end, which not even his inseparable companion, M. Hitrov, who was with him until within a couple of hours of his death, has been able to explain. Who to this day has succeeded in tearing aside the veil which surrounds the last moments of the late King Louis of Bavaria? His corpse and that of his attendant physician showed traces of the fact that a possible hand-to-hand struggle for life had taken place on the shores of the Starnberg Lake, but who were the assailants?"

"And now, last of all, we have the death of Archduke Rudolf, one of the brightest, most intellectual and liberal princes who have ever figured as heirs apparent to the imperial crowns. The theory of suicide will obtain but little credence among those who enjoyed the personal acquaintance of the gay and pleasure-loving young archduke. It may be remembered that in the case of Gambetta the latter was officially declared to have inflicted on himself the wound, which his friends at the time knew had been inflicted by some other hand, while every trace of avarian to this day scouts the idea that the late King Ludwig's death was due to self-inflicted wounds. The crown prince, partly, no doubt, in consequence of his devotion to the late Emperor Frederick, was very far from being a Bohemian grafitia at Berlin. His high-bred instincts, together with the chivalrous bearing which he had inherited from his father, were not of a nature to amalgamate with the coarse, unmannerly ways of William II, and his intimacy with M. Clemenceau and undisguised admiration of General Boulanger, both of which were well known in the Wilhelmstrasse, caused him to be regarded by the Bismarck clique as a man eminently unfitted to succeed to the throne of Austro-Hungary.

"It is no secret that the archduke was thoroughly opposed to the subordination of Vienna to Berlin, which constitutes one of the most distasteful features of the triple alliance, and had it not been for the affectionate relations which subsisted between Francis Joseph and his son there is no doubt but that the latter would have assumed publicly the leadership of the Schwarz und Gelb (black and yellow) party, as those opposed to Berlin dictation are called. Rudolf spent many years of his life at Prague, and, although a thorough Hapsburg, had become impregnated there with many of the nationalist ideas and anti-German prejudices which prevail in Bohemia. He was regarded as the hope of the Slav element in Austria and was a great admirer of Count Thiele's policy of federation and local self-government. His accession to the throne would have involved the certainty of his being crowned with the diadem of St. Wenceslaus at Prague, and the constitution of an autonomous and independent kingdom of Bohemia on the same lines as that of Hungary. Had this come to pass, Bohemia, with its traditional hostilities to everything German, would have become an almost impenetrable barrier between Berlin and Vienna, and would, moreover, have rendered the continuation of the military as well as of the commercial alliance between the two countries a matter of impossibility.

More Bad Luck.

Mr. Winks (looking over the paper).—“Cheap, Drugg & Co. are selling all sorts of patent medicines at half price.”

Mrs. Winks.—“Just our luck. There isn't anything the matter with any of us.”—New York Weekly.

Information of the charmed and deadly energy, we desire to say that it is not a common ailment. It is a rare and a deadly ailment.—San Francisco.

HYDROPHOBIA IN GEORGIA.

Death of John Womack, After Terrible Agony, From the Bite of a Cat.

The death of John Henry Womack in Walton, county from hydrophobia caused by the bite of a cat, says an Atlanta (Ga.) letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer, has resulted in the destruction of nearly all those animals in that section. The story of Womack's death is thrilling in the extreme. One month ago from last Wednesday Womack was bitten by a cat. The wound was a severe one on the left forefinger. It healed up in a week or ten days and the incident was forgotten. On the 9th Womack complained of a shooting pain in his finger. At first this was confined to the finger, then it reached the elbow, then to the shoulder, finally entering the body. He described the pain by saying that it was in the marrow of his bones and felt like pins sticking. The shooting pains became more frequent and severe. Saturday night he had a violent fit. The unfortunate man would jump like a cat, beat his breast with his fists, lie down upon the floor, and kick until the bones in his toes were broken. The fit lasted seven minutes. After it was over Womack explained that he had been perfectly conscious the whole time, but was utterly unable to control himself.

Half an hour after the first was the second fit. “For God's sake open the door,” pleaded Womack; “I'm choking to death.” The door was opened. “Shut it quick,” screamed the madman; “shut it quick; I'm choking to death.” Subsequent fits were in every way like the first, except more severe. “Wife,” he said, after one, “I wanted to bite you, but I clamped my teeth and wouldn't do it.” On Sunday neighbors were going to chain Womack for the protection of the family, but he begged them not. “I know you all,” said he. “I know if I bite you you will die. When I want to bite you I just think of you suffering as I do and I won't.”

The fits continued at regular intervals of ten or fifteen minutes until Wednesday morning last. Womack was then put in a room alone, as he was getting evidently less able to control himself. His lower eye-lid and the muscles about the cheekbone began swelling until the eye entirely closed. The lump under each eye was larger than an egg. It was first red, then blue, finally almost black. The upper lids contracted, exposing the whites of the eyes. When the spasms would come on the eyes shone with a greenish glitter, like those of a cat in the dark. Womack was locked in the room in a hurry, and in the confusion the baby was left on the bed. Womack had a terrible spasm, but did not notice the baby lying three feet away. The mother of the child ran in and picked up the baby. The spasm had passed off. Womack took his wife's hand, held it for several seconds, told her good-by, and also several relatives and neighbors. As the door was about to be shut, he begged for his wife to come to him again. “Go back, John,” said a neighbor. Womack obeyed. The door was shut. Almost immediately he jumped up, twice screaming, “Oh, oh!” Then he fell and lay quite still. The door was opened and he was found lying on the floor, dead, his head propped against the bed. His heavy beard was matted with white froth, and after he fell a considerable quantity of the same froth fell from his lips, forming a pool on the floor. Womack's feet and hands were terribly bruised and lacerated. His finger-nails were torn off, his breast was black and sore from beating it.

Ten days ago Mrs. Womack was bitten by the same cat. It was known that the strange disease had taken Womack had also bitten the three children. Tuesday Mrs. Womack complained of pains in her heel similar to those experienced by her husband, and as in that case these pains did not commence until the sore had apparently healed up. The country was scourged for a madstone. Finally one was found. This and other remedies, real or supposed, are being used. The news that Mrs. Womack had died, which was published in the Georgia papers, was incorrect. Mrs. Womack is apparently in good health as ever, talks as usual, and the only symptoms are the slight pains starting in the heel, extending to the ankle. She says the madstone has eased these pains, though she still feels occasional twinges.

There was some doubt in the minds of the country people about Womack's case, though the effect is none the less marked on that account. They have killed all the cats and dogs for miles around.

Mrs. Womack's case is being watched with keen interest, and the identity already shown between her case and her husband's is causing general alarm. A young colored girl, the daughter of the madman, was bitten the day after

Mrs. Womack was. The cat that bit her was also bitten by the cat that bit Womack. Three or four days ago John Parker, a 6-year-old white boy, was bitten by another vicious cat. Several mules and horses have been bitten within the past few days. If it is not hydrophobia, what is it?

Formidable as War.

In the world's history it has heretofore been considered that a condition of war was more formidable to a nation than that of peace. During a period of war the taxes must be increased, thus entailing greater burdens upon the working people. Thousands of persons who in ordinary times are tax-producers are then made tax-eaters, because they are withdrawn from the productive industries of the country, and merely consume that which is raised or manufactured. In the proudest days of the Roman Empire, even in the Golden Age of Marcus Aurelius, the maintenance of sixty legions, or barely 360,000 men, scattered throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, was considered an enormous burden on the people, and one which they could ill bear. Now Europe alone has on foot the colossal number of 4,000,000 of men in its standing armies during a time of profound peace.

The Roman legions were constantly fighting, with the German, or the Scythian barbarians, or the Parthians in the East. Yet it was never proposed when there was an apparent cessation of hostilities that the army should be increased. It is left to our modern governments to be constantly increasing their armaments when all are making assurances of continued peace.

But the longest-sighted statesmen declare that it is impossible to be siding annually thousands and thousands of soldiers to the standing armies without ultimately culminating in a volcanic burst of war which will not only shake all Europe but all Christendom. The destructive forces which are already marshaled and drilled to strike at a moment's notice naturally alarm thinking men, because it seems like scattering gun-powder or dynamite in every room of one's house. These destructive forces may not be exploded at once, but sooner or later the crash of demolition must ensue. That is the way in which really great statesmen look at these formidable armaments.

Germany is essentially a military nation and her increased armaments have caused such a scare throughout all Europe that other nations say they must arm in self defense. When another war occurs the severest test will be applied to the military system.

The Germans have been considered invincible for the past twenty years, because in their last conflict with France they had right manifestly on their side. But the folly and the arrogance which the French exhibited just previous to the war of 1870 may break out in Germany, for there is no telling what fools nations may become at certain periods of their history.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Advertising Doctors.

Gradually the barriers for physicians who want to set forth their special abilities as healers in the advertising columns of a newspaper are being broken down in St. Louis. No longer ago than in January last a spirited fight took place in the medical society of that city over the election of a president. One of the candidates for the place was from a number of radical men who were conducting the St. Louis Weekly Medical Review in whose columns they had been announcing in the most glowing terms possible their respective merits as throat, lung, nose, eye and ear specialists. The conservative, straight-laced, ethical doctors of the city opposed these advertisements and beat them, whereupon the latter withdrew from the society and organized a new one calling it by the same name. Of course the two societies are not at all complimentary to each other in their discourses of the other's merits. Figuratively speaking the conservative doctors are being used, the same as the St. Louis papers were being used to advertise the merits of the Chinese.

The Most Expensive Sold. In the days of the late war and refrigerator was the product of transporting fresh meats for long distances has been entirely abandoned. The village slaughter house and the village butcher were the only sources of fresh meat.

Several pieces of good property in the town of St. Louis for sale or exchange. A new sewing machine at the Mail office. Will be sold very cheap. Womack would enjoy your dinner, and are prevented by Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Constipation. Burner & Robinson.

Plymouth Mills,

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

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. Tafft, Dry Goods and Groceries, Peter-Gayde, Groceries and Crockery, J. R. Rauch, Postoffice Grocery, E. J. Bradner, Star Grocery,

C. L. WILCOX.

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 street 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.

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

Table with columns for DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R. Time Table, Taking Effect Jan. 27, 1899. Includes times for Detroit, Lansing, and other stations.

CONNECTIONS. Detroit with railroads diverging. Plymouth with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry. South Lyon, with Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk Railway. Chicago June, with Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. Lansing, with Michigan Central R. R. London, with Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. R., and Stanton Branch. Howard City, with Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Edmore, with Chicago, Saginaw & Canada R. R. Grand Rapids, with Chicago & West Michigan; Grand Rapids Div., Michigan C. at St. Kalamazoo City, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Bargains in Real Estate. For particulars concerning any of the following bargains, call on or address J. H. STEERS, Plymouth. TWO GOOD HOUSES IN PLYMOUTH, ONE OF THEM with the lot and another with six lots; for sale cheap. TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM, A NICE brick house, almost new, on Lafayette avenue, for sale.

OLD STOVES MADE NEW. Have your Stove Fittings. Newly Nickel Plated. All Kinds of Nickel Plating one in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Plymouth Air Rifle Co. LIVERY, AND SALE STABLE. Reasonable Prices! Orders left for draying immediately executed. Carriages, Cutters, and Sleighs. Burner & Robinson.

Wayne.

Jno. Bowers gave Wayne a short call Saturday night.

Bert Baker has accepted a position at the County House.

F. B. Hickok has returned and will attend to business in his gallery.

Quite a number of gents took in the city Saturday, returning in good shape.

Geo. Corlett has departed for parts unknown. Geo. intends to stay this time.

Farmers are very busy this week getting in their hay and some have cut their wheat.

We don't play ball any more. Why? Because we can't get anybody to play against us.

Jno. Marker will fill the place of Mr. Sims in H. & Stellwagen's during the latter's absence.

Vincent, the champion wrestler got thrown in his bout with Sims at Bellville, last Saturday night.

Wesley Vanness left for Ovid, his former home Sunday, where he will work in the shop. He leaves a host of friends among the young people.

In the lawsuit between Jno. Lee, a colored man, and Mr. Goudy, a German, for trespass, decision was rendered in favor of Lee, he getting six cents damages. Attorneys, Cullen for Lee and Deming for the German.

Mrs. Milliman died early Monday morning from consumption. The deceased was a very highly respected lady. She leaves two small children who will be kindly taken care of by relatives, their father being killed in a railroad accident some time ago.

Married by the Rev. J. McIlwain on Tuesday July 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents in Canton, Clarence E. Heckman of Idaho and Miss Emma Lang, eldest daughter of Jno. Lang. The happy couple immediately started on their wedding journey, with the best wishes of friends and relatives.

Livonia.

We had a fine rain last Sunday.

Charles Meibing had a good horse die last week.

J. C. Fairchild is working for H. Wells of Plymouth.

We hear some complaint of potatoes being struck with the blight.

Asa Roberts is the first man to draw wheat in the barn in this town.

Almond Fisher is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Maria Vaghtouten at this place.

It is reported that Robert Carpenter, who went to Tennessee last spring is on his way home.

There was a large amount of hay cut and put in the barns in the best of order in this town last week.

Charles Base says he is going to challenge Sullivan. We will bet our money on Charley if it is drinking pop.

Oats will be a very large crop in this section if nothing happens to them. We never saw them look better at this time of the year.

Thomas Smitherman an old and respected citizen of this town died Wednesday, last week, aged 70. He was buried on Friday.

You can get a little more for wool this season than last and you can pay more for sugar, coffee and binding twine and some other articles, and men have got to work for lower wages in factories or get out.

Denton.

Mrs. Jsu. Smita is again on the sick list.

Mrs. Charles Durfee of Detroit is the guest of Mrs. L. J. Anderson.

Carl M. Sines is attending the summer term of school at the Normal.

Mrs. John Schlicht, who has been very sick for the past month is somewhat better at this writing.

George Palmer who has been sick with nervous prostration for some time is slowly recovering.

Miss Eva J. Babcock and Blanche Anderson will visit friends at Wayne and Detroit for the next few weeks.

The Young People's Alliance will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mrs. L. J. Anderson, Tuesday evening, July 23.

The cherry trees in this vicinity are being rapidly relieved of their burdens. The results is the mournful chirp of the robin in the distance.

The "Mothers' Friend."

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

LIVELY TURNS OF THOUGHT.

More than 23,000,000 acres of American soil belongs to non-resident aliens.

A persistent candidate for a consulate has been arrested in Washington for vagrancy.

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor, in session at Indianapolis, Ind., has elected A. R. Savage of Lewiston, Me., supreme dictator.

The death is announced of William Wright, LL. D., professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. He was in his sixtieth year.

The cash value of currency, coin and securities turned over to United States Treasurer Huston by ex-Treasurer Hayatt is stated at \$722,000,000.

The brewery-buying syndicate is reported to have offered \$10,000,000 for the Blatz Brewery of Milwaukee, Wis., and to be trying to get options on other breweries in that city.

Western towns are not giving the rate of mortality nor bragging about average, but the point is to convince new comers that cyclones always pass to the right or left by a few miles.

A philosopher on a western paper finds that only one person in every 60,000 dies in bed while asleep and concludes that it is a waste of time to lie awake and worry over the danger of that.

They are now tanning leather in New York by electricity. A green hide becomes French calf in less than half a day, and the leather dealers find it much easier to lie about it than formerly.

Yes, the sheriff bungled when he hung the Bald Knobbers. But each one of the murderers had killed his man and whipped his woman, and they did not take particular pains not to bungle.

A Boston woman imported quill pens from Germany at twenty-five cents apiece for three years before she discovered that a man in the same block furnished much better ones for a nickel.

A correspondent of the Rochester Herald, who has been doing California for the last six months, figures that fifty men have dropped their dollars in real estate where one single man has made \$10,000.

Job Smith, a forty-year old masher of New Hampshire, must answer to the law for having seven wives. He says he meant to make the number twenty before he stopped, but a friend gave him away.

In trying to eat ten pounds of roast beef on a wager the other day, George Lane, a resident of Rutland, overestimated his capacity and fell over in a fit and died. He thought he was a hog, but he wasn't.

John White, a Nevada miner, objected to Henry Wakefield singing "The Sweet By-and-By," and as Henry refused to cut it short he was hurled down a shaft 190 feet deep, and his sad song silenced forever.

Little Jennie Williams, of Maine, had a snow slide and the spring came and melted the snow, and she got down the box of Rough on Rats and took the short line to the land where disappointment never comes.

The secretary of state is in receipt of a despatch from Mr. Bragg, the United States minister to Mexico enclosing a communication from the Mexican secretary of the treasury to the Mexican congress, showing that the house of Blochbroeder had accepted the option for the \$2,900,000 to complete the \$6,500,000 loan.

A new horse disease has made its appearance in New York State, and is baffling the veterinary surgeons. The horses are attacked with a cough, have a high fever, and in some instances become blind; their limbs get stiff and they sweat profusely, refuse food and their eyes grow dull and heavy. The disease is said to be contagious.

The United States supreme court has decided that a notary public cannot legally administer an oath to a United States official, holding that an oath can be administered only by the officer specifically named in the law requiring the oath. This opinion, it is believed, seriously affects the status of more than a hundred thousand cases in the mineral division alone of the general land office.

A Birmingham (Ala.) physician, now in the insane asylum at Tuscaloosa, not long ago performed a wonderful surgical operation on himself. He put himself under the influence of cocaine, deliberately cut into his own abdominal cavity, removed a tumor from his liver, and sewed the incision up. He has since entirely recovered from the effects of the operation.

Applications for pensions are beginning to come in at the pension office in Washington from the widows and dependent relatives of the officers and men who lost their lives in the recent naval disaster at Samoa. The widow of Captain Schoonmaker of the Vandalia filed her claim a few days ago, and it has been submitted to the proper division for allowance. Her pension will amount to \$30 per month.

Inquiry at the department of state, based upon the report from Ottawa that a British war vessel is to be sent to Hearing Sea to investigate seizures of illegal sealers, elicits the fact that nothing has been done by this government in this matter since the issue of the president's proclamation, which distinctly notified all nations of the intention of the United States to protect the seal and fish life from depredation.

News from San Francisco is to the effect that, while there is reason to believe that the new cruiser Charleston will ultimately succeed in fulfilling the contract requirements, much remains to be done upon the vessel, and probably at the government's expense, before this expectation is realized. The trouble with the machinery, it is inferred, arises from faults in the drawings furnished by the English designers rather than in the workmanship.

A scheme is being perfected for long-distance telephoning, which contemplates the connection by telephone of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Louis and Kansas City with each other, and with the east through Chicago. Chicago and Milwaukee are now being brought into connection, the east is already provided, and the rest of the circuit, which will be for business only, will be in working order as soon as possible.

DOHMSTREICH BROS.

The General Merchants.

Fine Merchant Tailoring a Specialty.



Fine Merchant Tailoring a Specialty.

DOHMSTREICH BROS.

Combine the Finest Workmanship with the Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Suits to measure, \$10.
Pants to measure, 3.

LOWEST PRICES ON EARTH.

It must be known that we can't be beaten on prices and will not on quality and want the world to know it.

Come and make a critical examination of our stock and comparison of prices before buying.

Dohmstreich Bros.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Wall Paper.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the life of the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the great alternative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Chaffee & Hunter's drug store.

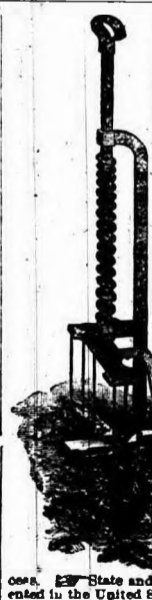
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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 third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine:
Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of BETSEY SIMMONS, deceased.
George W. Stinson, the administrator of said estate, having rendered to this court his final administration account and filed therewith his petition praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to him:
It is ordered, that Tuesday, the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.
And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne.
EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate.
HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

Dead Shot on Moles!

IF YOUR LAWN IS BEING DESTROYED BY MOLES, SEND \$2.00 TO

W. N. WHERRY, Plymouth, Mich.,



For one of the above traps. They are sure to catch them.

Sewing machines repaired and new parts furnished when required. Needle and oil for sale. J. H. Steers, Plymouth.

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

FOR SALE.

I have several pieces of good property in Wayne for sale on very easy terms. A dwelling on Morris street, nine rooms, excellent cellar, eastern, woodshed, etc., very desirable. The property now occupied by the Wayne County Review. The vacant lot west of the Review office. The first dwelling west of the Review office. The first lot north of the Review office. Also the property known as Central Hall. Plenty of time given if desired. Want to sell because I am unable to look after them.
J. H. STEERS, Plymouth, Mich.

Bargains in Real Estate.

For particulars concerning any of the following bargains, call on or address
TWO GOOD HOUSES IN PLYMOUTH, ONE OF them with two lots and another with six lots; for sale cheap.
TWO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM. A NICE brick house, almost new, on Lafayette avenue, Detroit.
BARGAIN NO. 1. Farm for sale: 30 acres, 1/4 mile from Plymouth; house, barn, orchard, good well; excellent location, short distance from school house. Unable to work it is the reason for wishing to sell. Price \$1,500, part down.
BARGAIN NO. 2. Six acres land, 40 rods on the road and 24 rods deep, 1 1/2 miles from Plymouth good house, barn and other outbuildings; in excellent condition. Plenty of good fruit; good "drive" well, which never fails; beautiful place. Price \$1,300, with very easy terms.
BARGAIN NO. 3. Only 2 1/2 miles from Plymouth on best road; 3 1/2 acres fine garden land; 50 trees choicest apples and cherries. House has 10 rooms and splendid large cellar; rooms newly papered walls and ceilings, and well painted throughout; everything convenient and in perfect repair; double floors; weights and pulleys in windows etc.; 30 rods from good school; 10 rods from post office, church public hall and store. Splendid well of pure falling, pure water and a very large stone cistern. First-class neighborhood and the most desirable place of its size within ten miles. Title perfect; no encumbrance; easy terms. Building all new or equivalent to new. Will be sold dirt cheap.
J. H. STEERS, Plymouth.

RICE'S

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
(Late The Madison.)
Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Randolph Street,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
J. D. RICE, Propr. R. C. SPRAGUE, Clerk.

CENTRALLY LOCATED,

Being within three squares of the Brush-street Depot, where passengers arrive by the Grand Trunk, Lake Shore, and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroads.
Three lines of street cars pass the door—Jefferson-avenue line (which connects with Michigan Central Depot); the Trumbull-avenue, and the Congress and Baker-street lines. Woodward-avenue and Fort-street lines pass within two squares.

MEALS 25 CENTS.

RATES—Per day, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Rooms without board, 50c, 75c, and \$1.



Princess Victoria of Prussia.

The engagement of Prince Albert Victor of Wales, oldest son of the Prince of Wales, to his cousin Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of Emperor Frederick of Germany, has just been announced. Princess Victoria was born in 1866, and is therefore now twenty-three years old, and is said to be a charming, sympathetic girl, who has always been very fond of England. Few Princesses have been so much talked of as she, owing to her former engagement to the ex-Prince of Bulgaria. It will be remembered that Prince Bismarck was bitterly opposed to this match on account of the offense which the marriage would give to Russia, and the consequences of which would most likely have led to war. A bitter struggle took place between the Prince who was supported by all Germany, and the Empress, and poor Emperor Frederick's short reign was very much embittered by all this. The engagement was postponed, but not given up, and it was well understood that the marriage was to have taken place this year. Great was therefore the astonishment when in February last Prince Alexander suddenly married an opera singer. There can be little doubt that the Princess Victoria's engagement to Prince Albert Victor is the direct work of the Queen herself, who had always favored Prince Alexander of Bulgaria's suit, and who has thus procured Princess Victoria a compensation for having been jilted.

American boodlers in Canada will learn with dismay that the imperial government will approve the extradition bill passed by the Canadian parliament, which is retroactive according to the opinion of the attorney general of the dominion. If this opinion holds, our government may ask the surrender of the boodlers who have fled from this country to Canada, and in that case the Canadian government would very likely feel disposed to give them up as an evidence of good faith in passing the law. There is a good deal of sympathy in Canada for what is known as the "American colony," a number of whom have become identified with the best society there. But as this did not prevent the passage of the law, it will not be powerful enough to protect them in case this government should ask for their surrender.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is expected back in London by the end of next September. He has already been booked for a series of lectures, the first of which is to be delivered in October. He is to receive \$250 a night for lectures delivered in London, and \$100 a night for those delivered in the provinces. Stanley evidently bears a charmed life. He has been reported dead a score of times in as many months, yet notwithstanding this, managers of lecture bureaus are counting on him as the drawing card in the coming season.

Thomas Jefferson once said: "Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." Mr. Jefferson was a discerning man, and evidently knew what he was talking about.

IN PRIMITIVE CLOTHES

NEVER BECAME A LEGISLATOR.

Mr. Ruggles Was Only Getting Some Bait for His Hook but He Really Got Into Trouble - Naked Innocence.

[Special Correspondence.]

Ellison R. Ruggles, attorney at law, was a "crank," in the popular acceptance of the term.

Ellison had been for some forty years a sedate and sensible piscatorial crank when two great misfortunes befell him. He fell in love and into politics at one and the same time.



HE LEFT HIS CLOTHES BEHIND HIM.

He loved Judge Foote's daughter, Irene, aged nineteen, which was scarcely creditable to the sagacity of an angler of forty years standing.

He accepted a nomination for the state assembly, salary \$600, which was a piece of folly only to be exceeded by his unconditional surrender to Cupid.

With his soul full of worship for the beautiful Irene, with his brow full of the furrows of political anxiety, and with his arms full of his own clothes, Mr. Ruggles stood upon the high bank of Clear creek one morning early in June. He was in nature's own uniform, ready to wrestle the many-legged helgramites hid under the stones in the swirling creek below—his favorite bait for bars. Ellison R. Ruggles placed his apparel upon the bank, then, pail in hand, he waded up stream to a rich harvest of helgramite. An hour of labor, then—the sound of feminine voices! A meteoric flash of red as Ellison sprang toward his canoe at the landing place!

Would he be too late to reach his clothes?

He would. Back to the canoe! He could conceal himself. He did so by lying down behind the boat.

Nearer and nearer came the merry voices! Suddenly the ladies have come upon a large part of a fisherman's wardrobe.

"Oh, girls! There has been a suicide! What shall we do! What shall we do!" Ellison R. Ruggles held his breath and hugged the hard stones of the landing closer.

"Maybe the poor fellow is not yet drowned and we ought to go down to the landing place and help him," said Irene, with rare presence of mind in this critical moment.

A heavy cold sweat broke out by the quart, all over Ellison R. Ruggles' supine form.

"Oh, no!" screamed a frightened girl. "we had better take the clothes back to the hotel and notify Col. Chester and the others."



DOES IT MEAN SUICIDE.

Half an hour later Col. Chester seated on the veranda of the Newton Falls house was astonished by the sudden appearance of a bevy of excited girls, headed by Miss Irene Foote, who, with pale faces and quivering lips, related some uncorroborated facts about a distressing suicide and exhibited the raiment of the suicide.

Now Col. Chester was Ellison R. Ruggles' opponent in the warm political campaign then on.

Col. Chester recognized that fisherman's outfit.

Very innocently and sympathetically, the Colonel said: "I will go back with

you and see if there is anything in this story of a suicide."

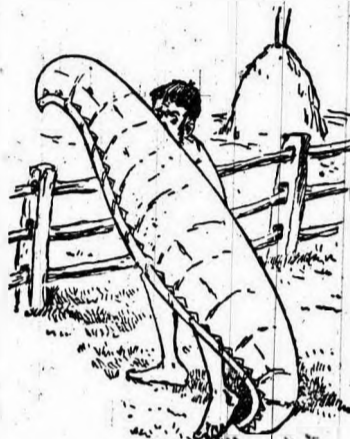
With anxious hearts the party hurried toward the scene. Suddenly the Colonel stopped, gazed fixedly ahead and then sat down upon the grass and roared with laughter. The ladies were shocked.

What had the Colonel seen? "Why, simply a birch bark canoe climbing the fence at a distant field. The 'suicide' was plain as day to the Colonel now. When he saw that canoe scud across a portion of the meadow toward a hay stack and suddenly crouch down in the high grass, the Colonel hurried forward. The party stopped within hearing distance of the hidden canoe.

And there the Colonel held the party one half hour, while he told about a man he once knew who got over head and heels in debt and feigned suicide. This man took some old clothes to the river bank, let his hat float down the river and then sneaked out of town at night, thus availing his creditors.

"It is just possible," wound up the Colonel, "that some such game as this is being played and we may be just in time to discover the rascal. Hadn't we better look around a little?"

The canoe over in the meadow trembled in every fibre.



A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR.

At this moment Irene came walking slowly from the spot where the clothes had been found. Her face was flushed. She handed to Colonel Chester a scrap of paper on which was roughly scribbled:

"Will the officious person who removed those clothes please replace them, so I can go home as becomes a gentleman.

MR. BLANK.

The searchers after suicides returned, quietly and meekly, to Newton Falls, everybody mad save the Colonel.

That night Ellison R. Ruggles was sitting in his private office, trying to imagine some spot in the hereafter of adequate torment to meet the deserts of one Col. Chester, when the gentleman of his thoughts entered.

"Good evening, Mr. Ruggles."

"How are you?"

"I saw you were out canoeing to-day. Didn't you find the dew in that meadow a little light for very good sport?"

And everybody wonders at the coolness that exists between those two gentlemen.

BRANCH OF CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Route to Follow the Great River Valleys—it Would Open Fertile Lands, Timber Tracts and Rich Mines.

[Special Correspondence.]

More than twenty years have now elapsed since the United States came into possession of Alaska, yet it is only lately that we have begun to appreciate its value, and even yet the majority of American readers know little or nothing in regard to the resources and possible economical development of British Columbia.

Alaska's seal and other fur products have paid a good interest on the purchase money, and its salmon fisheries are already of large importance, while the yield of cod and halibut is steadily increasing. The southern part of the Alaskan coast and its adjacent islands contain extensive forests of valuable timber, and upon almost every river that comes down to the sea gold has been discovered. At certain points mines are at present operated upon a great scale and large settlements exist. Alaska possesses several navigable rivers. In the valley of the Liard, and along the little Mackenzie, whose sources are not far distant, the Hudson's Bay Company have had posts for many years, and the Indians of that region are so nearly civilized that all have abandoned to a great extent the ways of savage life, wear civilized garments and profess allegiance to the Roman Catholic church, whose missionaries have long dwelt among them.

There is no physical reason why this district should not be connected by a railway along the eastern base of the mountains with the Canadian Pacific, and one is already projected from Calgary to Edmonton—a long step in that direction. But this is not where the road to Alaska is proposed to be built, thought it would be possible to carry it that way.

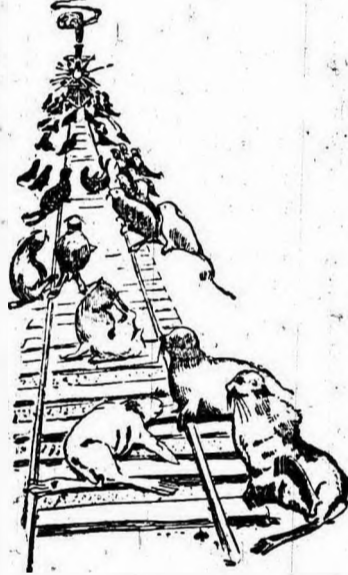
Now the great Columbian river, rising not far north of the United States boundary, in the narrow valley between the

Rockies and the Selkirks, flows turbulently northward until it passes in a sharp loop around the northern extremity of the latter's mighty barrier, and then flows back straight southward, between the Selkirks



SEAL HUNTING IN ALASKA.

and the Golk range and on into Washington territory. About 200 miles north of the boundary the Canadian Pacific railway traverses all three ranges of mountains, twice bridging the Columbia, once east of and again west of the Selkirks. Into the Columbia, about 75 miles north of this railway, where the current sweeps in a mighty, semicircular canon around the head of the range, the Columbia receives a powerful tributary, coming down a broad wooded valley for two hundred miles, or probably more from the north. This is Canoe river, along which lay the old fur traders' trail, over Yellowstone pass, between Prince Rupert's Land and Oregon.



NOT A COW ON THE TRACK, BUT SEALS.

It is along these two great valleys of the Columbia and Canoe rivers, and their continuation northward, that competent engineers have marked upon the map a feasible route for a railway to and into the borders of Alaska; and they assert that, although its cost would be heavy, it would not be beyond the just expenditure of capital, since the resources of the country opened and the development of international trade would, in due time, return a large interest upon the private investment and justify the governmental aid which is sought.

Sauce for Goose Ain't Jest the Juice for Ganders.

Storekeeper (to clerk)—"I must get rid of these oranges in some way. I was deceived in them."

Clerk—"Aren't they sweet?"

Storekeeper—"No; they are as sour as lemons, but we must get rid of them."

Storekeeper, later (to customer)—

"Would you like some oranges, ma'am?"

Customer—"Are they real sweet?"

Storekeeper—"Oh, yes indeed, sweet as sugar."

Customer—"Well, I'll take a dozen, since you say they are sweet. Here's your money—a quarter, you said?"

Storekeeper (taking an examining quarter)—

"Madam, I can't take this quarter; it's punched."

Storekeeper (to clerk, after customer has gone)—

"That's just the way it is. Storekeepers must always have their eyes open for dishonest people. The audacity of some people is sickening."

But the Males Did Not Reciprocate.

Wife—"Miss Prim sends and receives a great many letters. She must have a good many correspondents."

Husband—"Yes, she always had a predilection for the males."

A Horrible Possibility.

Miss Loudtone—"Shall I sing something for you, Mr. Nambly?"

Nambly—"I'd rather you wouldn't, Miss Loudtone. This is the anniversary of my dear brother's death."

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Mysterious Phenomena of Catalepsy—The Celebrated Case of the Fakir of Lahore.

Letter in the New York Tribune: Dr. W. B. Carpenter says in his "Physiology:" "It is quite certain that an apparent cessation of all the vital functions may take place without that entire loss of vitality which would leave the organism in the condition of a dead body, liable to be speedily disintegrated by the operation of chemical and physical agencies." It is also apparently a fact that such "apparent cessation of all the vital functions" may continue for an indefinite period when the right conditions exist. The best known illustration of this is the case of the fakir of Lahore, who was buried for six weeks, at the instance of Runjeet Singh, as attested by Sir Claude Wade, the British resident at the court of Loodhiana in 1837. In this thoroughly authenticated case—while however, is but one of a class of similar facts known to Anglo-Indians and travelers—the fakir was first put into a linen bag, the bag was placed in a wooden box, fastened with a padlock, the wooden box was deposited in a cell in the middle of a large brick vault, every aperture of which but one was bricked up, while the remaining door was built up with mud above the lock, and fastened with the rajah's seal. As a final precaution a company of soldiers was detailed to guard the vault day and night, four sentries constantly patrolling its four sides during the whole period. When at the expiration of six weeks the vault and the box was successively opened Sir Claude Wade, who with Runjeet Singh had entered the building and taken their places close to the body so as to see everything, says this is what appeared before them: "The servant then began pouring warm water over the figure, but as my object was to see if any fraudulent practices could be detected I proposed to Runjeet Singh to tear open the bag and have a perfect view of the body before any means of resuscitation were employed. I accordingly did so, and may here remark that the bag, when first seen by us, appeared mildewed, as it had been buried some time. The legs and arms of the body were shriveled and stiff, the face full, the head reclining on the shoulder like that of a corpse. I then called to the medical gentleman who was attending me to come down and inspect the body which, he did, but could discover no pulsation in the heart, the temples, or the arm. There was, however, a heat at the region of the brain, which no other part of the body exhibited.

"The servant then recommended bathing him with hot water, and gradually relaxing his arms and legs from the rigid state in which they were contracted. Runjeet Singh taking his right, and I his left leg to aid by friction in restoring them to their proper action; during which time the servant placed a hot wheat cake about an inch thick, on the top of the head, process which he twice or thrice renewed. He then pulled out of his ears and nostrils, the cotton with which they were stopped; and after great exertion opened his mouth by inserting the point of a knife between his lips and while holding his jaws open his left hand, drew the tongue forward with his right, in the course which the tongue flew back several times to its curved position upward, which it had originally been, so as close the gullet. He then rubbed the eyelids with ghee, or clarified butter for some seconds, until he succeeded in opening them, when the eyes appeared quite motionless and glazed. After the cake had been applied the third time to the top of his head his body was violently convulsed, his nostrils became inflated, respiration ensued, and the limbs began to assume a natural fullness, but the pulsation was still faintly perceptible. The servant then put some of the ghee on his tongue and made him swallow. A few minutes afterward the eyelids became dilated and recovered their natural color, when the fakir, recognizing Runjeet Singh sitting close to him, articulated, in a low, sepulchral tone, scarcely audible: "Do lieve me now?" Runjeet Singh, in the affirmative, and invested the fakir with a pearl necklace and a pair of gold bracelets, and pieces of muslin and silk, and shawls from what is called a khalat, such as usually conferred by the princes of India on persons of distinction. At the time of the box being opened to recovery of the voice not more than half an hour could have elapsed, in another half hour the fakir talked with myself and those about him, though feebly, like a sick person, and we then left him, convinced there had been no fraud or collusion in the exhibition we had witnessed.

It was the woman who saw the but since then the men have had that sort of thing—Lassie Hours.