

The Plymouth Mail.

VOL 7 NO 42

PLYMOUTH MICH. FRIDAY, JUNE 22 1894.

WHOLE NO 354

HAVE NO FEARS.

THE SMALL-POX IS NOT IN PLYMOUTH.

A False Story Going the Rounds that Plymouth Has a Case of Small-pox.

The small-pox stories now going the rounds have no bearing whatever as far as Plymouth is concerned. Several of our citizens have been accosted in outside places regarding it. How the story gets started can not be ascertained.

The incident above recalls one of a similar nature when, some time ago the diphtheria was having a run in many places. Plymouth was made a mark for the neighboring towns and placards were posted up to notify people not to come to Plymouth as diphtheria was abroad in its worst stages. The evident purpose then was to draw trade away from Plymouth. Now that some of the larger cities have had cases of small-pox spring up, it would appear that our neighbors are trying to make game of it, by throwing out the story of small-pox at Plymouth.

Plymouth has the reputation of giving its patrons the best goods for the least money, and as that fact is wide spread it can be readily seen why others would grasp at any straw to do us an injury in a business line.

Have no fears, we have not the least sign of small-pox. When we do, (if such should ever be the case) Plymouth people will be the first to spread the news, and thus not lay anyone liable to be exposed to it. Let us hope that such will not be necessary.

THE ATHLETICS WIN.

A Good Game of Ball Played Last Saturday.

The Detroit Athletics and the Plymouth boys played a good game of ball at the fair grounds on Saturday afternoon. It can safely be said that throughout the whole game not a murmur was made by any player. One thing was very apparent, namely: that our boys need not expect to put up a first class game of ball without practice. The idea that a team can change positions and play good ball without practice falls flat when tried. Had the boys been putting in some time practicing they would have shown better results Saturday, as it was through poor throwing etc., that the game was lost. Penney and Shields did good work. The Detroit boys play ball all the time, but have some weak points that would lead one to suppose that they did not do much practicing, when in fact they do practice every day. However the game was warmly contested and the best of feeling existed all through. The crowd applauded every deserving play regardless of favor. The small boy tried to get in an unbecoming yell or two, but the marshal soon stopped it. This is a good feature and should be strictly enforced. Plymouth people go to see a game of ball, not to hear boys guff the players.

The umpire had his hands full, and it sometimes kept him guessing to make a proper decision. He showed a clear disposition to be fair and square.

We trust we will have the pleasure of another game with the Athletics this season, when we believe the score will be somewhat lighter than the following score of last Saturday's game:

PLYMOUTH	AB	R	IB	TH	PO	A	E
H. Roe, lb.	5	1	1	1	8	0	2
Micol, 3b.	5	1	2	2	0	1	1
McClumpha, 2b.	5	1	1	1	2	3	2
E. Roe, lf.	4	1	0	0	1	0	3
Harmon, ss.	5	1	2	2	1	0	1
Penney, p.	5	1	1	1	4	7	0
Beals, cf.	4	2	1	1	3	0	1
Rutter, rf.	4	1	1	1	1	0	1
Shields, c.	4	1	1	1	7	1	0
Total	41	10	10	10	27	12	11

ATHLETICS	AB	R	IB	TH	PO	A	E
Heshner, lb.	6	2	1	2	1	0	0
Hammond, p.	6	2	3	3	1	3	2
Cusback, c.	5	4	2	4	7	2	1
Elmeman, ss.	6	4	2	2	3	3	3
Kraus, 3b.	6	0	3	4	1	0	3
Robinson, rf.	5	1	1	1	9	0	0
Dwyer, cf.	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Calahan, 2b.	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
Mertsch, lf.	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	48	15	13	18	27	9	9

Struck out by Hammond 7, by Penney 5; passed balls Cusback 1, Shields 1; umpire Turnes; time 2:15.

Crop Report.

The weather the first half of May was exceedingly warm, the temperature for several days averaging ten degrees above the normal, and the latter half it was unusually cool, the average temperature ranging from five to ten degrees below the normal. General and heavy rains occurred at the very beginning of the month and continued until after the 20th, keeping the ground well soaked for more than three weeks. Such weather was favorable to the growth of wheat, and the average condition, June 1st in the southern counties, where 85 per cent of the crop is grown, is reported at 92 per cent as compared with 77 in 1893, 91 in 1892, and 98 in 1891. The average condition this year is higher than in any previous year of which we have record excepting 1891.

The average condition in the central counties is 90, and in the northern 95. The figures for the central counties are the highest for this section June 1, since 1889.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in May is 818,747.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the ten months, August-May, is 13,481,945, which is 422,456 bushels more than reported marketed in the same month last year.

The heavy and continued rains seriously interfered with the planting of corn, and a much larger area than usual remained to be planted June 1, and of that planted early, more than an average amount had to be replanted. The reports indicate, however, that the acreage of this crop will not be less than in average years.

The area seeded to oats is fully equal to the area in average years, and the crop is in fine condition.

Barley is not extensively grown in this State. The figures indicate a decline in area. The average condition is about 93 per cent, comparison being with average years.

The average condition of meadows and pastures in the southern four tiers of counties is 89 per cent, an average much below what would ordinarily be expected in a season when weather conditions were as favorable as prevailed in May. The low condition may be always wholly charged to damage by the clover root borer. The conditions in the central counties is 95, and in the northern 101.

Clover sown this year has made good growth. The average condition in the State is but little short of 100.

The outlook for apples is promising. The figures indicate nine-tenths of a full average crop. One year ago the crop in the southern counties was estimated at 55, and in the central at 65 per cent of an average. Peaches are estimated at two-thirds of an average crop.

In the southern counties the wages per month of farm hands average \$15.89 with board, and \$22.16 without board; in the central counties \$15.20 with board, and \$22.99 without board, and in the northern counties \$17.09 with board, and 27.14 without board.

The average wages this year are lower than ever before reported to this office. Compared with one year ago wages with board have declined \$2.12 in the southern counties, \$2.25 in the central counties, and \$2.19 in the northern counties.

The farm statistics of 872 townships collected by supervisors, have been received at this office. The footings of the sheep and wool columns indicate that the number of sheep now on hand in the southern counties is more than five per cent less than sheared in 1893. There has been some increase in the central and northern counties, but not enough to offset the loss in the southern counties. The aggregate loss in the state exceeds three per cent of the number sheared last year.

Races and Celebrations at Holly.

All arrangements are now completed to have the biggest Fourth of July demonstration at Holly this year that was ever held in Oakland county. There will be three brass bands, athletic sports, a grand base ball game, horse races, given under the directions of the Holly Driving Club, with \$1,300 guarantee purses, a grand open air entertainment, and many other sports too numerous to mention. Judge Moore of Lapeer, will deliver the oration. The members of the Holly Driving Club are doing their best to make their Summer Meeting, July 3rd, 4th and 5th, one of the best ever held in Southern Michigan.

MOVING STEADILY ON

EFFORTS FOR A BIG FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Are Being Pushed With Energy.—A Big Crowd Will Surely be Here.

The fact that Plymouth is to celebrate the Fourth of July, should awaken every citizen that has a spark of patriotism in him.

There is no reason why we should not have a gala day of it. But this cannot be done by one or two persons. If we are to make a success of it, we should all turn in and do whatever we can.

Those who have had the matter in charge so far have done their utmost to secure a good program. Owing to the absence of President Hunter the work has been somewhat abated. Mr. Hunter is willing and ready to do all in his power to forward any movement that has a tendency to benefit the village or its people. But why should it be shouldered by one? We do not think that anyone is unwilling to do their share, but all such movements need a leader. Mr. Hunter has too much to look after and attend to his own business, and would be only too pleased to see some one else take a leading part and help along with the work. There is plenty of first class timber in the village that would gladly go ahead and make a success of it, if only given encouragement.

The object is to make a good days sport for all. In the morning speeches, possibly a ball game etc. In the afternoon, races and a ball game. In the evening fire works. This is but a meagre idea of what is being planned.

For several reasons the work has not been pushed very hard. But if we intend to have a day worth the time spent by the people, we will have to get right to work. A meeting will be held in the village hall, Monday evening, for the purpose of completing program, etc. Let all interested attend. Let every business man be present and give his views in the matter.

Now is the time to act. If we do not settle it now, we may as well drop the whole thing, and go on in the every day life as if Plymouth was dead to enterprise. People are bound to go somewhere on the Fourth. Are we going to invite them here?

Newburg.

Miss Nancy King returned to Whitmore Lake last Friday.

Rev. E. E. Caster will lecture at the hall next Tuesday evening.

Miss Mary Norris of Caro, is visiting her cousin, Miss Anna Norris.

Forest W. Smith is enjoying a few week's vacation at the parental home.

Rev. C. T. Allen was advertised to lecture last Thursday evening but could not come.

Our school closed Friday. The teacher, Miss Josie Sackett, was presented by her scholars with a beautiful gold ring. She has given almost universal satisfaction.

W. O. T. U.

The annual meeting of the W. O. T. U. for the election of officers will occur at the Baptist church, Thursday afternoon, July 12. The superintendents of the various departments will please remember that they, as well as the officers are expected to be present and give an account of their work during the year. It is hoped that our ex-president, Mrs. Jennie Voorhies will be present for this meeting.

Supt. of Press.

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MICHIGAN MENTION.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

The Laying of the Cornerstone of Detroit's Chamber of Commerce—Upper Peninsula Iron Miners Refuse to Quit Work—Several Deaths by Lightning.

The citizens of Michigan's metropolis are proud of the enterprising spirit which promotes the erection of such buildings as the splendid structure now going up in the heart of business Detroit and known as the Chamber of Commerce, as was plainly shown by the attention given the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the building.

Rufus W. Gillett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was master of ceremonies, and introduced Hon. Thomas W. Palmer as the first speaker, with "Detroit and Its Commercial Importance in the Past" for his topic.

Launched a Lake Flyer.

An event in Marine City was the launching of the steamer L'Unique, built by Alex. Anderson for Hon. C. McElroy. The L'Unique is calculated to make 25 miles an hour. She will run between Detroit and Port Huron, making two trips each day.

Refused to Strike.

For a time it looked as though there was to be a big strike in the Gogebic range in the upper peninsula. About 250 miners at Ironwood went out. All of them were unionists and comprised about 50 per cent of the union ranks.

Smallpox at Kalamazoo.

Two men, one affected with smallpox, were found in a box car on the Lake Shore track at Kalamazoo. They had come from the east. Health officer Hochstein was summoned and ordered the men conveyed to jail whether they were taken in the patrol wagon, but Sheriff Vosburg naturally refused to admit them.

Three Men Killed by Lightning.

Lightning struck the house of John Anderson, near Menominee, killing three men and severely injuring two others. The killed were Peter Rasmussen, Peter Grenon, Nels Berkelstrom. The injured are Sven Berkelstrom and Sven Swanson.

Tore His Arm Off.

George Dumenford, 12 years of age, of Alpena, met with an accident which resulted in his losing his arm. He was in Paek's saw mill and got his arm caught in a steel chain belt in such a way that it twisted the limb completely off between the elbow and shoulder blade.

Mayor Brooks, of Jackson, is causing adverse comment by advocating the reduction of city employes' salaries.

Saginaw social purity ladies have stationed a matron at the police station to look after female inmates.

MINOR MICHIGAN NEWS.

Slot machines have been barred from Grand Haven.

Muskegon will hang up \$500 for bicyclers at the races July 4.

Gertie Zeigler, of Carleton, killed herself in the Monroe county house.

The village council of Marion has purchased and placed street lamps in the village.

During a heavy storm at Bangor, two men and a woman were badly hurt by lightning.

A Vicksburg man caught a 22-pound bill fish, four feet and two inches long, in Rawson's lake.

Five Wyandotte saloonkeepers were arrested charged with selling liquor without a license.

The Clark Water company has been organized in Marion and will put in a system of Holly water works.

Wm. Garrand, a Monroe horseman, was probably fatally injured by being thrown by a horse at Dundee.

The Fowlerville driving club announces purses aggregating \$800 for its meeting June 20, 21 and 22.

Harry Monks was knocked senseless at Port Huron by being struck with a pulley. His injuries are severe.

Matthew McIlvinn, while participating in the A. O. E. of A. athletic exercises at Pontiac, fell and broke his leg.

Mining drills fell upon Richard Jackson and George Tolland in the Swanzy mine, near Negaunee, killing them both.

The Kalamazoo colored people will celebrate Emancipation day, August 1, with great eclat. Frederick Douglas will speak.

The twenty-first annual picnic of the Cass County Pioneer society at Cassopolis, June 20, with Hon. R. R. Pealer as speaker.

Bentley & Co.'s saw mill, seven miles from Sherman, burned to the ground. The lumber piles were saved. The loss is \$2,000.

Roy McLees, aged 6, was caught under a rolling log while playing in a mill yard at Flint and received injuries that will prove fatal.

Sheriff Vosburg, of Kalamazoo, arrested C. R. Almide at Long Lake, on a telegram from Pontiac, where he is wanted for embezzlement of \$300.

Chauncey E. Maloney, a young Palmyra man, was sentenced at Adrian to two and one-half years at Jackson for forging his father's name to a note for \$100.

Christopher F. Holzheimer, an old resident and business man of Saginaw, died of inflammation of the bowels, caused by drinking some poisoned buttermilk.

James W. Inches, of St. Clair, the close personal friend of Congressman Whiting, has been dismissed from the position of special agent of the U. S. treasury.

At Fowlerville, Miss Cora Havens and Mrs. Charles Parks were thrown from a buggy in a runaway and seriously injured. Their recovery is not probable.

Work on the new Harrington hotel at Port Huron, has begun. The hotel will be six stories high, 100x181 feet in size and will be one of the finest in Michigan.

An unknown person attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into Clinton river, at Pontiac, but help convinced him that he did not wish to die just yet.

Mayor Lingree, of Detroit, has consented to speak at Lowell on the Fourth of July. Excursions from Lonia, Big Rapids, Lansing and other places have been arranged for.

Burglars robbed the residence of Mrs. Tillie Israel, the wealthiest woman in Kalamazoo, of \$600 worth of jewelry. The front door had been left unlocked, so all they had to do was to cut the screen door.

It is reported that Wallace J. Andren, who took Ezra Leonard's milk route at Newport when the latter was taken with smallpox, has been taken with the disease. The authorities have quarantined him in Frenchtown.

Louis Boelson, a farmer residing three miles north of Adrian, was assailed by an unknown person coming up behind and striking him on the head with a stone, causing a fracture of the skull in two places, inflicting probably fatal injuries.

The great camp of the K. O. T. M. is supreme so far as the determination of the validity of death claims is concerned. This doctrine has been laid down by the Michigan supreme court in the case of John H. Herbeaux vs. the great camp of the Knights of Macabees.

The receiving well at the water station at Jackson, with a supposed capacity of 8,000,000 gallons a day, gave out suddenly, although only 5,000,000 had been pumped. The matter is a serious one to Jackson, as it was believed the water supply was practically inexhaustible.

Bice & Sons and the Hagers-Johnson Manufacturing company, of Marquette, the two leading woodworking establishments of the upper peninsula, have been consolidated at a meeting of the stockholders. The paid up capital is \$100,000, and the consolidated concern will be called the Bice Manufacturing company.

Deputy Game Warden C. F. Kennedy, of Grand Rapids, is spending a term in jail at Holland for the alleged false imprisonment of Ed Borch, whom he claimed to have found fishing illegally. A jury failed to find Borch guilty, in spite of some quite damaging evidence, and Borch is now paying Kennedy's board bill.

PARSONS IS GUILTY.

The Prominent Saginawian Stole \$445,000 Worth of Bonds, Says the Jury.

A verdict of guilty of the crime of stealing \$445,348 worth of Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw railroad bonds belonging to Wells, Stone & Co., of Saginaw, was brought in by the jury against Newell B. Parsons.

Parsons was the coolest and most collected man in the crowded court room. He listened intently to Judge Wilber's instructions to the jury, and as they were impartial, or if anything, leaned toward the prisoner, he took new hope. The jury had been out less than half an hour when the announcement was made that they had reached a verdict. Judge Wilber looked grave, and the attorneys on both sides showed that anxious interest which might have been expected. When the word "guilty" was spoken, the face of the man who had fought so hard for his liberty assumed a determined expression.

The other cases for which Parsons was bound over for trial—forgery and taking the books and jewelry—if they come up at all, are set for the September term.

De Wing Siding Burned Out.

De Wing siding, a lumber station on the G. R. & I. railroad, seven miles north of Reed City, was wiped out by a fire, which was started by a spark from a freight train. The fire caught in the dock and worked its way through the piles of lumber to Fryar Halliday's mill, destroying it and 3,000,000 feet of lumber, 700,000 feet of logs, besides a quantity of custom logs owned by the neighboring farmers, and 700 cords of wood, two tenant houses belonging to Mr. Halliday, and a barn owned by a Mr. Anderson. No insurance on anything burned except the barn. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Twenty men are thrown out of employment.

Fatal Stabbing at Bay City.

Pat McGibbons and John Leach engaged in a drunken fight at Bay City. As a result the latter was stabbed five times in the left lung and back and so badly injured that he will probably die. One of Leach's companions assaulted McGibbons and pounded him so that the services of a physician was required.

Drowned While Bathing.

John Wood, aged 13, living with his parents at Jackson, was drowned at Vandercook's lake. He was bathing with a party of young men, and waded out beyond his depth. He could not swim and was drowned before the eyes of his companions.

Jackson Coal Miners Strike.

The miners employed by the Jackson Coal & Mining company are out on a strike for back wages. Molders employed at the stove works at Jackson have also struck against a 10 per cent reduction.

John Vandenberg, a 15-year-old boy employed in the Crescent mills at Grand Rapids, was drowned in the west side canal while bathing.

The gold medal oratorical contest under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., will be held at Lakeview on the afternoon of July 4.

The summer meeting of the Michigan State Millers' association will be held in the parlors of the Downey hotel, Lansing, commencing July 10.

The Michigan Center Mills, four miles from Jackson owned by Redfield & Son, was destroyed by fire together with 2,000 bushels of grain. Loss \$15,000.

Abraham Burden, prominent farmer near Pinckney, was found dead in a field with his neck broken. It is thought a young team with which he was working ran away with him.

D. M. Howie, of Battle Creek, night ticket agent of the Grand Trunk, was badly injured while splitting wood. The axe caught on a clothes line and cut his right ear off. His skull was fractured also.

Wm. Henshaw, of Grand Rapids, went out on the warpath and tried to kill Jacob Sutter, his father-in-law, because his wife had gone back to her parents. Henshaw then shot and killed himself.

Thomas' nitroglycerine factory near Bay City, blew up at 5 o'clock in the morning, the shock being felt all over the city. No one was injured. Loss about \$3,000. The other buildings of the plant were badly damaged.

Ezra Leonard, of Newport, brother of Louise Leonard, who died at the Merchants' hotel, Detroit, visited her while she was sick. He is now down with smallpox or varioloid. The Leonard house has been quarantined.

The plan proposed and being hustled through by Mayor Pinkree, to use vacant land in Detroit to raise potatoes, beans, etc., for the poor and unemployed is meeting with big success. Saginaw has also taken up the scheme.

At a small party given by Mrs. Kezia Perkins at Ann Arbor 15 people who partook of the ice cream made by herself were poisoned by tyrotoxin. Dr. Vaughn, the discoverer of this poison, attended the sick, two of whom were very seriously ill.

The anticipated big peach crop in western Allegan county is likely to prove disappointing to the growers, after all, especially to those situated near the lake shore. It is supposed that the late frosts injured the young fruit. The Barnard variety is in the best condition.

The police of Bay City are determined to make things warm for the saloonists who are selling without licenses. Warrants were sworn out against 21 dealers and dive keepers, and they will be made either to pay the required amount for licenses or be fined and closed up.

NEWS CHRONICLE.

MATTERS FROM MANY PLACES CONDENSED.

William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany, is Dead—Premier Crispi, of Italy, Narrowly Escapes Assassination—Fire in Jersey City.

William Walter Phelps Dead.

Wm. Walter Phelps died at Englewood, N. J.

William Walter Phelps was born in New York city on August 24, 1838. He graduated from Yale in 1860, and from Columbia Law school in 1863, and soon became attorney for several railroads and other corporations. Mr. Phelps in 1872 was elected to congress from the Fifth New Jersey district, where his home was situated. He at once took rank in the house as a debater and an able speaker. He was re-elected and served continually through the forty-eight, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses. In the Blaine presidential campaign Mr. Phelps was indefatigable, and the defeat of his candidate was a personal blow to him.

SHOT AT PREMIER CRISPI.

The Italian Statesman Had a Narrow Escape, But Showed Great Nerve.

An attempt was made to assassinate Signor Crispi, premier of Italy, while he was driving from his residence to the Chamber of Deputies in a closed carriage. As the vehicle was passing along a man, who was loitering on the sidewalk drew a revolver, dashed into the street and close up to the carriage. He then lifted his revolver, took a short aim at the premier and fired. Signor Crispi was uninjured and promptly sprang out of his carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The latter, however, was almost immediately seized by a number of police.

A rush was made for the man, who was struggling with his captors near the premier's carriage and would undoubtedly have been beaten to death had it not been for the prompt arrival of police. Deputy Pugliese, who was one of the first to seize the would-be murderer, poked up the revolver, when the prisoner was in safe hands and handed it to the premier, who examined it with great coolness. He was loudly cheered for the courage he displayed under such trying circumstances.

American Whaling Bark Lost.

News of the loss of the whaling bark James Allen off Atka Island, Alaska, received at San Francisco reports that the captain and first mate were drowned. From all accounts, there are at least 15 more men missing. The steamer Doris picked up 20 of the Allen's men on Boner Island. They reported that the Allen had struck on a rock and had sunk immediately. There was but little time for manning boats and only two boats got away. One, with 15 men, headed for Oonak, Alaska, and has not been heard from. There were 51 hands all told on the Allen. The captain and mate were asleep in the cabin when the bark struck and they went down with the vessel.

The Black Plague—400 Die Weekly.

The steamer Belgic arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama. Hong Kong advices under date of May 21, state that during the week ending May 24, there were 500 new cases of the plague and 400 deaths, the mortality showing very clearly the deadly nature of the disease. So far no Europeans have been attacked. The fact that the plague had broken out in Hong Kong was deliberately concealed by the authorities in order to prevent a scare.

News from Canton, where the plague started, states that the death rate now averages 200 a day. During March and April they averaged 500 daily.

General Manager Baldwin Called Higher.

General Manager W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, has been elected vice-president of what will constitute the Southern railway system, comprising the Richmond & West Point terminal, the Richmond & Danville and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroads, which roads cover a distance of over 5,000 miles.

Mr. Baldwin has been brought up on the railroad, having been formerly connected with the Union Pacific. In June, 1891, he received the appointment as general manager of the F. & P. M., and has surrounded himself with a host of friends.

Run Into an Electric Car.

The Decker town express on the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad, going at a rate of 35 miles an hour, ran into and demolished an electric car at Patterson, N. J. There were eight passengers, a motor man and a conductor on the electric car. Three of the passengers were, it is said, fatally and five seriously injured.

A Painter's Fatal Fall.

Daniel Sinclair, a painter, while engaged in cleaning and painting the brick walls of the federal building at Marquette, was thrown to the ground by the breaking of one of the scaffold ropes and almost instantly killed. Two men were on the scaffold at the time, but Sinclair's companion saved himself by clinging to the unbroken ropes at this end of the platform.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE—13th day.—No progress was made with the tariff bill. Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, gave another four-hour installment of the speech which he began somewhere away back in the dim and distant past. Others who made speeches were Messrs. Pettigrew, of North Dakota; Powers, of Montana; and Peffer, of Kansas. Hours—Two hours were consumed over a bill reported by Mr. Outhwaite setting aside \$100,000 from the fund belonging to the estate of deceased colored soldiers of the civil war for the purpose of erecting in the District of Columbia a national home for aged and infirm colored people. The bill was passed. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, but was adjourned without completing its consideration.

SENATE—15th day.—A resolution offered by Mr. Morgan was passed, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information. First, what amount of gold coin has been received by the treasury department since Nov. 1, 1893; second, how much was received from the sale of bonds; and to what persons or banking institutions such bonds were sold; third, what outstanding obligations have been redeemed in gold since Mr. Harris' bill was passed; a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate what, if any, representations, written or oral, have been made to the government of the United States by the representatives of any foreign countries as to any contemplated retaliation on the part of such countries of a discriminating duty on sugar against bounty-giving countries; also, the facts as to the probable exclusion of our agricultural products from Germany or Guatemala, and also any information in his possession relative to any proposed retaliatory legislation by the cortex of Spain on account of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty under the tariff act of 1890. There was no objection, and the resolution was adopted. There were several warm speeches against the free wool schedule, by Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio; Dubois, of Idaho; Stewart, of Nevada; Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Shoup, of Idaho; Mitchell, of Oregon; and Frye, of Maine. Mr. Quay gave the eighth installment of his trial balloon. Mr. Harris' bill, however, was not obtained unanimous consent to consider the wool schedule under the five-minute rule. Hours.—The Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole and but little progress made. A slight diversion was caused by Mr. Linton (Rep., Mich.), who replied to the charges against him connecting him with the A. P. A., contained in Mr. Wendock's speech a few days ago. He denied all the allegations made and asserted that they were utterly untrue. He declared that the duties of a church were not to be made paramount to the demands of a political party. Mr. Wendock, replying to the remarks of Mr. Linton and desiring to prove the accuracy of one of his charges, viz, that Mr. Linton was a member of the A. P. A., asked him to direct attention to whether he was a member of that organization. "I do not propose to be catechized," replied Mr. Linton.

SENATE—15th day.—Bills were passed as follows: To pay Joseph Redfern, one of the Ford theater victims, \$2,748; to authorize the appointment of women as public school trustees in the District of Columbia; for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States; to amend an act relating to the schedule of the tariff bill was returned, and there were a number of warm speeches against free wool with only one advocate for it. Hours.—The Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole. No action.

SENATE—15th day.—The fight over the woolen schedule was ended and that schedule as well as the schedule on silk and silk goods, was disposed of in quick time. The Republicans had been fighting for certain modifications of the woolen schedule, and the Democrats had been successful. They succeeded in having the rates on woolen and worsted yarns valued at over 40 cents per pound increased from 35 to 40 per cent ad valorem and the dividing line on woolens and children's dresses goods decreased from \$10 to 90 cents a duty of from 10 to 15 per cent on goods valued at less than 75 cents per pound, and 50 per cent when of greater value. The other modifications of the schedule were such as had been proposed by the finance committee of the House, and were amendments. On ready-made clothing the rate was fixed at 45 per cent ad valorem (the present duty being 60 per cent). Mr. Aldrich and other New England Republicans protested that these rates in the woolen schedule were unduly made, and that they intended to continue the struggle for higher rates when the bill was reported to the Senate. The next schedule is "pulp, paper and books." Hours.—The Indian appropriation bill was passed by the House substantially as reported from the committee. It was determined effort was made to kill the bill by a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out the provision for a contract school and to provide for the erection of government Indian schools, but it was unsuccessful.

SENATE—15th day.—A few private and minor bills were disposed of before the tariff bill was taken up. The tariff bill was passed, and Mr. Frye promptly made a fight for the retention of the specific duty on wood pulp. The production of wood pulp, said Mr. Frye, was an enormous industry employing 70,000 men, turning out a product valued at \$200,000,000 annually, and paying a duty of 10 per cent. Under the operation of the present duty the cost of paper had greatly decreased. Wood pulp had decreased in price from 4 1/2 cents per pound to 1 1/2 cents in the last two years. It was proposed to place it on a free list, and Mr. Frye's amendment was to place it on a free list. The finance committee amendment placed a duty of 10 cents per ton on bituminous coal and shale, 15 cents on slack and culm and 15 per cent ad valorem on coke. Senator Hill, of New York, was recognized, and he sent to the Senate a resolution to relegate bituminous coal and shale to the free list. He supported his amendment with a speech. He wanted to call the attention of his Democratic colleagues to the fact that the country's interest in the tariff reform was not confined to the tariff reform, but that it was a measure of general reform. It had been demanded by the Democratic platform and by every Democratic Senator who had spoken during the campaign of 1892. If there was anything to which the party was pledged it was free trade in the tariff, and there was no raw material it was coal. Mr. Peffer followed Mr. Hill in support of free coal. A vote was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment, and it was lost 7 to 31. Mr. Hansbrough moved that a proviso be added to the paragraph placing bituminous coal on the free list, to admit coal free of duty to countries imposing no import duty on coal exported from the United States. The amendment was said on the table and the "compromise" amendment adopted. Mr. Hill moved to place coke on the free list. Finance committee amendment made it dutiable at 15 per cent. Defeated 4 to 46. A number of other amendments were disposed of. Hours.—The deficiency bill was reported by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The bill cuts the appropriation on the tariff bill to \$1,000,000. The committee proposed to permit the issue by railroads of joint interchangeable 5-centime tickets was passed. The anti-option bill was then favorably introduced upon its passage. Mr. Peffer followed Mr. Hill in support of free coal. A vote was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment, and it was lost 7 to 31. Mr. Hansbrough moved that a proviso be added to the paragraph placing bituminous coal on the free list, to admit coal free of duty to countries imposing no import duty on coal exported from the United States. The amendment was said on the table and the "compromise" amendment adopted. Mr. Hill moved to place coke on the free list. Finance committee amendment made it dutiable at 15 per cent. Defeated 4 to 46. A number of other amendments were disposed of. Hours.—The deficiency bill was reported by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The bill cuts the appropriation on the tariff bill to \$1,000,000. The committee proposed to permit the issue by railroads of joint interchangeable 5-centime tickets was passed. The anti-option bill was then favorably introduced upon its passage.

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UNDER THE KNIFE.

PATHETIC SCENE AT THE HARPER HOSPITAL.

A Farmer on a Surgeon's Operating Table for Over Four Hours—Physicians Could Not Tell What Ailed Him—A Lucky Discovery.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Hezekiah Vaughan of the township of Gosfield, Essex county, Canada, was lately discharged from Harper hospital in this city, after undergoing a serious surgical operation, without any relief for his malady or any hope of relief. It was impossible both before or after the operation for the physicians to tell with certainty what ailed him. He suffered considerably from bloating. He was greatly constipated and on one occasion his bowels refused to act for seventeen days. For months, the taking of a drink of water would make him vomit. As might reasonably be supposed, his sufferings were intense. Different doctors ascribed his trouble to the kidneys, the liver and the bladder, but none of them could cure him.

Finally, he came to Harper hospital in this city for treatment. His case excited much interest, but the doctors could not agree in their diagnosis. They decided to cut him open and see what the operation would disclose. They kept him on the operating table for four hours and a half, and were no wiser at the end than the beginning. After some weeks Mr. Vaughan was discharged from the hospital as incurable and went home.

On his arrival there he heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and some of the cures effected by them. He began using the pills and in four days commenced to improve. The first favorable symptom he noticed was the regular action of his bowels. Six boxes of the pills cured him. His whole trouble was some kidney disorder which the doctors did not suspect.

Any one who can not procure these pills from his local druggist may obtain them by writing the Dodds Medicine Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y., or Toronto, Canada. (Buyers should be careful to see that they get the genuine Dodd's Kidney Pills. There are unfortunately some imitations on the market.) Sent postpaid on receipt of price; 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

INCIDENT AND ANECDOTE.

A young lieutenant going out to India with his regiment, writing home about the country says: "The climate is magnificent, but a lot of young fellows come out here and drink and eat and eat and drink and die, and then write home and say it was the climate that did it."

"What relation is Mr. X—to you?" asked the Boston minister of a 4-year-old boy. "He's my grandpa." "And what relation is Mrs. X—to?" "She's my grandma." "And what relation am I to you?" added the clergyman. The little fellow was puzzled, but was finally told, "I'm your pastor; you'll remember, won't you?" The boy promised, and when he reached home electrified his mother and grandmother with the announcement: "Mr. Y—says I'm some relation to him; he's my parsnip!"

A gentleman, in speaking of the commonness of the proper names of "Jones" and "Smith," told this story: "I once attended a camp meeting in one of the rural districts of Kentucky. One day as I was walking from the spring to the camp I met a strange gentleman who offered me his hand. 'I am glad to see you, Mr. Jones,' said he. 'I suppose you are mistaken,' said I. 'I reckon not,' said my new friend. 'I am a stranger here, but the man who brought me over here said that every other man I met would be a Jones.' 'Well?' 'Well, the last one was Mr. Smith.'

At a Staten Island ball one evening a plain country gentleman had engaged a pretty coquette for the next dance, but a gallant yachting captain coming along persuaded the young lady to abandon her previous engagement in favor of himself. The coquette, overhearing all that had passed, moved toward a card table and sat down to a game of whist. The captain in a few minutes afterward stepped up to the young lady to excuse himself, as he was engaged to another he had forgotten. The coquette, much chagrined, approached the whist table in hopes to secure her first partner, and said: "I believe, sir, it is time to take our places." The old-fashioned suitor, in the act of dividing the pack for the next dealer, courteously replied: "No, madam, I mean to keep my place. When ladies shuffle I cut."

San Francisco reports the arrival of the first tank steamer with 2,640 tons of petroleum from Payta, Peru. She is named *Lawnmore*, and her cargo amounts to a little less than 22,000 barrels.

A new industry has been started in this country, that of making glass brushes, such as are used by china decorators for burnishing the gilding on china after it comes from the kiln. These brushes are mostly imported from Bohemia.



LITTLE THINGS.

A good by kiss is a little thing. With your hand on the door to go. But it takes the venom out of the sting Of a thoughtless word or a cruel thing. That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare After the toil of the day. And it smoothes the furrows plowed by care. The lines on the forehead you once called fair. In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say "You are kind. I love you my dear." Each night. But it sends a thrill through your heart. I find. For love is tender, love is blind. As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress. We take, but we do not give. It seems so easy some spool to bless. But we dole the love grudgingly less and less. Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

The Baby's Layette.

Every one has a different idea of what the wardrobe for the little baby should consist. The babies themselves are pretty much alike in their requirements, and so it seems that they might be governed by one simple rule.

The foundation is generally the same, but the variations are found in different forms of elaboration and expense. In this article I want to tell what is necessary to make the baby comfortable, and how to arrange it. We will begin with the bands—the first article of clothing that is put on the baby.

These, of course, are made of flannel. They want to be made from a nice piece, at about sixty-five cents a yard, and should be torn in strips fifteen inches long and five inches wide; six are enough. Do not turn down the edges, for even that little hem is rough for the baby's skin. If any decoration is wanted, button-hole them along both sides with white silk. This is all that is necessary.

The nicest shirts are those made of silk and wool mixed, high-necked and long-sleeved. These should button all the way down the front. It is much easier to put them on when they button in that way, and saves putting over the head, which the baby always dislikes. They can be bought for \$1.15 a piece. Six is a generous supply, and two can be bought a size larger than the other four, which should be the smallest size. A less expensive shirt, that is very good, is of cotton and wool mixed, for about sixty-five cents.

Next come the burrow-skirts. These are made with a cambric waist-band, five inches deep and sixteen inches long. The flannel is gathered in at the bottom of the band, and should be about twenty-five inches long. It is left open all the way up, and is bound with flannel binding all around the edge. The same quality flannel as used for the bands will do for these. There should be six Babies, as a rule, do not wear the burrow skirts longer than the first three months. Then they will need the flannel skirts, which do not differ very much. They are larger and do not open up the front, and are generally embroidered around the bottom. There is no better or prettier way to finish flannel than to work it in this way. Of course it is much less expensive to buy the flannel and have it stamped and do it yourself than it is to buy the flannel already embroidered. If it is a "winter baby," a good plan is to make the band of the skirt also of flannel. These skirts should be quite full to look nicely.

The white skirts can be made of domestic cambric for 12½ cents a yard. Or, if something nicer is wanted, some of the soft-finished cambrics that can be had from fourteen cents to twenty cents a yard. These are made on a cambric band the same size as that on the burrow skirts. The white skirts should be about thirty-four inches long when finished, and made of two widths of the cambric. They can be finished around the bottom with a deep hem and two small tucks, or else embroidery. There should also be six of these. Ten or twelve dresses and six night-slips are a good supply.

The slips can be made of cambric at fourteen cents a yard. It will take two yards for each one. They want to be cut a yard long. A width and a half or a little over is wide enough, as the cambrics are all a yard wide. These can be filled in around the neck and left to hang loose, or made with little tucks across the front and back. A pretty narrow plain ruffling comes at fifty cents a piece of ten yards, which is very nice to use for trimming on these slips. It washes and wears well, and is "babyish." Many of the French imported slips are

trimmed with it. In place of it, however, narrow edging or Valenciennes lace may be used for the neck and the sleeves.

The dresses can be made of a more expensive quality of cambric, and the best ones of main-sock. There is very little variety in the way these are made. Those with little tucks across the front are the prettiest. A line of feather stitching can be made between the tucks. A cotton comes by the ball for the purpose. Narrow lace or fine main-sock edging is best for the finish of the neck and sleeves. A deep hem with three or four very fine tucks above it is more used nowadays to finish the bottom of the skirt than the ruffles of lace and embroidery that used to be so much the fashion.—Harper's Bazar.

A Good Word for Prunes.

The fact, stated the other day by a contemporary in a letter to the editor, of the writer's belief that the daily eating of prunes is a preventive of appendicitis, is an interesting one. The letter cited the record of a fruit valley in California, whose 75,000 residents should be in constant menace of the trouble because of the continuous fruit season and the habit of eating seeds. Yet not one, it was reported, has ever had a symptom of appendicitis, and the correspondent, as has been said, ascribes this immunity to daily prune-eating. The gently laxative property of this fruit is well known, and it is probably this action which makes it of value. Its action on the liver, too, is beneficial, and it has besides a considerable nutritive excellence, making it a valuable family food. It is a good plan to prepare five or ten pounds at a time, saving time and having it always ready. Let the prunes stand at least four hours in water enough to cover them. Then put on in a little cold water—just enough to keep from burning—and stew very slowly, closely covered. When done, and they should be plump and tender at this stage, add two pounds of sugar to five pounds of fruit, and leave them on the stove for perhaps fifteen minutes longer. Pack in jars and serve freely.

Combined Shelf and Window Screen.

A chance to set pies and other "goodies" fresh from the oven where they may cool before being placed in the pantry is dear to the heart of every housekeeper. But the ordinary window ledge and the bench outside the kitchen door afford a very insecure resting-place for these dainties, though flies, the family cat and the neighbors' cats would no doubt vote against any innovation of old ways. Security against alien appetites may be secured for pies, cake, sauce and other articles while cooling, while the entrance to the house of flies and other insects is still guarded against. A broad shelf is placed outside the kitchen window on iron brackets, and from the outer corners of this a wooden frame is erected. Over this frame, both top, sides and ends, is stretched wire mosquito netting, the edge of the netting being drawn so as to just meet the lower part of the sash when it is raised to the height of the top of the frame. A screen is thus provided when the window is open, and a broad shelf secured, which is guarded from the outside.

The Invalid's Hammock.

A hammock will often prove a boon to a sick person who has grown weary of the bed. It can be strung across a room from a door frame to a window casing and may be even hung right over the bed where the patient can slip into it at will. There are light cotton hammocks that are right pretty and they are as soft as silk to the touch. A hammock adjusts itself so perfectly to every inch of the body that it is a wonder that tired women do not try their resting properties oftener.

To Make a Fortune Book.

An attractive and amusing fortune book may be made at home for the edification of one's friends or for a little gift. On thirty-one pages of note paper write under each number two quotations, one each for man and woman, which bear upon fate or character as desired. Enclose these in gaily lettered covers, punching the whole and tying together with silk cord and tassels. Those who wish to consult the oracle must select the day of the month on which they were born.

Pretty Hand Mirrors.

Small hand mirrors which would delight a little girl who took pride in her toilet possessions are shown in ivory and celluloid. They are round in shape, with a circular loop for a handle like the more elaborate silver mirrors used by her mamma or older sister, and upon the back are daintily painted pictures, generally of a picturesque child's head. These pretty trifles in celluloid sell for \$2.25.

Fried Bananas.

Take ripe bananas, not too soft, and peel them. Dip them in cracker dust, then in beaten egg, and again in cracker dust. Fry them whole, like doughnuts, in boiling hot fat. When of a delicate brown let them drop in a colander. Serve in a fringed napkin on a platter.

FIFTY WERE DROWNED.

A Party of Irish Harvesters Going to Scotland Capsized in the Irish Sea.

A dispatch from Westport quay, 11 miles from Castle Bar Island, Ireland, announces a terrible disaster to a party of harvesters who were on their way to Scotland. A passenger boat returning to Westport quay, from Achil Island, having on board eighty harvesters who were to be shipped to Scotland from Westport capsized. According to the first reports of the disaster 30 out of the 80 passengers were drowned, but later advices say that it is believed that 50 of the harvesters lost their lives. The boat capsized off Annaghead.

All the victims were young people and were of both sexes. They were inhabitants of Achil Island, and depended for a livelihood upon the scanty earnings they could make in England and Scotland, to which countries they were accustomed to migrate every year. The boat which capsized was much overcrowded, the people in their haste to catch the Glasgow boat from Westport having little regard for their safety. One hundred and ten persons were on the vessel when she went down. The disaster was due to an attempt to turn the boat without lowering sail. Most of the victims were kept under water by the sails.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge Dead.

London: Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is dead. John Duke Coleridge was the son of John Taylor Coleridge, a distinguished English jurist and a nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet. He was born in Devonshire in 1821, and educated at Eaton and Oxford, receiving the degree of M. A. in 1846. He entered parliament in 1865 as a Liberal member from Exeter. In 1880, on the death of Sir Alex. Colclough, he became Lord Chief Justice of England. He conducted the defence in the Tichborne trial, and his speech required a month in delivery. He presided on the Tranby-Croft liquor scandal case.

THE MARKETS.

New York.	
Cattle—Natives.....	\$ 4 15 @ 4 50
Hogs.....	5 00 @ 5 55
Sheep—Good to choice.....	2 50 @ 3 15
Lambs.....	3 50 @ 4 05
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	67 1/2 @ 68 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white.....	40 @ 41 1/2
Pittsburg.	
Cattle.....	\$ 3 85 @ 4 10
Hogs.....	4 85 @ 5 10
Sheep and lambs.....	3 25 @ 4 85
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	56 @ 57
Corn—Mixed.....	42 @ 43
Oats—No. 2 white.....	30 @ 30
Cincinnati.	
Cattle—Good to prime.....	\$ 3 75 @ 4 25
Lower grades.....	3 15 @ 3 75
Hogs.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Sheep and lambs.....	3 50 @ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	57 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	41 1/2 @ 42
Oats—No. 2 white.....	45 @ 46
Buffalo—Live Stock.	
Cattle—Mixed shipments.....	\$ 4 00 @ 4 65
Sheep.....	3 75 @ 4 50
Lambs.....	4 00 @ 5 25
Hogs—Choice weights.....	4 80 @ 4 90
Common and rough.....	4 75 @ 4 80
Cleveland.	
Cattle—Best.....	\$ 4 00 @ 4 35
Common.....	3 00 @ 4 00
Sheep and lambs.....	3 00 @ 5 00
Hogs.....	4 75 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	54 1/2 @ 54 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	44 1/2 @ 44 1/2
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	40 @ 41
Toledo—Grain.	
Wheat—No. 2 spot.....	\$ 52 1/2 @ 57
No. 2 July.....	57 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	42 @ 42 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white.....	42 @ 42
Chicago.	
Cattle—Best steers.....	\$ 4 80 @ 5 55
Common.....	3 95 @ 4 50
Sheep and lambs.....	3 00 @ 4 25
Hogs.....	4 00 @ 4 80
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	47 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	43 @ 43
Missouri, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Lard, per cwt.....	6 60 @ 6 65
Detroit.	
Cattle—Good to choice.....	\$ 3 75 @ 4 25
Lower grades.....	3 25 @ 3 75
Hogs.....	4 65 @ 4 80
Sheep.....	3 00 @ 3 50
Lambs.....	3 50 @ 4 00
Wheat—No. 2 white spot.....	58 @ 58 1/2
No. 1 white spot.....	58 1/2 @ 59 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	42 @ 42 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white spot.....	44 @ 44 1/2
Hay—Timothy.....	11 00 @ 11 25
Potatoes, old.....	80 @ 90
New Southern, per bush.....	1 40 @ 1 70
Butter—Dairy per lb.....	12 @ 14
Creamery.....	10 @ 17
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Live poultry—Spring chickens.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Fowls.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Ducks.....	9 @ 10
Turkeys.....	10 @ 11

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

NEW YORK.—R. C. Don & Co.'s weekly review of trade: The strike of bituminous coal miners has ended wherever the authority and advice of their general organization can end it, and there is little room to doubt that the coal famine will soon begin to abate. Some time must elapse before supplies of fuel will enable all yearlings to resume their usual reason for suspending production. Many boot and shoe shops have stopped, but shipments from the east are 10 per cent larger for June than for last year. The demand is mainly confined to low-priced goods, and has recently been more in favor for women's shoes. The woolen mills are closing rapidly. It is asserted that scarcely any more orders to occupy them beyond July 1 in men's wear, but in the demand for dress goods a somewhat better tone is perceived. While business is narrow it is comparatively free from losses by failure. The number of failures this week were 22 in the United States against 31 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 34 last year.

NEW YORK.—Bradstreet's review of the state of trade says: An examination of recent statistics regarding available supplies of wheat in the United States in this and preceding years points to the probability of the United States having at least 140,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export for the year ending July 1, 1895, compared with about 120,000,000 in the preceding 12 months, 130,000,000 in 1892-3 and 225,000,000 in 1891-2. Of more important eastern cities the only one not showing an improvement is Pittsburg, where sales have been stimulated by summer weather. In the west and northwest few, if any, evidences of improvement in business are to be perceived except those from Omaha, Chicago and Detroit. Chicago shipments in seasonable lines report an average trade for the middle of June due to renewed orders for fall delivery by country merchants in districts not affected by the coal strike, a report which is in sharp contrast to that from St. Louis, which for weeks has reported quite favorable features. Business at Detroit has been helped by better weather. There is no important freight general trade at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee or St. Paul. At Portland, Ore., floods are subsiding and goods are being moved. In the valleys small fruit crops will be lost owing to lack of transportation.



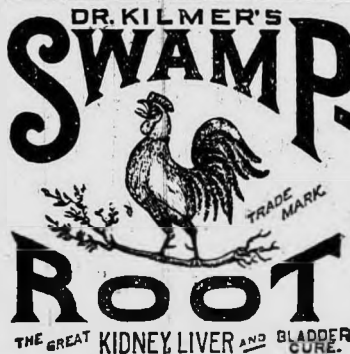
"I feel it a Duty"

To tell the world that Hood's Sarsaparilla has saved my life. I had dizzy spells, nausea and pains in my side, caused by bad condition of my

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

liver and kidneys. Soon after I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I began to feel better. I took four bottles and I now consider myself a well woman." Mrs. PAULINE RUBY, Buffalo, Iowa. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.



Rheumatism

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of the bladder.

Disordered Liver

Biliousness, headache, indigestion or gout. SWAMP-ROOT invigorates, cures kidney difficulties, Bright's disease, urinary troubles.

Impure Blood

Scrofula, malaria, general weakness or debility. Swamp-Root builds up quickly a run-down constitution and makes the weak strong. At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size. "Lancet's Guide to Health" free. Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MONEY for rich and poor. Such security as you desire, returnable in easy payments. Agents wanted in every locality; see home postage for particulars. U.S. Savings Loan Co., Ohio Nat. Bldg., Wash., D.C.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH
PRICE 50 CENTS. ALL DRUGGISTS

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

Buy our 21 inch wide or oak iron plated High Arm Sizing Sewing Machine. Fully equipped, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work, guaranteed for 15 years, with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments shipped anywhere on 30 Day's Trial. No money required in advance. \$75.00 now in cash. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachment. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profit. Cut this out and send to-day for machine or large free FREE catalogue, testimonials, names of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO., 348 Webster Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE! Madame's FACE BLEACH

Applying the fact that thousands of ladies of the U. S. have not used my Face Bleach, on account of price, which is \$2 per bottle, and in order that all may give it a fair trial, I will send a Sample Bottle, safely packed, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 5c. FACE BLEACH removes and cures absolutely all freckles, pimples, spots, blackheads, sallowness, scars, eruptions, wrinkles, or roughness of skin, and beautifies the complexion. Address Mrs. A. RUPPERT, 6 E. 14th St., N.Y.C.

Davis International Cream Separator, Hand or Power.

Every farmer that has cows should have one. It saves half the labor, makes one-third more butter. Separator Butter brings one-third more money. Send for circulars.

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO. AGENTS WANTED. Chicago, Ill.



PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Consumptive and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

OUR OWN VILLAGE.

WHAT IS GOING ON AMONG PEOPLE ON THE OUTSIDE

The News of the week condensed for the Benefit of Mail Readers.

Pay your taxes. Burt Berdan of Detroit, was home over Sunday.

President Hunter and family spent a week at Oxford.

Assessor Peterhans paid the first taxes to Marshal Weeks.

W. O. Allen returned Saturday from a trip to Cincinnati.

Ice cream and cake 5 and 10 cents at Palmer's art emporium.

Burt Roe of Saginaw, was visiting friends in town Sunday.

A large number went to Brighton to see the ball game Thursday.

The different fire companies are in active training for the Fourth.

Mr. Burt Pelham returned to his home in Iron Mountain on Monday.

Monmoth Covert and wife were the guests of R. L. Root last week.

Brighton and Plymouth played ball on Thursday. Full report next week.

Miss Mary Hanchette of St. Paul, is spending the week with R. L. Root and sister.

Miss Fannie Spicer will leave for Boston, Mass., as soon as school closes, to spend her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. L. H. Wheeler.

Thos. Whipple, brother of Ed. Whipple and a former resident of Plymouth, now living in Arenac County, was visiting friends here this week.

W. O. Allen has greatly improved his home by tearing down the front fence. It is said a cement walk will soon be laid along that part of the street from Ed. Bennett's to E. Chaffee's.

Do you want a brand new buggy or sulky? Do you want one that just suits your taste? Do you want to order it direct from the factory? If so, and you have a driving horse to trade for the same call at the MAIL office and learn particulars.

A Mr. Schilling (German) living on the farm of Chas. Wilske, has been giving our citizens some annoyance as he is undoubtedly crazy, having been in the Pontiac asylum years ago. We are glad to learn that supervisor Hoyt is taking the matter in hand. Later we learn that Mr. Schilling was sent to the County house for safe keeping till such time as an order could be obtained from the court.

The baccalaureate sermon last Sunday evening was listened to by a full house. Rev. McColester made a fine address, dwelling altogether on educational matters. The music under the direction of Mrs. Taft was indeed fine, and won the admiration of all.

The democratic caucus held Monday at Berdan house elected L. H. Bennett as chairman and L. C. Hough as secretary. W. J. Burrows and L. W. Babbitt acted as tellers and the following delegates to county convention held yesterday were chosen: F. B. Parks, L. A. Babbitt and H. C. Robinson.

The annual memorial sermon and service before the knights of Maccabees will be on Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church, the pastor preaching the sermon. The Maccabees kindly gave way for two Sabbath evenings, on account of other necessary services, but their good nature and patience will be commended in so doing.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon George Allen, for many years sexton at Highland cemetery, narrowly escaped death. While cultivating corn a slight shower passed over, he taking refuge under a tree, which lightning struck. The bolt killed the horse he was driving, and the animal fell upon Mr. Allen. He was picked up unconscious, but aside from slight bruises, caused by the horse's weight, he was uninjured.—Free Press.

The school board has re-engaged the old staff of teachers for the next year as follows: Geo. S. Curtis, principal; Miss Lina Durfee, preceptress; Miss Delia Entrican, grammar department and high school assistant; Miss Minnie McGran, 6th and 7th grades; Miss Bertie Taft, 4th and 5th grades; Miss Anna Smith, 2nd and 3rd grades; Miss Nellie Church, preparatory department and 1st grade; Miss Alice Safford, assistant in preparatory department.

The council acted wisely in ordering the school park trees trimmed and made a good selection in putting H. W. Baker to superintend the work. That it was badly needed, as mentioned in the MAIL before, there is not the least doubt. Had it been left undone the park would have simply been ruined. H. W. will make it look like a new park. In fact Mr. Baker's instructions should cover all the portions of streets lying in that vicinity that have shade trees.

School closes to-day.

Fourth of July meeting.

Village Hall, Monday night.

Graduating exercises this evening.

Have you paid your subscription?

If we celebrate, the crowd will be here.

Let everybody be at village hall Monday night.

Mrs. Peck is having the water put in the house occupied by the editor.

You are to decide whether we celebrate or not. The money is subscribed.

Fine stock of summer goods at low prices, just received at Hall's.

Graduating exercises will take place at village hall this Friday evening.

W. S. Scott has been engaged by the F. & P. M. R. R. Co. as bill clerk at Coleman.

Some desirable village lots, for sale cheap, on Ann Arbor St., Plymouth. Inquire at this office.

Rev. Samuel Plantz will lecture on "Popularities of Great Men", at M. E. church one week from to-night, June 30.

O. M. Blain, past grand chief templar of the good templar lodge, visited the I. O. G. T. lodge in Plymouth last Monday evening.

A leak occurred in the water main last Monday afternoon, near the D. L. & N. R. R. Mr. Hewett repaired the job in short order.

Miss Lillian Smith who has been attending St. Mary's school in New York city for three years, graduated from there with high honors June 2nd, and is home for the summer.

At a meeting of the trustees of Lawrence University held at Appleton, Wis. last Tuesday, Rev. Samuel Plantz of Detroit, was elected president of the university. His many Plymouth friends will be pleased to learn of his good fortune.

The marshal has the tax roll for collection. If not paid in a certain time a 2 and 5 per cent will be added. This feature will positively be carried out. After this week the collector can be seen at Chaffee, Hunter & Lauffer's every evening.

Mr. Spears, on the Geo. VanVleet farm, while paring green potatoes Tuesday, was poisoned by inhaling the dust into his lungs. By promptly taking the whites of eggs and milk before the doctor arrived, undoubtedly prevented serious results. At this writing he is on the streets, but still feels the effects of the poison.

The council met last Monday evening, allowed a few bills and transacted other minor business. In the absence of president Hunter, president protom Root occupied the chair. The more important business was laid over for one week, and will have a full report next issue. Adjourned till Monday evening, June 25th.

Married, Miss Zetta Tindall and Mr. H. J. Bell, at the home of Mrs. Knot, Detroit, on Wednesday evening, June 20th, 1904. Miss Tindall is a daughter of Mrs. John S. Kellogg and well known here. Dr. Bell is also well known here. They will return to Plymouth, where the doctor has purchased the dental business of Dr. Knight, and will take possession on Monday next.

Some one bent on doing mischief threw a whiskey bottle through one of the windows of the village hall. It landed in the council chamber, and the clerk destroyed it—the bottle we mean. It would be well for the guilty one to have the light put in, before the council takes action in the matter. He will probably save trouble and expense.

A severe hail storm swept through the country in a south westerly direction last Saturday. It passed through a section lying between Plymouth and Northville, but did not touch either place. One field would have the vegetables, fruit, etc. in it cut to pieces while the adjoining field would not be touched. Wherever it struck a corn field it laid the corn bare on the ground. Windows, out-houses, etc., were smashed by the wholesale. Reports go to show that some have suffered heavy losses.

Upper Plymouth.

F. F. Pinckney spent Sunday at Salem. Miss Effa Reeves is visiting relatives in town.

Sam Hench was in Detroit on business Tuesday.

G. D. Wandles of Detroit, is relieving Mr. Pelton at the D. L. & N. depot.

T. F. Chilson began Monday setting out 40,000 late cabbage plants.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Roe visited friends in Detroit Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Margaret Whaley of Brant, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Jolliffe.

A number of relatives attended the Gayde-Wolf wedding at Detroit last Wednesday.

The meat market has again changed hands. Sherman and Francisco is the name of the new firm.

Get your stationery at the MAIL office.

FOUND THE LEG.

Which He Lost Very Suddenly Twelve Years Ago.

"Jim Reisinger found his lost leg," said a resident of Koulette, Penn., who recently returned from the Butler county oil regions. "Jim lost his leg twelve years ago last spring. He was taking a can of nitro-glycerine to Centerville to shoot an oil well. He had it suspended from the reach of his wagon, where he thought it would be safe from any jar and consequent danger of explosion. Jim would have been right in his calculation, no doubt, if it hadn't been for a bear that rose suddenly from a wallow hole at the side of the road, just as the team was passing.

The unexpected appearance of the bear frightened the horses and they ran away. They didn't run far, though. The wagon struck a deep rut in the road. The suspended can of nitro-glycerine was knocked with such force against a stone as the wagon jolted down that it was exploded. When Jim came to he was hanging to the top of a rail fence fifty feet away from where the nitro-glycerine had exploded, if he could judge from the hole half as big as a cellar that yawned in the road. There wasn't a fragment of anything in sight to indicate that a few seconds before there had been a team of horses and a spring wagon where the hole was. Then Jim discovered that he only had one leg, his right one having been blown away from just above the knee.

Fortunately, for Jim some drillers heard the explosion, and hurried to the spot to see how little there was left of Jim and his outfit. They were amazed to find so much of Jim left, and they quickly carried him to the nearest house and got a doctor. Jim was around all right in a few weeks. No evidence of the previous existence of the team, wagon or Jim's lost leg had ever been discovered.

"One day last week George Dickson chopped down a big oak tree that stood in a field 300 yards from the spot where Jim Reisinger's blow up occurred. In a crotch of that tree, fifty feet from the ground, he found some funny looking bones lodged. He took them to Centerville to a doctor.

"Why," said he, "those are the lower bones of the human leg! A complete set of them, too."

"Jim Reisinger's leg, sure," said Dickson.

"There couldn't be any doubt about it. No one else had ever lost a leg in that locality and never found it, and so it was Jim's long-lost leg, and no mistake. They boxed the bones up and sent them to Jim at Prospect, where he lives now, and when I had left Butler county he had just written back and said that while the leg wouldn't be of much use, he was glad to see it, and was much obliged."

She Made Him Tired.

"John," said Mrs. Billus, "what is the salary of an alderman?"

"I think it is \$3 for each meeting."

"And yet there seems to be plenty of men willing to take the place at that pitiful salary. How hard the times must be when strong, able-bodied men, willing to work, no doubt, and capable of filling far higher stations in life are driven to the necessity of taking just such jobs! I am sure we ought to be very thankful John, that you haven't felt the pressure of the hard times to the extent of that, and—"

"Maria," said Mr. Billus, looking fixedly at her over his newspaper, "you make me very weary."

A Life of Ease.

"Well, Charles," said the proud father, "you are to be graduated soon. What are your ideas as to selecting your profession?"

"I think I'll be a lawyer, father. I am fond of ease."

"Ease? Do you consider the lawyer's profession one of ease?"

"It certainly is at the start. Young lawyers never have much to do."—Harper's Bazar.

Outward and Visible Sign.

Banks—That real estate man who has an office across the street has just made a sale.

Rivers—How do you know?

"How do I know? Haven't you seen him smoking a cob pipe every day for the last six weeks?"

"I think I have."

"Well, can't you see he's smoking a cigar?"

The Artist Has Grown Wise.

"Does your artist friend paint portraits true to life?"

"He did at first but he has learned better."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; the first two or three commissions he executed were so true to life that the sitters refused to take the pictures."

Tolerance Not Necessary.

Jane—Mamma, I wish you would not ask me to receive Mr. Sledge's attentions. Why, I can't tolerate him.

Jane's Mother—I'm not particular about that daughter. I merely want you to marry him.—Chicago Herald.

Rev. E. H. Inman, Baptist clergyman Centerville, Mich., says he has never found an equal to "Adironda" Wheeler's Heart and Nerve Cure. Sold by J. L. Gale.

MILLINERY

A Complete Line in Millinery. Buy your HATS of

MAUD VROOMAN,
PLYMOUTH.

and save money.

Novelties in

Summer Hats,
Laces, Ribbons,
Flowers, etc.

MILLINERY

L. E. CABLE,

Successor to C. E. Passage,

THE "STAR GROCERY"

PLYMOUTH, MICH.

Staple and
Fancy

Groceries.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

A Full Line of

Tobaccos and Cigars.

ADIRONDA

TRADE MARK

Wheeler's
Heart Cure
AND
Nerve

Positively Cures—

HEART DISEASE, EPILEPSY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Weakness and all derangements of the Nervous System.

Unexcelled for
Restless Babies.

Purely Vegetable, Guaranteed Free from Opiates. 100 full size doses, 50c.

Rev. R. M. Middleton, M. E. Clergyman, Cedar Springs, Mich., says: "Sleep and rest were strangers to me after preaching till I used 'Adironda'. Now I sleep soundly and awake refreshed, and I can readily recommend it."

Prepared by WHEELER and FULLER MEDICINE CO., Cedar Springs, Mich.

Sold by J. L. Gale, druggist, Plymouth.

G. A. FRISBEE,

DEALER IN

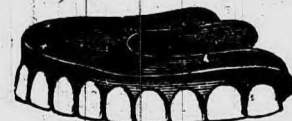
Lumber,
Lath, Shingles,
and Coal

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

Prices as Low as the Market Allows.

Yard near F. & P. M. depot, Plymouth.

A. PELHAM,



DENTIST.

I wish to call the public's attention to the following line of new goods.

1st. EGGINE

The Only True Health and Egg Producing Food

in the world. Eggine will make your hens lay. Eggine will cure roup, cholera, and all curable diseases, and will increase your profit one hundred per cent. Price 25 cts. per box.

2d. Ground Sea Shells,
for chickens 2 cts per pound.

3d.

Sturtevant's Slug Killer.

Sure death to all Vegetable Parasites Kills potato Bugs and Slugs, Cabbage, Currant, and Canker Worms, Lice, Caterpillars, Fleas, and Cut worms. Apply with a fine duster or cloth bag; handled with perfect safety. Price 25 cts Large package.

4th. Tobacco and Sulphur Insecticide and Fertilizer.

This powder will destroy Rose bugs, Lice, Cut worms, Vine bugs, Currant worms, Cabbage Lice, Parasites of all description. Should be applied when foliage is wet.

J. L. GALE,
Plymouth.

I Make a Specialty of

DRESS - SUITS

And all

Clothing Made to Order.

Is Guaranteed. I have
Some choice

Pant and Suit Patterns

That I will make up at
Reasonable Prices.

M. ROSEN.

**PLYMOUTH
LAUNDRY.**

I desire to inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity that I have bought the Plymouth Laundry Business and will conduct the business hereafter in a first-class way, guaranteeing satisfaction.

Laundry will be called for and delivered if desired. An experienced workman will have full charge of laundry.

R. L. BRIGGS.

**The Wherry
Mole Trap.**



THE
BEST
TRAP
MADE

It Does the Work
if Properly Set.

Address for Prices,

W. N. WHERRY,
Plymouth Mich.

A NEW MAN.

A NATURAL GAS EXPERT MAKES A DISCOVERY IN CANADA.

RECIPROCITY.

Canada Gets the Services of Our Natural Gas Expert and Gives Us, in Return, a Valuable Discovery.

Natural gas has become so important a factor in the increased facilities for cheaper manufacturing, that many have turned from other vocations in life to study and perfect the modes of transmitting it to our larger cities. But out of the many who have seen in it a great field for improvement and taken up the subject, few, very few, become experts and only those of peculiar adaptabilities can hope for success. Mr. T. J. Driscoll, of Pittsburg, Pa., is one of these favored few. In the Pennsylvania oil regions he is well known, and the fame of his ability at piping natural gas spread to Canada. He was engaged by the Ontario Gas company, working at the city of Windsor, Ontario, to pipe gas for that place and Walkerville, and while performing this operation, which he successfully accomplished, he made the discovery of a remedy which he states made him feel like a new man with an ambition in life. We give his story in his own words: "I have been suffering with a kidney affliction which has troubled me more or less for years. I had tried many of the remedies on the market for such complaints without any relief. During an engagement with the Ontario Natural Gas Co. while piping the city of Windsor for natural gas, I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. I procured some and commenced taking them with the most beneficial results. I have not felt as well in years, and I feel that it is all due to the agency of Doan's Kidney Pills. I pronounce them a boon to mankind, and something which should be in every household. I feel like a new man, with an ambition in life, and wish you every success which is due to such a wonderful medicine." Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all dealers.

CHARITIES IN ALL NATIONS.

Italy has 270,000 inmates of the poor houses.

The almshouses of France have 200,000 inmates.

There are in Austria 100,000 persons receiving state aid.

Germany has 320,000 paupers in the public almshouses.

The charitable bequests in London every year exceed \$5,000,000.

There are in the United States 73,045 inmates of the public almshouses.

The charitable associations of France give away in alms every year \$25,000,000.

The British asylums and homes for the aged and infirm cost annually \$13,000,000.

The French government annually appropriates \$30,000,000 for various charities.

Russia is said to have 350,000 paupers in the various refuges provided for them.

The organized charities of Great Britain give away every year over \$50,000,000.

The charity schools of Great Britain are maintained at an annual expenditure of \$21,000,000.

The value of property held for charity in Italy is \$55,000,000, an average of \$12 to each inhabitant.

Ireland has 197,774 paupers—that is, inmates of the almshouses or in receipt of out-door assistance.

One founding asylum in Moscow receives 12,000 infants every year. The boys are trained for the navy.

A regularly organized system of relieving poverty has been in vogue in China for more than 2,000 years.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Before we can do much good we must first be good.

Some fellows get very low down in getting up in the world.

Books are the windows through which the soul looks out.

You can always be happy if you are willing to rejoice with others.

Whatever sin has caused in the human race it may cause in you.

Some people never feel religious until they get in a tight place.

Selfishness cannot be made to know the meaning of true happiness.

The man who licks his talent might about as well by himself.

Religion that does not change a man's heart cannot change his life.

Lessons learned in the school of experience are remembered the longest.

The Ainus of the Japanese islands tattoo mustaches on the women's upper lips.

The oldest extant bank note is dated 1599, and is on exhibition at the bank of England.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian church, Trenton, N. J., who has just died, was one of the greatest scholars and theologians in the Presbyterian church.

In addition to what he wrote for the American Sunday school union, nine of his works appear on the catalogue of the Presbyterian board of publication.

My physician said I could not live. My liver out of order, frequently vomited greenish mucus, skin yellow, small dry humors on face, stomach would not retain food. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, 372 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.

VICTORS are Standard Value.



The standard price of Victor Bicycles is \$125.00. No deviation, and Victor riders are guaranteed against cut rates during the current year.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON.
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA.
CHICAGO.
SAN FRANCISCO.

DETROIT.
DENVER.

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Plymouth Mail.

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The Most Popular Family Newspaper in the West.

IT IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER FOR

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THE WORKSHOP, OR
THE BUSINESS OFFICE.
FOR THE PROFESSIONAL MAN,
THE WORKINGMAN, OR
THE POLITICIAN.

IT IS A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, and as such is ably conducted, and its policy is in harmony with the best interests of the country. It publishes ALL THE NEWS, and all the leaders perfectly posted on all the events of the world. Its LIBRARY FEATURES are equal to those of the best magazines. Among its contributors are D. D. WILLS, FRANK R. STOCKTON, MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, MARK TWAIN, BRET HARTE, MAURICE HENNEPIN, A. W. CRANE, H. L. HAY, L. S. STEVENSON, RUDYARD KIPPLING, G. W. CURTIS, MARY HAYWELL CATHERWOOD, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, and many others of SOUND LITERARY TALENT. It will thus be seen that THE INTER OCEAN publishes THE BEST STORIES AND SKETCHES IN THE LANGUAGE.

Its FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE is very extensive and the best. The Youth's Department, Curiosity Shop, Woman's Kingdom & The Home are better than a Magazine for the Family.

One of the Most Important Features is the Department of FARM AND FARMERS. Edited by EX-GOV. W. D. BOARD of Wisconsin, Editor and Proprietor of "The Dairyman." This is a most valuable and an important one to Agriculturalists.

AN ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT Has also been opened for the special purpose of discussing the questions relating to the farmers of the country.

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Is One Dollar per Year, postage paid.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

Is published every Monday and Thursday at \$2.00 per year, postage paid.

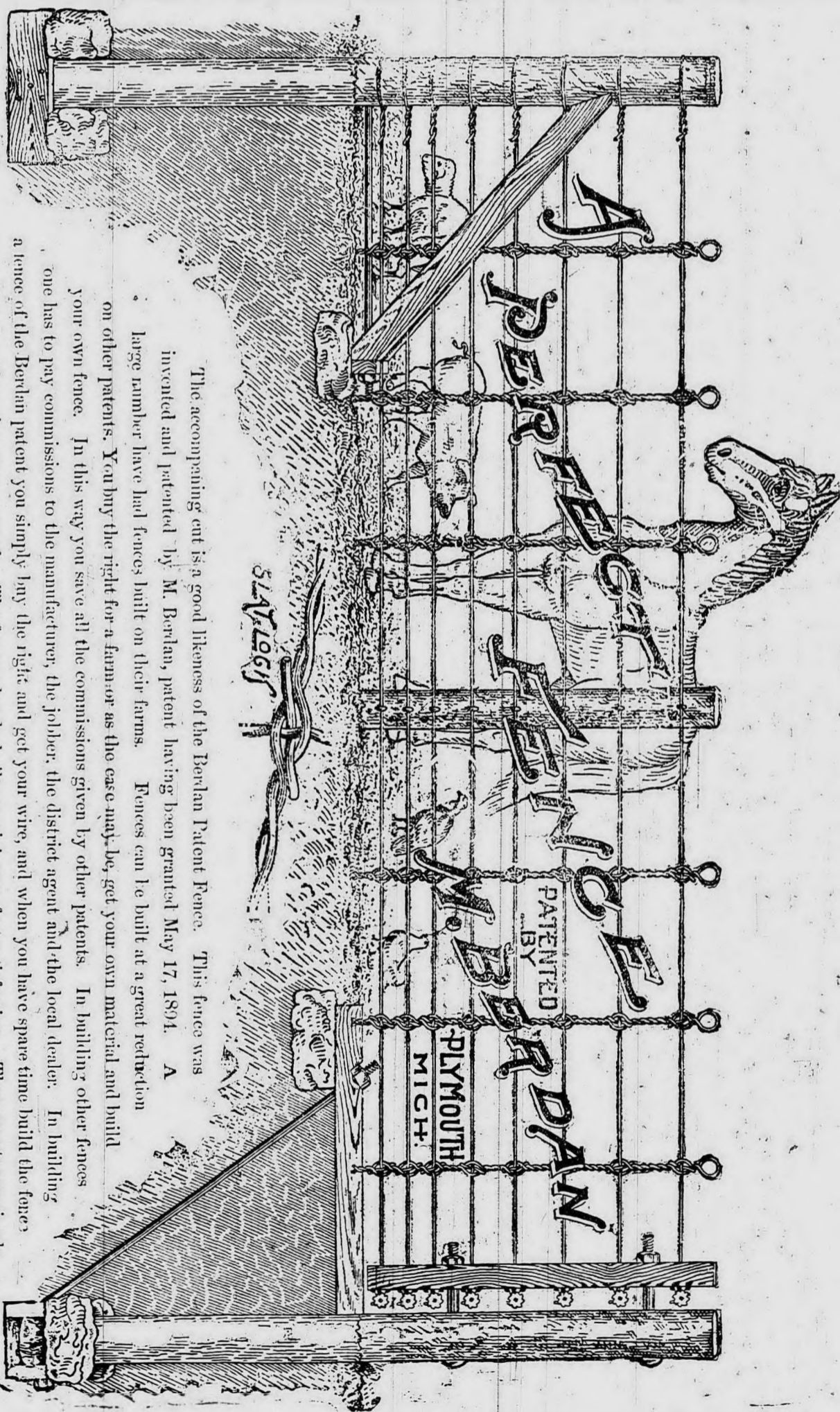
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and within the means of all. Mr. Berdan would be pleased to have you examine his fence, and would gladly answer communications. M. BERDAN, Plymouth, Mich.



The accompanying cut is a good likeness of the Berdan Patent Fence. This fence was invented and patented by M. Berdan, patent having been granted May 17, 1891. A large number have had fences built on their farms. Fences can be built at a great reduction on other patents. You buy the right for a farm or as the case may be, get your own material and build your own fence. In this way you save all the commissions given by other patents. In building other fences one has to pay commissions to the manufacturer, the jobber, the district agent and the local dealer. In building a fence of the Berdan patent you simply buy the right and get your wire, and when you have spare time build the fence yourself and not have it cost very much. The fences already built are giving perfect satisfaction. They are strong, simple and within the means of all.

THE GOOD WIND THAT BLEW NOBODY ILL.

It blew a kiss from Elsie.
Strat-his from her finer tips,
Over the way to grandma,
And left it on her lips.

It blew slow Tommy schoolyard,
So he wasn't late again.
It blew away the cobwebs
From puzzled Polly's brain.

It blew the dry leaves, dancing,
Hither and thither and von,
And Ted with the sorry toothache
Forgot it, watching the fun.

It blew the flapping clothes dry
On Irish Nora's line
It blew away a cloud or two
From the face of the dear sunshine.

It blew a laugh from the children
Into tired mamma's ear
It blew past Debby's grieved blue eyes,
And blew away a tear.

It blew the good ship By-Low,
Becalmed with baby in it,
Due westward to No-Idle's Island,
All in a twinkling minute.

Oh, it played the missionary
All the windy, livelong day,
And then, with a whistle merry,
It blew itself away.

—Youth's Companion.

Cardinal Richelieu.

Founded on the Play of "Richelieu," by Lord Lytton.

CHAPTER II.

The Life of Damocles.

In the largest and handsomest new house in that Rue Richelieu which the cardinal had opened to give his palace breathing-room on the side toward that wood of Boulogne ever cited in the chronicles of Paris, the revels were held high and late.

The grand room presented one of those scenes which the prevalent vice of gambling heightened by the tables being laden with gold and silver coins, crown-pieces, doubloons, and precious stones, which were still employed as a sort of coin. Mirrors, paintings, and gildings were intermixed with statues bearing baskets filled with fruit and flowers. There was a long table loaded with refreshments at the end opposed to the gallery on high, where a band of violins and flutes played soft Italian music and the popular madrigals.

There were beautiful women present, but the hostess, then in her thirtieth year, had been so rarely and bounteously gifted by nature in both face and figure that she could not be seen to permit a comparison.

She wore her own fair hair in bunches of small curls, a magnificent lace collar reaching to her shoulders, over a body of that blue hue which the niece of Mazarin, years after, lifted into vogue, pearls and diamonds, a white satin skirt embroidered with "the Canadian diamonds"—a pebble which the colonizers were sending home as specimens of that bleak new-found-land—and white velvet slippers. Her mouth was so small as to seem a caricature of woman's, but fresh and unsmear'd with vermilion; her ears, most pretty and softly pink; and her eyes really blue, but seemed to be violet in the shadow of the long lashes.

She moved about from table to table, now bestowing on a player "the lucky look" he besought to "change the run" now sharing a glass of white wine from her native Champagne with a courtier; then throwing the dice for another luckless gambler; signing for the musicians to play more loudly, or to the troop of domestics to replenish the table of comestibles. There seemed not to escape her the movements of a single guest, his interjections in anger or delight, and yet it was all the true hostess' line of duty.

"On the peril of my life, Beringhen," said a sonorous voice among one group of players whom a sweet word of the lady had checked in a rising wrangle. "I shall see the sister of this ruling star never again! Your Marion is so much superior and yet there is a resemblance, by name! I shall sigh for the unattainable pattern, whilst the copy is a perpetual reminder."

"Never a moment more favorable, Mauprat," returned the other man. "Her marriage de conscience with Cinq-Mars is dissolved and Marion is free."

"But a poor soldier!"
"Pooh! She's a good heart and seems so poverty but that of spirit."
"And I—come to think of it—could never love such a nonpareil with a whole heart."

Then turn away, Marion is like the Venus of old, and commands undivided worship. Like her too, she is all the old monkish tutor would translate to me of the hymn to the goddess who inspires her, admirable to conciliate, a daughter of heaven, an all-vanquisher—victrix omnium!"

"A miracle! count, turn and see a miracle. De Beringhen knows a word of Latin!" cried one of their companions.

"And add," said the nobleman appealed to, as he slowly passed with an amicable nod to the gentleman called Mauprat, "that our Marion cast her spell over the red cardinal!"

At the name a deeper silence and a sharp chill was diffused. The soldier Mauprat started, gnawed his lip with a change of color which extended so as to blanch it also, and in a moment frowned as if he had lost all the pile of money and jewels before him.

"What does it matter?" cried he, making an effort to smile as before, with recklessness if not enjoyment. "As well by the axes as by wind to meet the crowd. There's only one life in this world to be found."

"De Beringhen, I shall be pleased to see you at our table, the prince's, when his highness arrives."

"Immediately, for I am at my last score. What a plague has befallen all the train—great guns and petty pieces!" added De Beringhen, smiling at the vein turning—"you and Baradas and every other man seem gloomy as crows who flock to a churchyard and find the devil has flown away with the last comers."

"I am seldom gay," returned the more martial player. "For one joy I receive a hundred pangs."

"Is it disappointment, Mauprat? Baradas is your fellow-countryman. I believe,"—the other nodded mechanically,—and his rise is a marvel! 'All weeds, I do say, for I am—and Heaven forbid me ever being!—no sharp-fanged satirist! But I will wager my boots—and they are new—that you are of ten thousand times better family."

"To rise—to remain oppressed—bah! under a despotism like Richelieu's, let us be content who are lowly. Despotism is a flame on the altar; it will warn those who stay a-kneeling, but scorch those who lift a hand unto it. If I ever win elevation, Beringhen, it will be by daring the pellets from the brazen warders of a fortalice, and not by lip-labor."

The shaft hit home, for even the courtier's perfumed and powdered epidermis shrank, and he hastily remarked with assumed kindness—

"But you are neglecting your cards, chevalier, and it is time you should heed them."

Indeed, luck had deserted the first winner; but he bore the reverse as uninterestedly as his good fortune. He filled a glass to the brim, and saying, "The Egyptian syren dissolved her richest jewel in a draught. Would I could so melt time and all its treasures, and drain it thus!" he drained it to the last bubble of liquid ruby.

"Double the stakes," said Beringhen.

"Done." But again he lost.

"Bravo! faith it shames me to bleed a purse at the last gasp already," said the courtier.

"Nay, as you've had the patient to yourself so long no other doctor should dispatch it than you, the royal valet."

They had replaced the cards with the spotted bones, but there was an alteration in the result. Lady Maugiron, who had been leaning affectionately on the back of Mauprat's chair, quietly left him. One or two of the by-standers exchanged expressive glances, the loss of the lady preceded by only a few moments that of the knight's last coin.

"One throw more?" inquired the king's valet.

"No, I am a bankrupt. There goes all—except my honor and this," he touched his sword-hilt, a blade for fighting, no parade. And neither are valuables at court."

His antagonist was reckoning up his winnings with the complacency of a victor for the mere words of the defeated man.

"We do not want honor," retorted a companion of the king's gentleman, "because we have a sufficiency; and as for the sword, take it to Cardinal Richelieu, who gives gold for steel when worn by brave men."

"Richelieu! Clermont Richelieu, you say?" repeated Mauprat, with a darkening face.

"He seems no friend of you," observed Beringhen, looking at him in some gravity, but the next moment he rose with an effort, overburdened with the gold in his pockets and the wine in his head.

At the grand stairway Count Baradas stayed him, and learnt his victory.

"Wrecked Mauprat, eh?" with an expression not to be interpreted by one out of the secret of the heart of the favorite of the king. "And you leave him without a word of comfort?"

"Comfort!" stammered De Beringhen, "when we gallants have run out a friend there's nothing left—except to run him through! there's the last act of friendship." And pitching forward, he had to run to keep from falling, and disappeared through the hedge of servants lining the corridor.

Baradas went over the steps they had traced and paused contemplatively at the table where the defeated gambler had been left alone. He had stretched out his legs and rested his feet on the sparrowwells in that aggressive mode, which may be noticed in the butcher's dog basking with elongated tail before the shop. Gloomy, truculent, fuming at the jingle of coin and at the merriment surrounding him, his black curly hair matted to his forehead, his eyes dully blazing, he seemed one of those dragon's-teeth made men who sprang up under the Cadmean charm.

Nevertheless, the expert's eye must have perceived that Adrian de Mauprat was not hardened by camp-life; if he chose to shed that winter coat, so to call it, he could be a gal-

lant cavalier. Young, well-favored, he seemed constituted with the fortune which he had lost to dwell in enviable happiness. He was not indolent, and so he chaffed at there being no outlet for his energy. He was not vain, and so he was oblivious of his figure; but still, he ought to have been desirous to live in the daylight, not under the glimmer of tapers, follow a flag and not a potticoat, and hope for long years.

After his long scrutiny, which no one interrupted Count Baradas placed himself in one of the vacant chairs beside the moody man, and thus addressed him in a melodious and soothing tone—

"Adrien we were in boyhood companions. That I am high at court should not lessen our old affection—rather should you do me the justice to believe that I should have come to you as you ought to me were our positions alternated. If you have lost I have a well-filled purse. If you seek a post you shall have it by the dinging dart of death! I pledge it. Come, come, there is nothing should make you so sad."

"Sad!" echoed the other, still without looking up. "Life and gold have wings and must fly one day; open, then, their cages, and wish them merry. I regret no more the flight of one than that of the other."

Baradas shook his head. To him, Adrien was as great an enigma as to his late comrades in camp and at backgammon board. Fiery in war, he was yet lukewarm to glory; all mirth in action, in repose he was gloomy. He never confided even to Baradas, who had known him longest, though fortune of late had severed them, and led the one to the rank of courtier, count and favorite, and the other to the titles of the wildest gallant and bravest knight in France.

The gloomy secret was one that haunted him as of old men were possessed of fends! Wherever he turned the grave yawned dark before him, for he was perpetually under sentence. In the enthusiasm of youth, having joined the unsuccessful revolt in Languedoc and been captured, he was sent to the Bastille.

When he heard of the general pardon which the duke of Orleans won for himself, and all in the revolt who obeyed his orders, Mauprat naturally expected release with his confederates. But it happened that while leading young spirits reckless as himself, he seized on the town of Favieux. Orleans blamed the cavalier for acting "without his orders." Upon which quibble Richelieu razed his name from the general pardon. Nevertheless he released him from the Bastille to call him into his presence. He told him that he deserved death, but the headman having blunted his ax lately on lordlier necks, he would allow him to receive a soldier's fate. He bade him join his troops, then on the march against the Spaniards. "Your memory's stainless," he said; "they who shared your crime exiled or dead; your king shall never learn it."

The young knight fought bravely, but when the cardinal reviewed the troops, and his eyes met Mauprat's, he frowned, and summoning him forth, censured him roundly, declaring that he had shunned the sword. "Beware the ax; 'twill fall one day!" he added, and stunned by this awful threat of Damocles, Mauprat retired to his country home.

It was misery there; his companions had marched away with him in that grievous insurrection, and their parents demanded news of him as if he were charged with their blood.

"You had gone to the court," concluded the cavalier, having related this explanation of his strange demeanor in more modest terms than used above. "I came to Paris to reveal away my last moments, like our fathers in the year 1000, who, thinking the world doomed, took no concern to the morrow, but broached all the wine casks and set all the lutes twanging."

"Death is my cure-all! the trumpet sounding true to an impossible combat. What life would be worth purchasing at the price of so many sufferings—so much anguish and superhuman effort as one requires who contests that scarlet incubus which weighs on the heart of France?"

"Richelieu your enemy?" queried Baradas, who appeared to gather nothing else from all he had impatiently heard. "Good! That is no slip of the tongue. Good! You meet me just when I put my hands to the lever which shall overthrow that hideous idol! Rise, be lively, hopeful and come and salute your old commander, the prince of Orleans! This night we concert to make the final revolution which will carry the cardinal down to perdition."

"Another conspiracy?" said Mauprat, calmly, "and under Gaston again—that Italian of the decadence! Brother, companionship with him not only imperils the cause, but sulks the soul! To save his dainty neck he would surrender his bravest captain, his most hoodwinked friend. Don't put Gaston, the faithless, at your head."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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