

# The Plymouth Mail.

VOLUME XI, NO. 34.

PLYMOUTH, MICH., APRIL 22, 1898.

WHOLE NO. 554



## Ladies' Wrappers

We have just received a large line of Ladies Wrappers direct from the factory in New York city. Our prices are, on the best Percale, nicely trimmed Wrappers, only \$1.00; others price, \$1.50. Best Calico Wrappers, 75 cents and 75 cents; others price, \$1.00. A good Calico Wrapper for only 50 cents.



A large and elegant line of

## Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Latest styles, just received.

### .....SPRING GOODS.....

We invite you to call and look over our line of French Gingham, Zepher Gingham, Percales, Organdies, Art Denims, Vienna Silkolines, Alhambra Crepe Draperies, Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains. In Silks we have the most complete line out side of Detroit, also Dress Trimmings, we make no exceptions. A few bargains are:

Good Calico, 4c per yard  
Shirting, 6c per yard  
Linen Crash, 5c a yard  
Good Factory, 4 1-2c yd  
Ribbed Top Socks, 5c pr

A fine line of Gents' Fancy Shirts just arrived from New York.

For bargains in Groceries and Crockery call and see us.

## J.R. Rauch & Son

### SEEDS

We have a full line of all kinds of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds in stock. Quality HIGH. Price LOW.

**SWEET PEAS**—Finest stock ever shown in town. Eckford Hybrids, Choice Mixed, Catherine Tracy, Blanche Terry, Emily Henderson, Dorothy Tennant.

**NASTURTIUMS**—Dwarf, Mixed and Climbing.

Buy your Seeds in bulk and save money. Fertilizer for lawns in 100 pound sacks.

**L. C. HOUGH & SON,** Plymouth. F. & P. M. ELEVATOR.

DO YOU WANT

## GOOD MEAT

IF YOU DO CALL AT

### .....HARRIS' MARKET.....

and he will please you. He keeps the best of meats at the Lowest Prices. Don't forget the place.

## H. HARRIS.

Orders taken and delivered.

PLYMOUTH.

## JOHN BETTY,

Contractor and Builder.

Estimates furnished on all kinds of carpenter work.

Porch Trimming and Wood

Turning a specialty.

Shop on Mill St., two doors south of L. L. Lewis' sawmill. PLYMOUTH.

**A Clever Trick.** It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at J. L. Gale's Drug Store.

—E. P. Baker will be at his studio in Plymouth every week day hereafter and will make photos at very reasonable rates for guaranteed work. A special feature is made in baby photos.

## FIRST GUN FIRED.

### Spanish Merchant Vessel Captured.

Key West, April 22, 2:30 P. M.

United States Cruiser, Nashville, captured the Spanish Merchantman, Buena Ventura, this morning. A six pound shell was fired into her when she immediately raised the white flag and was towed to Key West.

### A \$50 INCREASE

IN THE SALARY OF OUR PRINCIPAL SHOWS HIS WORK IS APPRECIATED.

No Change in Our Corps of Teachers for the Coming Year.

Board of Education met April 16 and re-engaged Mr. Ryder as principal for ensuing year, at an increased salary of \$50. Misses Durfee, Entrican, Safford, Smith, Burch, Taft and M. A. Patterson were re-engaged at the same salaries. Miss Estella Donovan was tendered a position as instructor in second grade. A request was made that the pupils be permitted to give a concert in aid of piano fund which was granted.

#### A Warning.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Groveson gives a warning to consumers, and says: "In the early part of March it was learned that a man giving the name of H. H. McCuen had taken a large number of orders from consumers direct, at Battle Creek, for teas, coffees, spices, baking powders, etc., for future delivery. For two weeks this department had an inspector watching for the party who was slow in making the delivery. On March 29th, it was reported that a car load of these goods had arrived at the Chicago & Grand Trunk depot. The next day a stranger giving his name as Nelson Mayer began delivering and collecting on these orders. He hired a conveyance, and, having notified the purchasers beforehand, delivered a small part of the orders before samples of the goods could be obtained and tested. A warrant was issued and he was arrested and arranged before Justice Lewis on the charge of disposing of a can of impure mustard. He waived examination and was bound over to the circuit court, bail being set at two hundred dollars, which he succeeded in raising. The balance of the goods were packed and shipped out of the state.

Many of the articles sold were of the poorest quality that could be gotten up, and in many instances were sold at much higher prices than the same pure goods could have been purchased of the home merchant.

The plan usually followed by these violators of the pure food laws is to depreciate the class of goods sold by the local grocer and offer a seemingly pure article at a cheaper price. Seldom are these cases reported to this department until the delivery and collections have been made and the parties have sought other fields of operations."

#### Edgar Wright.

After an illness extending over several months, Edgar Wright, a quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citizen of this village, died on Tuesday, the 19th inst., of tuberculosis.

Rev. Oliver conducted the funeral service which was held in the M. E. church on Thursday. Interment in Riverside cemetery.

Mr. Wright was 34 years of age. He was an industrious, hard-working man up to the time of his sickness when failing strength compelled him to take a rest.

He leaves a wife, daughter, father, six brothers and two sisters.

#### Mrs. Cleveland's New Portraits.

Mrs. Cleveland recently had a new set of photographs taken, the first time she has been photographed since leaving the White House, and has given them to Mr. Bok, with permission to publish them in The Ladies Home Journal, where they will be publicly seen for the first time. The set also includes the first authoritative photographs published of the new Princeton home of the Cleverlands.

### UPPER PLYMOUTH.

LOCAL GLEANINGS AND OTHER NEWSY ITEMS.

Mrs. Shattuck is very low again.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Jolliffe spent Saturday in Detroit.

Maurice Smith laid a new walk to his residence Tuesday.

Chas. Lutz will deliver ice for Wm. Alexander this season.

F. F. Pinkney has purchased the house where he now resides.

Mrs. Wm. Smitherman has been on the sick list for the past two weeks.

Miss Etta Reichelt visited friends and acquaintances in Detroit Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hodge, formerly of Detroit, have moved back to Plymouth.

Dr. J. G. Mieler is improving the looks of his yard by putting in a lattice front.

Chas. Brems is making a fine new delivery wagon for the Kopitz-Melcher Brewing Co.

Chas. Leverance and family, of Livonia, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Strenge Sunday.

Harry Williams, who has been spending the past three weeks at Ludington, has returned home.

A beautiful illumination of the heavens was the result of a burning chimney at C. Brems' Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Gayde, who has been spending the past three weeks with Detroit friends, has returned.

James Withee, who is working for the Farrant & Votey Organ Co., of Detroit, spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. J. C. Sommers was called to Detroit the first of last week to attend the funeral of her brother.

J. C. Sommers, who has been very sick the past two weeks with la grippe is now able to be around.

Geo. A. Starkweather now has one of the finest pansy beds ever in the village. Don't fail to notice it as you pass.

Mrs. Geo. Wilson, who has been spending the past few weeks at Ann Arbor, returned to Plymouth the first of the week.

H. B. and D. A. Jolliffe were called very suddenly to Avon, Canada, Monday morning on account of the death of their father.

Miss Maggie Miller, who has been spending the past six weeks visiting relatives in different parts of the state returned home Saturday.

Burglars entered the Plymouth Mills Tuesday night and made away with two barrels of flour and also a quantity of feed. No clue as to who the thieves are has yet been found.

While dragging a piece of ground north of the village Monday, Chas. Lutz discovered a huge blue racer trailing after him. It took about a half hour to conquer him. It measured six feet in length.

#### "Only the Best."

Should be your motto when you need a medicine. Do not be induced to take any substitute when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Experience has proved it to be the best. It is an honest medicine, possessing actual and unequalled merit. Be wise and profit by the experience of other people.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Detroit Sunday Excursion May 1st.

We will start the excursion season by one to Detroit on above date. Special train will leave Plymouth at 10:15 a. m. and arrive at Detroit at 11:00 a. m. Leave, returning, at 6:00 p. m. Round trip rate 50 cents. Via D. G. R. & W. R. R. Bicycles and baby cars free.

555 Geo. DeHaven, G. P. A.

GEO. W. HUNTER & CO., DRUG DEP'T.

## As We Said Before

"Pay your money and take your choice."



But is it not better to choose A1 Fresh Drugs and Medicine and have your family recipes put up by Druggists that use only the best of material to fill them? :-: :-: :-:

Kindly remember we are not doctors, but competent to fill any and all doctor's prescriptions, and at prices consistent with first-class Drugs and Medicines.

GEO. W. HUNTER & CO., GROCERY DEP'T.

## SAY!

If you have not tried

Fig Fag, Jellycon, Canned California Fruit and Berries, Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots and Plums,

You are missing many of the good things that we sell.

## Geo. W. Hunter & Co.

## J. L. GALE'S

Have you seen our New Stock of

## WALL PAPER

We are having a large sale this season. Quality considered, we are beating them all in price. In gifts we have some heavy rich paper for 15c. per double roll. We also have large quantities of cheaper paper.

We wish to announce to the public that we have a Lady's Bicycle that we will rent at 15c per hour, 50c per half day, 75c per day.

### Prescriptions Carefully Filled

Just received a new stock of.....

Evaporated Apples at 10c,  
Dried Peaches, Prunes, Etc.  
Lettuce, Radishes,  
Onions, Strawberries, Etc,  
will now be on sale almost every day.

Don't forget when you go fishing to go to Gale's for Fishing-Tackle. And if in want of Balls, Ball Clubs, Gloves, Masks, etc., come and see us.

## J. L. GALE.



# THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

BARRE & GRAY, Publishers.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

There's one thing good to be said of the battleship Texas. She has always been able to rise to the occasion.

Members of the Salvation Army will rejoice to know that there are quite a number of converted vessels in the United States navy.

Miss Helleppper wants a court in Oklahoma to change her name. If she is that kind of popper there ought to be an easier way than that.

The graduating class of the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy consisted of thirteen pharmacists and one pharmacist.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The editor of the Voice, prohibition paper, is as tickled as the daily newspaper that has a beat on its besotted contemporary across the way. He finds that Cornell is nearly as intemperate as Yale.

The Russian government has decided to adopt the metric system. The United States and the British empire will thus soon be the only important countries which have not adopted the decimal system of weights and measures. An imperial commission has also been appointed at St. Petersburg to consider the best means of abandoning the Russian calendar in favor of that which prevails in other parts of the civilized world.

It may be, as the Spaniard, who wants to fight him says, that Senator Mason would not resent a slap in the face, but we don't believe he would turn the other cheek. There are degrees of courtesy to which a proud and sensitive nature cannot submit without a feeling of extreme regret and humiliation. But there is a way to find out. Has it occurred to the Spaniard that he might come north and make the experiment?

Scraping the lining of a chimney to get gold and silver is a form of mining which the books do not recognize, but it may be profitable under certain conditions. The chimney of the assay office in Wall street, New York, is nearly two hundred feet high. A new lining of fire brick has been put in it. The old lining, over forty years old, yielded almost five hundred dollars. There were fifty-two ounces of gold and eight hundred and sixty ounces of silver in the scrapings. Smoke which has a market value through the deposits of precious metal it makes ought to be treated with great respect.

A Wyoming stock raiser, dissatisfied with his surroundings and in haste to be rich, recently sold his land and started for the Klondike. A few months later a French mineralogist discovered near the despised ranch a mine of cobalt, a rare and valuable metal. The whole district promises to become a new center of wealth. It was upon land sold to enable the former owner to start for the gold mines of California, that the great oil wells of Pennsylvania were afterward found; and both these incidents accentuate the fact that we are continually within reach of important discoveries and great opportunities, missing them by a hair's breadth of impatience, failure to observe or lack of preparation.

Some reformers at Washington have brought up the question of the desirability of changing the metals out of which the minor coins of the United States are made. After some consideration of the matter the house committee on coinage, weights and measures has reported favorably a resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to make experiments to determine the best materials for minor coinage and to submit new designs for coins to congress. As the result of its deliberations upon the subject, the committee has reached the conclusion that the copper cent is undesirable because it becomes dingy and dirty and by corrosion poisonous, and that the five-cent nickel, three-quarters copper, should be displaced because it is too soft.

One slander directed against missionaries represents them as men of an inferior grade who would make a failure at home. What a fine reply to the insinuation is furnished by the life of a young English missionary lately murdered in Africa! He graduated at Cambridge University with a first-class in the classical tripos. Within three months after beginning his missionary work he had prepared a handbook and vocabulary of the language with which he had for the first time come in contact. The Bible, hymns, a devotional book, and other uplifting English, have been opened to the natives through his labors. Now, only ten years out of college, he has finished his life's task. Measure the worth and the far-reaching results of such a career, by any standard, and the conclusion can be reasonably questioned that declares such a life short, or a failure.

If any Christian American has heart to learn more of the causes which cry out from stricken Cuba for the everlasting banishment of all Spanish authority from this hemisphere let him read the reports of our consuls, submitted to congress without a word yesterday. Here, written in words that render the speeches of Senators Proctor, Gallinger, Money and Thurston feeble and colorless, he will find the tale of Spanish infamy and impotence told in horrible detail that admits of no question and awakes horror and detestation of the race responsible for it.

# TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"A LISTENING GOD" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: "He That Planteth the Ear, Shall He Not Hear?"—Stories of the World's Greatest Musicians—The Souls They Have Stirred.

Such scientists as Helmholtz and Conte and De Blainville and Rank and Buck have attempted to walk the Aplan Way of the human ear, but the mysterious pathway has never been fully trodden but by two feet—the foot of sound and the foot of God. Three ears on each side the head—the external ear, the middle ear, the internal ear, but all connected by most wonderful telegraphy.

The external ear in all ages adorned by precious stones or precious metals. The temple of Jerusalem partly built by the contribution of earrings, and Homer in the Iliad speaks of Hera, "the three bright drops, her glittering gems suspended from the ear," and many of the adornments of modern times were only copies of her ear jewels found in Pompeian museum and Etruscan vase. But while the outer ear may be adorned by human art, the middle and the internal ear are adorned and garnished only by the hand of the Lord Almighty. The stroke of a key of yonder organ sets the air vibrating, and the external ear catches the undulating sound and passes it on through the bonelets of the middle ear to the internal ear, and the three thousand fibres of the human brain take up the vibration and roll the sound on into the soul. The hidden machinery of the ear by physiologists called by the names of the familiar to us, like the hammer, something to strike—like the anvil—something to be smitten—like the stirrup of the saddle with which we mount the steed—like the drum, beaten in the march—like the harpsstrings, to be swept with music. Coiled like a "small shell," by which one of the innermost passages of the ear is actually called—like a stairway, the sound to ascend—like a bent tube of a heating apparatus, taking that which enters round and round—like a labyrinth with wonderful passages into which the thought enters only to be lost in bewilderment. A muscle contracting when the noise is too loud, just as the pupil of the eye contracts when the light is too glaring. The external ear is defended by wax which with its bitterness discourages insectile invasion. The internal ear imbedded in by what is far the hardest bone of the human system, a very rock of strength and defiance.

The ear so strange a contrivance that by the estimate of one scientist, it can catch the sound of 73,700 vibrations in a second. The outer ear taking in all kinds of sound, whether the crash of an avalanche, or the hum of a bee. The sound passing to the inner door of the outside ear halts until another mechanism, divine mechanism, passes it on by the bonelets of the middle ear, and coming to the inner door of that second ear, the sound has no power to come further until another divine mechanism passes it on through into the inner ear, and then the sound comes to the rail track of the brain branchlet, and rolls on and on until it comes to sensation, and there the curtain drops, and a hundred gates shut, and the voice of God seems to say to all human inspection: "Thus far and no farther."

In this vestibule of the palace of the soul, how many kinds of thought, of medicine, of physiology, have done penance of lifelong study and got no further than the vestibule. Mysterious home of reverberation and echo. Grand Central depot of sound. Headquarters to which there come quick dispatches, part the way by cartilages, part the way by air, part the way by bone, part the way by nerve—the slowest dispatch plunging into the ear at the speed of 1,090 feet a second. Small instrument of music on which is played all the music you ever heard, from the grandeur of an August thunderstorm to the softest breathings of a flute. Small instrument of music, only a quarter of an inch of surface and the thickness of one-two hundredth and fiftieth part of an inch, and that thinness divided into three layers. In that ear musical staff, lines, spaces, bar and rest. A bridge leading from the outside natural world to the inside spiritual world; we seeing the abutment at this end the bridge, but the fog of an unlifted mystery hiding the abutment at the other end the bridge. Whispering gallery of the soul. The human voice is God's eulogy the ear. That voice capable of producing 17,592,186,044,415 sounds, and all that variety made, not for the regalement of beast or bird, but for the human ear.

About fifteen years ago, in Venice, lay down in death one whom many considered the greatest musical composer of the century. Struggling on up from 6 years of age when he was left fatherless, Wagner rose through the obloquy of the world, and oftentimes all nations seemingly against him, until he gained the favor of a king, and won the enthusiasm of the opera houses of Europe and America. Struggling all the way on to 70 years of age, to conquer the world's ear. In that same attempt to master the human ear and gain supremacy over this gate of the immortal soul, great battles were fought by Mozart, Gluck and Weber, and by Beethoven and Meyerbeer, by Rossini and by all the roll of German and Italian and French composers, some of them in the battle leaving their blood on the keynotes and the musical scores. Great battles fought for the ear—fought with baton, with organ-pipe, with trumpet, with cornet-piston, with all ivory and brazen and silver and golden weapons of the orchestra; royal theater and cathedral

and academy of music the fortresses for the combat for the ear. England and Egypt fought for the supremacy of the Suez Canal, and the Spartans and the Persians fought for the defile at Thermopylae, but the musicians of all ages have fought for the mastery of the auditory canal and the defile of the immortal soul and the Thermopylae of struggling cadences.

For the conquest of the ear Haydn struggled on up from the garret where he had neither fire nor food, and on until under the too great nervous strain of hearing his own oratorio of the "Creation" performed, he was carried out to die, but leaving as his legacy to the world 118 symphonies, 163 pieces for the baritone, fifteen masses, five oratorios, forty-two German and Italian songs, thirty-nine canons, 365 English and Scotch songs with accompaniment, and 1,386 pages of libretti. All that to capture the gate of the body that swings in from the tympanum to the "small shell" lying on the beach of the ocean of the immortal soul.

To conquer the ear, Handel struggled on from the time when his father would not let him go to school lest he learn the gamut and become a musician, and from the time when he was allowed in the organ loft just to play after the audience had left, to the time when he left to all nations his unparalleled oratorios of "Esther," "Deborah," "Sampson," "Jephthah," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the soul of the great German composer still weeping in the Dead March of our great obsequies and triumphing in the raptures of every Easter morn.

To conquer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul, Schubert composed his great "Serenade," writing the staves of the music on the bill of fare in a restaurant, and went on until he could leave as a legacy to the world over a thousand magnificent compositions in music. To conquer the ear and take this gate of the soul's castle Mozart struggled on through poverty until he came to a pauper's grave, and one chilly, wet afternoon the body of him who gave to the world the "Requiem" and the "G-minor Symphony" was crunched in on the top of two other paupers into a grave which to this day is epitaphous.

Are you ready now for the question of my text? Have you the endurance to bear its overwhelming suggestiveness? Will you take hold of some pillar and balance yourself under the semi-omnipotent stroke? "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Shall the God who gives us the apparatus with which we hear the sounds of the world, himself not be able to catch up song and groan and blasphemy and worship? Does he give us a faculty which he has not himself? Drs. Wild and Gruber and Toynee invented the accumulator and other instruments by which to measure and examine the ear, and do these instruments know more than the doctors who made them? "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Jupiter of Crede was always represented in statuary and painting, as without ears, suggesting the idea that he did not want to be bothered with the affairs of the world. But our God has ears. "His ears are open to their cry." The Bible intimates that two workmen on Saturday night do not get their wages. Their complaint instantly strikes the ear of God. "The cry of those that reaped hath entered the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." Did God hear that poor girl last night as she threw herself on the prison bunk in the city dungeon and cried in the midnight, "God have mercy?" Do you really think God could hear her? Yes, just as easily as when fifteen years ago she was sick with scarlet fever, and her mother heard her when at midnight she asked for a drink of water, "He that planteth the ear, shall he not hear?"

When a soul prays, God does not sit bolt upright until the prayer travels amensity and climbs to his ear. The Bible says he bends clear over. In more than one place Isaiah said he bowed down his ear. In more than one place the Psalmist said he inclined his ear, by which I come to believe that God puts his ear so closely down to your lips that he can hear your faintest whisper. It is not God away off up yonder; it is God away down here, close up, so close up that when you pray to him, it is not more a whisper than a kiss. Ah! yes, he hears the captive's sigh and the plash of the orphan's tear, and the dying syllables of the shipwrecked sailor driven on the Skerries, and the infant's, "Now I lay me down to sleep," as distinctly as he hears the fortissimo of brazen bands in the Desseldorf festival, as easily as he hears the salvo of artillery when the thirteen squares of English troops open all their batteries at once at Waterloo. He that planted the ear can hear.

Just as sometimes an entrancing strain of music will linger in your ears for days after you have heard it, and just as a sharp cry of pain I once heard while passing through Bellevue hospital clung to my ear for weeks, and just as a horrid blasphemy in the street sometimes haunts one's ears for days, so God not only hears, but holds the songs, the prayers, the groans, the worship, the blasphemy. How we have all wondered at the phonograph, which holds not only the words you utter, but the very tones of your voice, so that a hundred years from now that instrument turned, the very words you now utter and the very tones of your voice will be reproduced. Amazing phonograph! But more wonderful is God's power to hold, to retain. Ah! what delightful encouragement for our prayers. What an awful fright for our hard speeches. What assurance of warm-hearted sympathy for all our griefs. "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Better take that organ away from all sin. Better put it under the best

sound. Better take it away from all gossip, from all slander, from all innuendo, from all bad influence of evil association. Better put it to school, to church, to philharmonic. Better put that ear under the blessed touch of Christian hymnology. Better consecrate it for time and eternity to him who planted the ear. Rousseau, the infidel, fell asleep amid his sceptical manuscripts lying all around the room, and in his dream he entered heaven and heard the song of the worshippers, and it was so sweet he asked an angel what it meant. The angel said: "This is the Paradise of God, and the song you hear is the anthem of the redeemed." Under another roll of the celestial music Rousseau awakened and got up in the midnight, and, as well as he could, wrote down the strains of the music that he had heard in the wonderful tune called "The Song of the Redeemed." God grant that it may not be to you and to me an infidel dream but a glorious reality. When we come to the night of death and we lie down to our last sleep, may our ears really be awakened by the canticles of the heavenly temple, and the songs and the anthems and the carols and the doxologies that shall climb the musical ladder of that heavenly gamut.

### Clay Eaters of Various Lands.

Baron von Humboldt says that in all tropical countries the natives show an almost irresistible desire to swallow earth; and not alkaline earths, which they might be supposed to crave in order to neutralize acid, but unctuous and strong-smelling clays. Women on the Magdalena river, while shaping earthen vessels on the potter's wheel, put large lumps of clay in their mouths, and it is often necessary to confine children to prevent them running out to eat earth immediately after a fall of rain. Humboldt, in descending the Orinoco, passed a day with the earth-eating tribe of Indians called the Otomacs, and thus describes the peculiar diet and habits of this people: "The earth which the Otomacs eat is a soft unctuous clay, a true potter's clay, of a yellowish-gray color, due to a little oxide of iron. They seek for it on the banks of the Orinoco and Meta, and select it with care, as they do not consider all clays equally agreeable to eat. They knead the earth into balls of about five or six inches in diameter, which they burn or roast by a weak fire until the outside assumes a reddish tint. The balls are remolded when about to be eaten. A very intelligent monk, who had lived twelve years with the Indians, assured us that one of them would eat from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter in a day. If you inquire of an Otomac about his winter provision he will point to the heap of clay balls stored in his hut." After mentioning other instances, Humboldt concludes as follows: "We find the practice of eating earth diffused throughout the torrid zone, but accounts have also come from the north, according to which hundreds of cart loads of earth containing Infusoria are said to be annually consumed by the country people in the most remote parts of Sweden, and that in Finland a kind of earth is occasionally mixed with bread." The Peruvians, according to Nodding, eat a sweet-smelling clay. The inhabitants of Guinea mingle clay with their bread, and the negroes of Jamaica are said to eat earth when other food is deficient. According to Labillardiere, the inhabitants of New Caledonia appease their hunger with a white, friable earth, said to be composed of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron, and chalk. We must add to this list Siam, Siberia, and Kamtschaka as countries of clay-eaters.

### Deafness.

Among the few ear troubles that may be fittingly spoken of in this journal comes, first and foremost, that greatest of all ear troubles—deafness. And deafness arises from a number of causes, only one or two of which can be indicated in this paper. A leading aural surgeon states that numbers of people travel hundreds and thousands of miles to consult him about deafness which is entirely due to a collection of wax in the ears, which is easily and safely removable with a syringe and warm water. This experience is fully borne out in that of other practitioners, and patients who come to us in great concern about their deafness are sent away perfectly satisfied and comforted by the application of some softening material to the wax and the removal of the softened mass by careful syringing. This leads us to another cause of deafness—a sore and congested throat, and enlarged tonsils, quinsy, etc. The deafness that not infrequently accompanies a cold is in many cases traceable to the blocking of these little tubes, which convey air and sound to the ear. Hence a gargle of alum and water, port wine and water, or alum water with a little cayenne pepper, may relieve this form of deafness by improving the condition of the throat; or a wet bandage round the throat, covered in turn by gutta serena tissue or flannel; or a linseed poultice may cure the same condition; and in cases of chronically relaxed throats, with accompanying deafness, the cold douche to the throat is invaluable. If systematically used; and a chlorate of potash or carbolic acid lozenge, eaten occasionally, will also be beneficial.

### British Newspaper Statistics.

The "Newspaper Press Directory" for 1898 states that there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,418 newspapers, distributed as follows: England (London 470, provinces 1,408), 1,878; Wales, 103; Scotland, 236; Ireland, 179; Isles, 22. Of these there are 185 daily papers published in England, six in Wales, 19 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland and 4 in the Isles.

## ARISTON CYCLES.

Better than the Best.



BE SURE AND SEE THE WHEEL.

It has more points of Merit than any other high grade Bicycle built to-day.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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## ELECTRIC CLEANER

TRADE MARK

All good Housekeepers use it. Removes all dirt and dust from carpets and rugs. Removes all grease spots, fruit stains and coal soot. Restores colors and raises the nap. The work is simple and can be performed by any person. Warranted to be free from such substances as Alkali, Acid, Benzine, Resin and Ammonia, which are injurious to carpets and fabrics. One can clean 25 yards of carpet.

We also manufacture the ELECTRIC WALL PAPER AND FRESCO CLEANER. Best in the market.


"THE ELECTRIC" Bicycle Chain Lubricant speaks for itself. Why not buy the best when it costs no more than the cheap worthless stuff now on the market?

Send for circulars.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE ELECTRIC CLEANER CO., Canton, Ohio.

## THE BADGER

A Foot Corn Cutter



Costing only \$2.00

Three to Five Acres per day is a fair average reported. A better record for Speed, Ease and Economy than any other implement for Harvesting Corn, whether operated by Horse, Hand or Steam.

Ask your dealer for them, or one will be delivered at your Express Office on receipt of price.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

I. Z. MERRIAM, Whitewater, Wis.

## Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Our best bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is through our office by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly \$3.00; 12 months \$36.00. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

## NEW Champion Washer.

Will wash Cleaner, Quicker, with more ease and less injury to the clothes than any machine now in use. Over 75,000 sold, all giving satisfaction.



Don't confuse this with the Washing Machines you have seen. This is something entirely new. Can not get out of order.

PRICE WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYONE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Champion Washing Machine Co., 310 West Pearl St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## IT SHINES FOR ALL.

THE NEWEST AND BEST OIL SHOE POLISH

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. HARNESS & PATENT LEATHER. PRICE 25c

READY FOR USE REQUIRING NO RUBBING OR BRUSHING.

ROSSNER MFG. CO. WINONA, MINN. U.S.A.

This is truly a "Once a Week" shoe polish, as it will hold a shine for a week, and rain or snow will not spoil it. A Liquid Polish, put up in large bottles, enclosed in neat cartons, and makes a good show in the package and on the shoe. The nearest thing on the market for LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES AND PATENT LEATHER. Easily applied. Requires no rubbing. Will not freeze. Ask your local dealer for it. Rossner's "Once a Week" Shine Shoe Polish. Address: ROSSNER MFG. CO., Winona, Minn.

## Old Theories Abandoned!

Piles Cured without the Surgeon's Knife!

### Metzger's PILE Ointment.

Does it infallibly.

50 Cents a package. Get it of your dealer or send direct to laboratory.

New Metzger Medicine Co., Decorah, Iowa.

## ANNARBOR RAILROAD

For Owosso, St. Louis, Alma, Mt. Pleasant, Clare, Cadillac, Manistee, Traverse City and points in Northwestern Michigan.

WE OWN AND OPERATE

Our own Steamship Line across Lake Michigan between Frankfort and Keweenaw, Menominee and Gladstone, and are selling tickets to the Northwest CHEAPER than any all rail line.

The best trout and bass fishing in the state is found on our northern division.

Sleeping cars on night trains. Berths, \$1.50 and \$1.00. Free chair cars on day trains.

W. H. BENNETT, G. F. A.

## OHIO CENTRAL RAILROAD

LOOK AT THIS MAP. RATES ALWAYS LOW AS THE LOWEST. SERVICE ALWAYS GOOD AS THE BEST. EXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS ALWAYS USE THE O. C.

THE ONLY THROUGH CAR LINE BETWEEN DETROIT, TOLEDO AND SPRINGFIELD, TOLEDO, COLUMBUS AND CHARLESTON; COLUMBUS, FINDLAY AND CHICAGO; TOLEDO, SOWING, CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI; COLUMBUS AND HANGETTA. ALWAYS CONFER WITH OHIO CENTRAL AGENTS AT: MOULTON HOUSE, 257 N. BROADWAY, TOLEDO, OHIO.









# Work Goes On

When Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Strength and Vigor

Backache and That Tired Feeling Promptly Cured.

"I was feeling very miserable. I was tired all the time, had no appetite and felt sore all over my body. I had backaches so that when I stooped down it was hard to raise myself up. I was hardly able to work and was just making up my mind to give up my work when I read an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I determined to try this medicine. When I had finished one bottle I felt a great deal better. I did not stop my work, and after I had taken the third bottle I felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life. Since then I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla when my blood was impure and I recommend it to everyone who does not feel well."

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## PLYMOUTH MAIL.

H. J. BAKER, Editors and M. F. GRAY, Proprietors.

\$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

Entered at Plymouth P. O. as second class matter.

Cards of Thanks 1914. Resolutions of Condolence 1914. Paid notices set a word; in locals set a word. Reading notice where charges are made set a line.

Friday, April 22, 1898.

## FAR AND NEAR!

IMPORTANT EVENTS FROM OUREXOHANG CONDENSED AND RECORDED HERE.

The practice of requesting bids on printing jobs of trifling amounts is evidently the target aimed at by the Three Rivers, Mich., Reporter, in the following neat extract, and it must be said that the shot hits the bull's-eye. "The publisher of this paper is soon to buy a shirt. Strange and extravagant as it may seem, we are determined so to do, and with this end in view, we wish the dealers to submit sealed bids, so that the job may be given to the lowest bidder. Quality or style don't count. Any old thing will do. Send in your bid."

The resignation of preachers in Oakland and Wayne counties, is getting to be fairly epidemic. Rev. J. J. Ticker, of the Novi Baptist church, started the fashion and he has been followed in turn by Rev. Mr. Orr, of the Birmingham Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Schlomann, of the Northville Baptist, Rev. A. L. Lockert, of the Milford Baptist, Rev. Blanchard, of the Plymouth Baptist and Rev. Frank Barnett, of the Pontiac Baptist.

Advices from different sections of Michigan are to the effect that the recent cold wave which swept over the state, following the unusually warm spell for March, and was reported to have caused much disaster, has proved to have been a source of great benefit to fruit growers. Up-to-date indications are that Michigan the coming season will be blessed with an abundant crop of fruit. The cold wave halted premature budding, a condition favorable to the quality and quantity of fruit. And in this connection it may be said that the usual year at this season of the year, that the Delaware peach crop has been destroyed, is not reliable.

Here is a strange tip from a newspaper called Brains. It says there is but one right way to advertise, and that is to hammer your name, your occupation, your business so constantly, so persistently, so thoroughly into the people's heads that if they walk in their sleep they will constantly turn their steps towards your store. The newspaper is your friend in spite of your criticism. It helps to build up the community that supports you.

Milan breaks the record as a town for celebrities, says an exchange. It has the largest hotel keeper in the state, E. R. Palmer, being 6 feet high and weighing 300 pounds. Elmer Beverly is the smallest member of the Knights of Pythias in the world, being only 42 inches high. Another celebrity is Daniel Aylesworth, aged 74, the oldest prohibitionist in the state, who walks from his farm, three miles out of the village, and back, every few days. There's Dave Hitchcock the largest grain dealer in the state. Dave weighs 340 and is only 5 feet 6 inches high. A Milan lady named Galloway, who weighs over 600 pounds. A Mrs. Brownell, who runs a fruit farm near the village, weighs 300 pounds.

About 10:00 o'clock Monday forenoon fire was discovered in John Thomson's big cattle barn just south of his residence west of town. Sparks from the engine with which the men were grinding feed had caught upon the inside and when discovered the flames were just bursting through the roof. The chemical engine was sent up from the village but before it arrived the big feed barn, adjoining buildings and sheds, together with a quantity of hay and a stack of straw, were reduced to ashes. Mr. Thomson estimates his loss on buildings, feed and machinery at not less than \$1,200 to say nothing of the loss of time and sacrifice necessary to dispose of his stock because of inadequate facilities for their care. He carried no insurance.—Northville Record.

Farmington's new bank was opened to the public last week. The editor of the Enterprise says it one of the finest inland banks in the state. If country editors don't know all that's worth knowing about the inside of banks, who does?

There is no place in the world where living has been reduced so nearly to a science as at the sanitarium at Battle Creek. The people there do not use meats, but live upon fruits and grains, and eat only two meals a day. This institution employs 600 helpers and nurses, and this week they have inaugurated a new system of serving meals. They issue a book of coupons, each one of which represents one cent. They serve all meals upon the European plan, charging one cent for each dish, so that by their mode of living five cents will buy a meal. This means that by living on two meals a day, as these people do, it costs them only seventy cents a week for their board. There are also 800 students in attendance at the college who are expected to avail themselves of this plan, so that there will be a small army daily to feed. The money that other people would spend upon high living these Adventists donate to their religious work.

The present generation in the United States do not know the meaning of war. They think it something to be enacted on a stage or sketched in colors for the illustrated press. Men who are too tender-hearted to wring the neck of a chicken or assist in a surgical operation, talk with complacency, and even with enthusiasm, of the slaughtering of armies, the sinking of ships, and blowing up of forts. The fact is that they know nothing of war. It is to their minds an abstraction with spectacular attractiveness, and the danger is that they will advance with the proverbial courage of the fool. \* \* \* A railway wreck, with the crushed and mangled bodies of dead and dying, is contemplated with horror, because all know what it means. But the thousandfold greater destruction of war is regarded as if it were a coming theatrical performance. The younger generation is in a fit condition to listen to the jingoes and to commit the greatest of all national follies and the greatest of all national crimes. The long interval of peace, with the consequent ignorance of the meaning of war, is a real source of danger, and it may be that the present-day Americans will learn, like their fathers, in the school of experience.—Toronto Globe.

The editor of an exchange, who is something of a linguist himself, says there are 250,000 words in the English language, and that most of them were used last Sunday night by a young lady who discovered, after coming out of church, that her hat was adorned by a tag bearing the legend, "Reduced to 50 cents."

Each year the local paper gives from \$1,000 to \$2,000 in free lines to the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other ten men. He ought to be supported not because you like him personally, or admire his writing, but because a local paper is the best investment a local people can make. It may not be brilliantly edited or overcrowded with thought, but financially it is of more benefit to the community than the teacher or preacher.

In Boston they don't say "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight," but the esthetic blonde murmurs, "There'll be an interval of time remarkable for abnormal temperature within the corporate limits of the ancient municipality as night draws her sable curtain around."

We have learned of one man that resides in Northville who is so patriotic that he went out and shot all his neighbors' black Spanish chickens just to get even with Sagasta and Weyler. He wouldn't have anything Spanish in the neighborhood.

The four new justices of Northville township met last week and drew cuts for position: Clare Brigham got the four year trick, Frank Johnson the three, J. K. Lowden the two and Hiram Thayer the one. This makes the two last named justices members of the town board.

A new postal law went into operation March 1st to the effect that mail matter addressed to "the leading dry goods merchant" or "the leading physician," etc., will not be delivered by the postmaster.

The usual quota of saloons, four in number, will do business in Wayne the coming year if their bonds are accepted by the council.

Spain must be almost sorry today that she ever gave Columbus the money to discover the United States. If she ever declares war against us she will make another discovery that will dwarf that of 1492.—Jackson Gillzen.

None of the appointments by the president of officers of the village were confirmed on Monday evening. The appointments were:—marshal, E. P. Coy; street commissioner, Philip Spaun; fire commissioner, Earl Goldsmith; health officer, H. E. Foster.—Wayne Review.

Every enterprising man is a help to his town. The more money he makes, if he uses it the better for the community. A place cannot build up without him, and a wide-awake, growing town is a benefit to the surrounding county. Hence it is to the advantage of all to encourage enterprising men in all walks of life, and frown at the effort of the petty, envious individuals who are ready to thrust their more successful neighbors in the back, on the slightest provocation, in attempt to injure them, and destroy their usefulness.—Ex.

# Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

# Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten millions trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on J. L. Gale, Drugist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25-cent bottles of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Also will refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Down's Elixir, if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough, or throat or lung difficulty. We also guarantee one 25-cent bottle of either of the above to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

DR. J. G. MIELER, J. L. GALE, G. W. HUNTER & CO.

You can reach the South in short order via the Ohio Central Lines. Double daily service between Detroit, Toledo and Cincinnati. Elegant parlor cars on day trains; Wagner Sleepers on night trains. Direct connection made in Central Union Depot at Cincinnati with all Southern Lines, thus avoiding tedious omnibus transfers. Use the Ohio Central Lines on your southern trip. You will be well pleased with the accommodations afforded by this enterprising line.

**BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.** Tax Balm Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fava Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale By John L. Gale.

Durfee, Altor & Marston, Attorneys, 710 Union Trust Building, Detroit, Mich.

**MORTGAGE SALE**—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Melville R. Weeks and Louise Weeks his wife, of Plymouth, in the county of Wayne, state of Michigan, to Horace J. Smith, of the place aforesaid, dated August 20th, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Wayne, on the 21st day of August, 1891, in liber 284 of Mortgages on page 97; upon which mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents (\$168.51); and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the ninth day of July, A. D. 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, Detroit, City, in and at the Griswold street entrance of the city hall in the city of Detroit, county of Wayne and state of Michigan (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne is held), the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the lands and premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said amount due, with interest and costs and expenses of sale, including an attorney fee of ten dollars (\$10.00), to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Plymouth, in the county of Wayne and state of Michigan and described as follows, to-wit: village lots number forty-five (45) and forty six (46) in Kellogg's plat of said village as recorded in the Register's office for the county of Wayne in liber one (1) of plats; the aforesaid described land being in the township of Plymouth, county of Wayne, state of Michigan and on section twenty-six of said township.

HORACE J. SMITH, Mortgagee. DURFEE, ALTOR & MARSTON, Attorneys for Mortgagee. Dated April 15th, 1898.

The Detroit & Lima Northern Railway. Time Card in effect Nov. 14, 1897.

Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time
Ar. Detroit	7:15 a.m.	Ar. Detroit	7:15 a.m.	Ar. Detroit	7:15 a.m.
Ex. Detroit	7:30 a.m.	Ex. Detroit	7:30 a.m.	Ex. Detroit	7:30 a.m.
Ar. Detroit	11:30 a.m.	Ar. Detroit	11:30 a.m.	Ar. Detroit	11:30 a.m.
Ex. Detroit	11:45 a.m.	Ex. Detroit	11:45 a.m.	Ex. Detroit	11:45 a.m.
Ar. Detroit	3:30 p.m.	Ar. Detroit	3:30 p.m.	Ar. Detroit	3:30 p.m.
Ex. Detroit	3:45 p.m.	Ex. Detroit	3:45 p.m.	Ex. Detroit	3:45 p.m.
Ar. Detroit	7:15 p.m.	Ar. Detroit	7:15 p.m.	Ar. Detroit	7:15 p.m.
Ex. Detroit	7:30 p.m.	Ex. Detroit	7:30 p.m.	Ex. Detroit	7:30 p.m.

# WAR

# MEN WANTED

# WAR

To buy Armour's High Grade Fertilizer

No farmer can afford not to use them. They have ceased to be an experiment, and have become a necessity. All up-to-date farmers use them. Leave orders at the store of GEO. W. HUNTER & CO., Plymouth, or with C. H. MILLARD, Stark.

# LOOK HERE!

GEO. W. HUNTER & CO. Sole Agents for

# Armour's Fertilizers.

Use Armour's Its analysis stands higher than any fertilizer of the same grade on the market. We opened a market and paid you cash for your potatoes. We want you to double the crops, by using our fertilizers. Try our

# FRUIT AND ROOT SPECIAL

on your cabbage crop.

**CHARLES MILLARD** Special Agent for Stark and vicinity.

FRANK PASSAGE will take your orders for Plymouth.

# GEORGE W. HUNTER & CO.,

PLYMOUTH.

# JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' METAL BELTS, SHIRT WAIST SETS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

Of latest styles and patterns at reasonable prices. Call and see them.

**C. G. DRAPER,** Sutton Street, JEWELER, Plymouth.

# Bicycle Repairing

I wish to call the attention of cyclists to the fact that I am prepared to do all kinds of Bicycle Repairing, also that I keep in stock a full line of Bicycle Sundries.

Work Done Promptly and Reasonably. I am agent for the.....

"Sterling," "Featherstone," "Tribune" and "G & H Special" Wheels, and would be pleased to show them to you any time.

Ride the Best when it's sold right. **F. E. LAMPHERE,** PLYMOUTH, MICH.

# FINE MILLINERY

FOR SPRING, 1898, AT **Maud Vrooman's.**

Sailor Hats at 25c. and up to \$1.50. Flowers at 25c. and up to \$1.50.

Ribbons, fancy and plain colors; Veilings and Gauzes, Chiffons and Mull, Dress Hats for ladies and children.

# For Sale Cheap

Ninety-four acres of good land on east side of the farm of John H. Stark, fronting 96 rods on Base Line, four miles west of Northville. For particulars inquire at or address,

FANNY M. COLEMAN, Plymouth.

# CYCLE REPAIRING

and Extras for Cycles.

Pneumatic Tires, Inner Tubes, Outside Casings, Valve Stems, Valves, Steel Balls, Nipples, Air Pumps, Spokes, Tire Cement in bulk or liquid, Tire Tape, Rubber Solution to repair Tires and Tubes, Plushers, Caps, Springs, Patching Rubber, Linen Thread, Cork Handles, Wrenches, Lubricant for Chains, and Chains in Stock.

New and second-hand Bicycles for sale.

**BICYCLES TO RENT.**

**W. N. WHERRY,** PLYMOUTH, MICH.

**HARRY C. ROBINSON,** Livery and Sale Stable.

**BUS AND TRUCK LINE.**

Horse Clipping a Specialty.

**STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss.** At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the fifteenth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of PELEG S. WHIPPLE deceased. William S. Whipple, administrator of said estate, having rendered to this court his final administration account and On reading and filing the petition of said administrator, praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to Lida Blower. It is ordered, that the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

**STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss.** At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of CHARLES MILLARD deceased. Therese Miller, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, having rendered to this court her final administration account, and On reading and filing the petition of said Therese Miller, praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to her. It is ordered, that the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three consecutive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

**C. L. WILCOX,** General Insurance.

Detroit Fire and Marine. Hartford. Phoenix, of Hartford. Springfield Fire and Marine. Pennsylvania. Niagara. Commercial Union. Sun, of London. Phoenix Assurance of London. Office at Residence, Plymouth, Mich.

**DETROIT, Grand Rapids & West** PASSENGER TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 14, 1897. Trains leave Plymouth as follows:

Train	Time	Train	Time
Ar. Grand Rapids	7:30	Ar. Grand Rapids	7:30
Ex. Grand Rapids	7:45	Ex. Grand Rapids	7:45
Ar. Detroit	11:30	Ar. Detroit	11:30
Ex. Detroit	11:45	Ex. Detroit	11:45
Ar. Detroit	3:30	Ar. Detroit	3:30
Ex. Detroit	3:45	Ex. Detroit	3:45
Ar. Detroit	7:15	Ar. Detroit	7:15
Ex. Detroit	7:30	Ex. Detroit	7:30

# F. & P. M. R. R.

TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 14, 1897. Trains leave Plymouth as follows: Trains Nos. 8 and 9 run through to Alpena. Train No. 1 connects at Ludington with steamer for Manitowac and Sleeping Parlor Cars between Alpena, Bay City and Saginaw and Detroit. Train No. 6 runs daily from Bay City to Detroit. On Western Division it runs daily, except Sunday. Connections made at Fort Huron and Detroit. Union depot for all points South, Canada and the West. For further information see Time Cards company. ED. PELTON, Local Agent.



# All Ready For Spring.



OUR Spring Stock of Clothing is now COMPLETE, from the pretty dainty little outfits for the little girls, sizes 3 to 7, and elegant little Double Breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 15, and the nobby handsome young men's suits, to the more quiet patterns for the middle aged and old gentlemen.

## There's not a Break in the Line.

and a better variety of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING has never been shown in the country.

We have just bought from an eastern manufacturer 225 Sample Suits—fine things for the spring trade, and made fully equal to custom tailor work, at 60 cents on the dollar. We give our customers the benefit of the purchase and will be sold at less than cost to manufacture.

## Special Things We Wish to Mention.

\$1.98.	\$2.98.	\$5.00.
Little fellows Suits, age 3 to 7, all braided and finely made. Worth double the price. Blue, black, tan green.	Boys double breasted Suits, all colors. Worth from 4 to 5 dollars.	Young men's Suits, age 14 to 19, nobby patterns, fully guaranteed. Worth double the price.
\$5.00.	\$10.00.	\$7.50.
Men's Suits up-to-date pattern and dressy, stylish goods, worth from 7 to 8 dollars.	Handsome checks and plaids, fully equal to custom made Suits, tailored up to the latest fashion. Worth fully 15 dollars.	Handsome gray mixed and pin checks, strictly all wool, soft and fine. Worth at least 10 or 12 dollars.

We are showing fine new things in Hats, Caps., Nobby New Shoes, Ladies' Dress Skirts and Shirt Waists. Have you seen our new line of

### CORSETS

Take a look at them, they are fine and prices very low. Also see our great line of

### LACE CURTAINS.

Be sure and see our line of spring goods before buying, as we can surely save you money.

## RIGGS, Plymouth Cash Outfitter.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### LOCAL HAPPENINGS AND PERSONAL MENTION.

#### What Our Scribe Gathered on the Outside—Other News Items.

Will Hoops visited in town this week. Clarence Hetley, of South Lyon, was in town this week. Dr. Lum will remove his family to Ann Arbor next week. John Cummings, of Detroit, is the new cook at Hotel Plymouth. Chas. Eaton, of Ypsilanti, was a caller at the MAIL office Monday. Minnie Fowler has gone to Detroit to attend a sister who is very ill. There is some talk of organizing a company of volunteers in Plymouth. Try our new script type on your calling cards and invitations. It's perfect. The state fair will be held in Grand Rapids the last week in September. A. M. Potter and F. E. Lamphere have new awnings in front of their stores. Claude Bennett and wife, of Northville, visited in Plymouth, Tuesday afternoon. The Northville band has organized for 1898, with Ike Crocker, leader and manager. —FOR SALE—One cook stove, one Art Garland coal stove, one buggy. Dr. Lum. Tonquish lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F. are arranging for their anniversary celebration. Don't fail to hear Miss Grace Baldwin singing at the M. E. church Sunday evening next. The Sunday excursion season will open with the first on May 1st, on the D. G. R. & W. This promises to be a good season for bicycles here. A number of new wheels have been purchased already. Stoves, wind mill, 30 barrel tank and pump for sale cheap. Enquire of Mrs. George Van Vleet, Flushing. C. H. Haskins, of Lansing, past grand master of I. O. O. F. of Michigan, was in the village Tuesday and Wednesday. Mrs. E. D. Armisted and daughter, of Houston, Texas, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Delos Harlow part of last week. The Conner Hardware Co. is busy this week moving their store. The new building will be begun in a short time. George J. Kellogg has resigned his position in the sheriff's office and is now superintendent of a gang of "white wings."

I have one new lady's wheel that I will rent at 15 cts. an hour, 50 cts. per half day and 75 cts. per day. J. L. GALE.

Lamphere talks bicycle to you in his ad. this week. Ford Lyndon will remain in Plymouth for the present in the interests of the White bicycles, and will also do training. Supervisor Starkweather and Assessor Valentine have begun their task of taking the assessment in Plymouth township and village. Mr. Arthur Michol, of Plymouth, has rented Mrs. C. Abram's farm, fixed up a little cottage and moved on the place—Brighton Argus. Services at the village hall next Sunday the 24th inst., 7:30 p. m. conducted by Rev. Lee S. McColester. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. J. B. Oliver will attend the Itinerant Club meeting at the Cass Ave. M. E. church in Detroit next week from 26-28. Rev. S. Plantz, D. D., of Wis. is to be one of the speakers. W. N. Wherry is having a big sale on his mole trap just at present. This trap has never been "pushed," but the trade secured by its own recommendation keeps Mr. Wherry hustling. The Linden Leader has been added to our list of exchanges. It came to hand this week and is published by W. H. Peck. Judging from the advertising columns the people there are taking hold of it in proper manner. Dr. Lum and wife have returned from Ann Arbor. The doctor is still lame from the effects of the wound received two weeks ago. The report that Mrs. Lum had received a severe injury to her hand from the effects of a dog bite was exaggerated. It was just a slight cut. On Sunday evening next Dist. Supt. C. G. Curtiss will give an address on the Epworth League convention at Jackson, in the M. E. church. Some special music has been provided, among which will be solos by Miss Grace Baldwin and Mrs. Ed. Pelton. You are cordially invited. Easter exercises were held at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening and a crowded house listened to an exceptionally fine program of choruses, solos, duets, trios, quartets, and recitations. It is said that "Music is the soul of religion," and we would suggest that our churches provide more such evenings of worship, thereby bringing out a greater number of people. State Supt. of Public Instruction Hammond calls the attention of the public, in a circular letter, to the fact that by a law passed in 1897 it is the duty of the school boards of the state to submit to the electors of their districts at the annual meeting the question of the adoption of free text books. The proposition requires a majority vote. The question of uniform text books will also come up, and districts must vote not to come under the provisions of the law, or else they will have the uniform text book system forced upon them.

Daily evening papers at Potter's. Mrs. Ralph Terry has been quite sick. Lee Nowland is building an addition to his house. Potter will have 2,000 new 5c tablets on sale next week. Shirts made to your order at the Peerless Laundry. 554 Bore, to Wm. Baxter and wife, a 9 pound girl, this Friday morning. A. E. Oliver and wife have moved on to a farm near Homestead, Beuzie county. —For up-to-date work patronize Peerless Laundry, over A. A. Taft's store. If you want to see a fine line of commencement programs, call at the MAIL office. Postmaster Hall shows his patriotism by draping Old Glory over his delivery window. P. B. Whitbeck has been appointed reporter for this section, by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, for weather bureau and crop reports. Dwight Chaffee, of Detroit, will spend six or eight weeks in Plymouth assisting L. C. Hassinger. Big tablets and little tablets, fat tablets and lean tablets. You choose for 5c at Potter's next week. Mrs. E. G. Friebee and baby will leave for Seattle, Wash., the 26th inst., to spend the summer with relatives. On the occasion of Mrs. Jane Peck's initiation into the Eastern Star Tuesday evening, a dainty banquet was served and all enjoyed a pleasant evening. Mrs. W. L. Armstrong, and pupils, assisted by Edwin Whipple and Adelaide Dibble, will give a musical at the home of Mrs. Durfee Saturday evening, April 23. Adjutant Pelham, of Eddy post, G. A. R., says that preparations are in progress for the proper observance of Decoration day in the village. The program will be announced later. The entertainment and cake walk to be given by the King's Daughters, of Northville, and the L. O. T. M., of Plymouth, has been postponed until Friday evening, May 6. Bills will be out next week. —The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Presbyterian church, Thursday, April 28, at 2 p. m. Everybody invited. At 5:30 a 10 cent tea will be served in the chapel of the church. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Rev. Mr. Bramfit, late of the Presbyterian church here, is very pleasantly located at Mountain Top, Pa., and on the anniversary of his birthday, March 10th, received substantial proof of the appreciation and esteem of his people. One evidence came in the shape of six volumes of Peoples' encyclopedia in Morocco binding. The MAIL wishes Mr. Bramfit continued success. If you think of buying a wheel, see A. S. Lyndon, he says: "The White is King When roses bloom and robins sing And even when the sleigh bells ring The White is King." Council Proceedings. April 20, 1898. At a special meeting of the common council of the village of Plymouth, Mich., held on the above date, present President Starkweather, Trustees Lapham, Polly, Brems, Reiman, Bennett, Vrooman. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The liquor bond of Miller & Adams, with Augustus Blouck and Seneca W. Everett as sureties, was presented. Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Lapham that the liquor bond of Miller & Adams be referred to the committee on licenses. Carried. The liquor bond of the Koppitz-Melcher Brewing Co., with John G. Streng and Wendell Streng as sureties, was presented. Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Brems that the liquor bond of Koppitz-Melcher Brewing Co. be referred to the committee on licenses. Carried. The license committee reported that the bonds which had been presented were incorrect. Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Brems that the bonds be referred back to the parties presenting them for correction. Carried. A petition from T. F. Chilson requesting that he be given permission to open the ditch along the east side of Mill street, from the center of section 26 south to gulley was presented. Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Lapham that the request of Mr. Chilson be referred to the street committee with power to grant permission to Mr. Chilson to open said ditch if they deemed it expedient. Carried. The liquor bond of Miller & Adams with Augustus Blouck and Seneca W. Everett as sureties, was again presented. Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Brems that the bond of Miller & Adams be referred to the committee on licenses. Carried. The committee on licenses reported favorably. Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Brems that the bond of Miller & Adams be approved. Carried. Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Lapham that the street committee be instructed to proceed with the work of grading the Gunsoy hill in a manner that they may consider proper. Carried. Council adjourned for one week. H. J. BAKER, Clerk.

Henry Dennis has the job of moving the Conner building. —HOUSE TO RENT—Apply to Mrs. Steele. The electric railway ordinance has been left with Lawyer Connelly, of Detroit. It was deemed wise to get legal advice in regard to it and receive suggestions which might be of use to the council in passing the ordinance. On Wednesday, April 20, a number of the W. R. C. ladies gathered at the home of Mrs. Geo. Peterhans to help her celebrate her birthday. A bountiful dinner was served, the table decorations being pansies, hyacinths and perunias. All reported an enjoyable time and Mr. and Mrs. Peterhans as royal entertainers. Sunday School Convention. The first semi-annual convention of the Plymouth Sunday School Association for the current year will be held in the M. E. church, Plymouth, on Friday, April 29. Sessions will be held forenoon, afternoon and evening. The day sessions will be devoted to special Sunday school work. The evening addresses will be of a more general character. Flower Carnival. The Ladies' Aid Society and Young People's Union of the Baptist church will hold a flower carnival in November, 1898. Premiums will be awarded for the best specimens of the following plants: Roses, carnations, geraniums, begonias, Chrysanthemums, etc., also cut flowers. The societies extend an invitation to all amateurs to cultivate plants and place them on exhibition at the carnival and courteous and fair treatment will be accorded to all exhibitors. W. C. T. U. NO LICENSE IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS. So far as I can learn, there is no city of eighty-five thousand inhabitants that has for ten years, by a vote of the (men) people banished the saloons, save Cambridge, the seat of Harvard University; and the W. C. T. U. under the leadership of its President, the late Mrs. A. C. Thorp, and her daughter, Mrs. Ole Bull, had no small part in starting the agitation that led to this result. Our members went to the polls and offered no license tickets when it cost them much in public esteem. But now it is conceded that they were the bravest pioneers of all. Good men and true, the leading pastors, the Catholic priest, Father Scully, and in later years, although he did not at first approve of the movement, President Eliot of the University, and many of the professors, have combined to carry the temperance vote. It is significant that the majority has steadily grown, and was larger this year than ever before. On May 1st there was a civic jubilee to celebrate ten years of no license, an action probably never paralleled since the world began. The mayor presided in the principal audience. Large meetings of employes in manufacturing establishments of the city were held. There were seven May-day festivals for the children of the private, and public and parochial schools, six for the grammar grade and one for the high school grade. I was amused to notice that no women were on the platform in this conservative old college town, when it rejoiced and was glad because the work, largely begun by women in its days of unpopularity, had achieved a triumphant success. It should be carefully noticed that when they thrust out the saloons, these wise reformers introduced constructive measures, forming a social union that drew in the classes of young men most likely to be tempted, those who are absent from home and employed in the industries of the city. To their credit be it said that half a hundred Harvard students have given their services, teaching in the night school in connection with this Union, which has become one of the favorite institutions of the city. I am informed on good authority that in Harvard College the use of spirituous liquors at college entertainments is prohibited by the faculty, and that tobacco is being to some extent discarded; at least there is little or no smoking on the college grounds. It is against the rules of the Faculty to have punch or spirituous liquors served in the rooms of the students on class or commencement days, and this rule has been in force about four years. The multiplication of kindergarten and systematic temperance instruction in the public schools have been prominent factors in attaining this success.—Extract from Miss Willard's address in Buffalo. Solid Trains of Light Running Planes for the Harvest of '98. The above is a snap shot of a solid train of Light Binders, Mowers and Hay Bakes, decorated in gorgeous array, with streamers, banners and flags, which whirled through the state last Tuesday at Jackson, Michigan. The Planes' famous Jones Lever Binder, Chain Drive Mower and Adjustable Hay Bake, have not only forged their way to the front in Michigan, but are fast taking the lead among farmers everywhere. They possess more modern and exclusive improvements than any other line, which bring them to a point of simplicity and perfection that baffles competition, and gives them widespread popularity. The largest delivery of harvesting machinery ever made in Michigan was made by a Planes agent at Oskosh, Wis., when 153 Jones Lever Binders and Chain Drive Mowers were loaded into farmers' wagons, forming a procession over a mile long. Planes agents appear to be strictly "in it." We are informed that the great Plane factory at West Pullman, Chicago, is kept running both day and night to meet the demand already being made for the harvest of '98, and that trainloads similar to the one we present above are daily seen plugging out of the Plane shipping yards headed for all parts of the world.

# A. A. TAFFT

Wants the use of your ear for one moment

I have just received \$200 worth of Ladies Muslin Underwear  
White Gowns from 50c to \$1.00.  
White Skirts from 50c to \$1.50.  
Drawers from 25c. to 75c.  
Corset Covers from 25c to 50c.  
Chemise from 60c to \$1.00, and many other articles.

In Wool Dress Goods and Wash Dress Goods I have a very complete line. Cord Dimities, Percales, Mull and many others.

In Wall Paper I have a complete line. New Styles. Entire different Colorings. Prices as cheap as the cheapest.

In Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Gloves and Gents' Furnishings I have a very complete line.

## A. A. TAFFT.

FOR BETTER HORSES  
... BREED FOR ...  
**SIZE, STYLE, SPEED, ACTION.**  
**JUDGE RIDER 7983.**  
(RACE RECORD, 2:26.)

SIZE OF ...  
GESNER, 2:13 1/2; KITTY RIDER, 2:25, etc.

The Wilkes-Mambrino-Patchen cross is established as the most scientific combination in breeding the American Trotting and Coach horse. JUDGE RIDER inherits, from his sire, the substance and speed of the Wilkes family, and from his dam, the size, style and finish of the Mambrino Patchen family. JUDGE RIDER, his sire, his grand sire, and his great grand sire, have race records, and are all sires of race horses. His dam, grand dam, and great grand dam, have colts with race records.

**ROY** A typical Morgan stallion. He is handsome, fast, and has extreme high, fashionable action. His pedigree traces 5 times to Justin Morgan.

The above stallions are in service at **ELMDALE FARM,**  
F. B. CHAMBERS, Supt.,  
Franklin, Near Birmingham,  
Oakland County, Mich.

W. W. COLLIER, Prop.,  
Detroit, Mich.  
Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

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## PAINT IT--IT PAYS

Paint the House with S. & W. prepared paint.  
Paint the Floor with S. & W. porch floor paint.  
Paint the Walls with S. & W. interior colors.  
Paint the Barns with S. & W. creosote paint.  
Paint the Little Things with S. & W. family paint.  
Paint the Wagon with S. & W. wagon paint.  
Paint the Buggy with S. & W. buggy paint.  
Paint the Bathtub with S. & W. bath enamel.  
Paint the Bicycle with S. & W. bicycle enamel.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

We have the agency for the Sherwin & Williams Paint.

## The Conner Hardware Co

PLEASE LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

For a limited time I will offer the following articles for cash:

A new line Wall Paper at the following prices:  
3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15 and 20 cents a double roll

A new line Clothing, suits ranging from \$5, 6, 7, 8 and \$10

Granulated Sugar, 5 1/2c per lb

Lion and McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee, 10c

Raisins, good, 4 1/2c lb or 6 lbs for 25c

4 Crown Raisins, 7c lb or 4 lbs for 25c

Prunes, good, 4 1/2c lb or 6 lbs for 25c

9 bars Queen Anne Soap, 25c

10 bars Santa Claus Soap, 25c

Kingsford's Silver Gloss Starch, 7c

Bulk Starch, 4c per lb., 7 lbs. for 25c

Arm and Hammer Saleratus, 7c

Delands' Saleratus, 5c

Best Japan Rice, 7c lb or 4 lbs 25c

New Orleans Molasses, 20c per gal

Vail & Crane best V Crackers, 4 lbs. for 25c

10 lbs. good Rolled Oats, 25c

12 boxes good Parlor Matches, 10c

Silver Drip Syrup, per gal, 20c

Japan Tea, 20, 25, 35 and 50c lb

Sweet Corn, 7c a can or 4 for 25c

Clothes Pins, per dozen, 1c

Good Salmon, per can 10c

A new line Window Shades, 10, 15, 25, 45c

New stock Detroit White Lead Works Mixed Paints, \$1.25 gal

A new line of Men's and Ladies' Shoes at low prices.

A new line of Toledo Plows at the lowest prices ever sold, \$10.00

Goods delivered anywhere in the corporation at these prices.

## A. J. LAPHAM'S.

North Village.



# CONGRESS WILL FREE CUBA.

## Intervention Demanded by Both Houses.

### THE HOUSE TAKES THE LEAD.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Makes a Very Brilliant Speech Favoring the Recognition of the Cuban Republic—Disgraceful Scenes in the House.

The second day after President McKinley's Cuban message had been referred to the foreign relations committees of the Senate and House both committees reported resolutions demanding intervention in Cuba by the United States. Two reports were presented by the Senate committee. The majority report was submitted by Chairman Davis and was as follows:

Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States; and whereas, the Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; Therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. That the President of the United States be and is hereby empowered and directed to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

The resolutions were accompanied by a lengthy report which was a thorough review of the Cuban situation and gave the grounds for offering the resolutions. The Maine disaster receives particular attention and after speaking of the patience with which the people awaited an official investigation into that terrible affair the report says: "That investigation has been made. It was conducted with judicial thoroughness and deliberation. The difficulty of demonstrating by conclusive proof the efficient personal cause of that sinister event was the usual one of exposing plots and mysterious crimes. No such difficulty, however, obscures its official and responsible cause." The report says the explosion was strongly linked with a series of precedent transactions which show clearly the Spanish animus against the United States.

Concerning its reference to the destruction of the Maine the report says: "The duplicity, perfidy, and cruelty of the Spanish character, as they always have been, are demonstrated still to continue by their manifestations during the present war in Cuba. All these circumstances considered cumulatively, warrant the conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities (and the ascertainment of the particular person is not material) or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action."

The report then concluded with a review of the uncivilized and atrocious methods of warfare pursued by Spain, not only against the fighting patriots of Cuba, but also against the peaceful men, the old men and the women and children. The report also speaks of the endeavors of the U. S. government to prevent aid being sent to the insurgents and shows that \$2,000,000 has been spent by this government in that work, and all in the interests of Spain.

Senator Turpie presented the report of the majority of the committee as follows:

The undersigned members of the committee on foreign relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the Cuban republic as organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world.

It was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker.

Following the presentation of the reports and after Mr. Hoar had insisted that consideration of the resolution go over for the day on a point of order, came two of the most remarkable speeches yet delivered on the Cuban question. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, and Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, both brilliant and impassioned orators, presented different phases of the situation. Mr. Foraker advocated the direct recognition of independence of the Cuban republic and with an eloquence and vehemence seldom heard in the Senate, splendidly maintained his position. He both praised and criticized the President's message and showed that the majority resolutions differed materially from the President's position. He said that it was a matter of "grave doubt as to the right of congress to empower the President or for the congress itself to create and establish a stable government in the island of Cuba for the benefit of the Cuban people. However that may be, after the committee had declared that the people of the island are and of right ought to be free and independent, the proposition that the President or the congress or any other exterior power should establish for the people a government stable or otherwise was inconsistent. If a people be free and independent as we have in

people of Cuba are, they and they alone have power to establish their government. Independence and sovereignty go hand in hand, and any people who have independence have the capacity and the right to exercise sovereignty." Mr. Foraker declared that an attempt on the part of the United States to establish a government in Cuba would be an act hostile to the Cuban republic. He said that intervention by the United States meant war with Spain and that we should recognize the Cuban republic as a free and independent power. He said the 35,000 men he now has in the field and the 35,000 to 50,000 more who would be with him if we would but furnish them with arms and ammunition. Gomez' force could "speedily evict the Spanish battalions from the island of Cuba. If we will only with our navy blockade the harbors so that they can take no boats nor provisions in the Cubans will speedily put an end to the war and there will be no necessity for this government to expose our troops to the ravages of yellow fever and to other difficulties and disadvantages that would attend a campaign in that island in the rainy season."

Mr. Foraker showed by international authorities that if we should intervene without recognizing the Cuban republic the United States would become responsible for the \$400,000,000 Spanish-Cuban 4 per cent bonds held in France, Germany and the United States. Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, disputed this point. Mr. Foraker referred to the Maine disaster briefly but with telling effect. As he closed he was heartily congratulated by the Democratic Senators, but the Republicans glumly kept their seats.

Mr. Lodge followed with an appeal for action in preservation of the nation's honor and in wiping out the stain of the "atrocious murder" in Havana harbor. His words so reached the heart that the galleries were swept with a tremendous wave of applause. He declared that the destruction of our ship, according to Gen. Lee's testimony, was celebrated with banquets and champagne by the Spanish officers in Cuba. Senator Lodge said that Gen. Lee had advised the foreign relations committee against recognizing the insurgent government.

House Passes the Resolutions. During the dignified discussion in the Senate much different scenes were being enacted in the House, which, after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 327 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believe makes war with Spain inevitable. The resolutions submitted by the majority of the committee on foreign relations, and which were adopted, are as follows:

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore,

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

Although only 19 members dissented upon the final vote the proceedings were marred by a bitter and acrimonious display of partisan feeling. During the height of the excitement the lie was passed between Mr. Bruin (Rep., Pa.) and Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) and a disgraceful scene followed that almost descended to the level of a free fight. Mr. Bartlett hurled a book at his adversary and in a minute half a hundred members were fighting like fiends. Order was finally restored and later the two members found that the altercation had arisen out of a misunderstanding whereupon there were mutual apologies. Later when Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, created a disturbance the speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to seat him.

Only 20 minutes a side were given for debate, and a special rule was required to get the resolution before the House. The first contest came on the resolutions of the minority of the foreign affairs committee, which declared for the recognition of the independence of the republic of Cuba and made the destruction of the Maine one of the principal reasons for such action. It also authorized and directed that immediate relief be sent to starving Cubans. The minority report was rejected by a vote of 147 to 190. Then the majority report was adopted—327 to 19.

Some stirring and patriotic sentiments were voiced during the debate, which lifted the crowded galleries and the members to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and Mr. Dismore (Dem., Ark.), senior minority member, were the only persons who had an opportunity to speak directly to the resolutions. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, each made speeches on the special order reported by the rules committee.

### Senate Delays by Debate.

After the House had taken favorable action on the Cuban question the Senate, and upon this body the attention of the civilized world was focused, as upon its action it was evident that the momentous question of war between the United States and Spain was pending. So many Senators expressed a desire to speak on the resolutions that it was soon seen that at least three days would be thus consumed. The first day the speakers were Mr. Turner, (Wash.), Mr. Hoar, (Mass.), Mr. Turpie, (Ind.), Mr. Gray, (Del.), and Mr. Fairbanks, (Ind.).

They were accorded the most profound attention, both by senators and by the throngs in the galleries. The speeches delivered upon the various phases of the situation, eloquent, spirited and vehement as all of them were, disclosed no irreconcilable differences among those who spoke. All were in favor of action in some form by the government of the United States. The most radical difference was as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people. The speeches were interspersed with sharp and spirited colloquies, some of which caused intense excitement in the galleries. Many times the applause both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous and the vice-president was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstrations were, under the rules, to be permitted.

The second day of the debate in the Senate began at the unusually early hour of 10 a. m., continued until far into the night and yet the throngs remained in the galleries as if held under some spell. During the day speeches were delivered by Mr. Cullom (Ill.), Mr. Berry (Ark.), Mr. Daniel (Va.), Mr. Tillman (S. C.), Mr. Wolcott (Col.), Mr. Spooner (Wis.), Mr. Chilton (Tex.), Mr. Teller (Col.) and Mr. Stewart (Nev.), and fully 20 other names of Senators who desired to make speeches were still on the vice-president's list.

The last day of the Senate debate on the Cuban resolutions saw the adoption of resolutions for the independence of the Cuban republic, by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the House resolutions which were merely for intervention to stop the war in Spain on Cuba.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the moment of the final vote, at 9:10 o'clock in the evening, the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under an agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances to 15 minutes, every Senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. No less than 25 Senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American congress. The resolutions as adopted are as follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States hereby does demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

3. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Washington: An exchange of notes has been made between the European capitals with a view to making strong representations on the Spanish-American situation, with a hope of preventing the war which the action of congress makes almost inevitable. While the Senators as a rule professed to be ignorant of the movement they generally expressed the opinion that the report was based upon actual developments because it is understood that Europe fears that a war over Cuba may involve all Europe. The majority of the Senate is not impressed with the importance of the powers' move.

# SPAIN ORDERED TO LEAVE.

## Congress Passes Resolutions to that Effect.

### FOR INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Unless Spanish Abandon Cuba Soon Uncle Sam will Expel Them by Force—Senate and House had a Struggle Before Reaching an Understanding.

When the Senate substitute for the House resolutions were received by the House it was at once seen that it was unsatisfactory to the leaders, owing to that portion which declared for recognition of the Cuban republic as it exists. This portion was cut out and the resolutions were then concurred in, and returned to the Senate. The latter body refused to concur in the action of the House and a conference was agreed to, Messrs. Davis, Morgan and Foraker being appointed as conferees. The Speaker of the House appointed Messrs. Adams (Rep., Pa.), Heatwole (Rep., Minn.) and Dismore (Dem., Ark.).

The first attempts of the conferees to reach an agreement were futile and it was reported to both houses that they had not reached an agreement. In the Senate Mr. Davis then stated the points of disagreement, that there had been no difficulty to agree to the House resolution as amended by cutting out the recognition of the Cuban republic, but the point of contention arose over the insertion of the words "are, and" in the first section, which says the people of Cuba "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." The Senate conferees had yielded to the House in the matter of recognizing Cuban republic, but insisted that the words "are, and" should be retained. The Senate supported its conferees and at 9:40 p. m. the House asked for a further conference. This was agreed to and then while awaiting a report both bodies spent the time in discussing the situation rather informally and with frequent recesses, while a number of the members of the House assembled in the lobby and sang patriotic songs.

At 1:45 a. m. the Senate received the second conference report which was to the effect that the House conferees had yielded as to the words "are, and." Within 15 minutes the Senate had adopted the report, and at 1:55 a. m. adjourned.

In the House as soon as the conference report had been presented, Mr. Adams moved the adoption of the report. The galleries gave cheer after cheer as the resolutions were read. The demand for the previous question cut off debate, and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, both appealed for a few minutes' time. Mr. Adams refused to yield time for debate owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Johnson protested indignantly. Mr. Bailey demanded the yeas and nays and the roll was called. The previous question was ordered, 171 to 121. The conference report was then adopted by the House, 310 to 6. Great applause. At 2:43 a. m. the House adjourned.

### European Powers Try to Prevent War.

Rome: The Popolo Romano says it understands the powers of Europe will intervene between the U. S. and Spain in favor of the latter country. The paper adds, according to information gathered in well-informed quarters, the intervention will take the form of a naval demonstration in which all the powers will participate. It is not certain, by any means, that all of the powers are ready for this step. Great Britain so strongly sympathizes with the stand taken by the U. S. in the Cuban matter that she will very likely flatly refuse to join in any demonstration against the U. S. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid exerting strong influences on the U. S. Russia is also thought to be somewhat indifferent. France and Austria are the most active in the present movement, as they were in the former one.

### THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK. New York—Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. Best grades, 4.75-5.25; Lower grades, 3.75-4.50. Chicago—Best grades, 4.75-5.11; Lower grades, 3.88-4.90. Detroit—Best grades, 4.25-4.50; Lower grades, 3.25-4.00. Buffalo—Best grades, 4.00-4.33; Lower grades, 3.00-3.90. Cleveland—Best grades, 4.00-4.33; Lower grades, 3.00-3.90. Cincinnati—Best grades, 4.25-4.75; Lower grades, 3.00-4.00. Pittsburgh—Best grades, 4.25-4.75; Lower grades, 3.25-4.17.

### GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat, Corn, Oats. New York—No. 2 red, 92¢; No. 2 white, 88¢. Chicago—No. 2 red, 92¢; No. 2 white, 88¢. Detroit—No. 2 red, 92¢; No. 2 white, 88¢. Buffalo—No. 2 red, 92¢; No. 2 white, 88¢. Cleveland—No. 2 red, 92¢; No. 2 white, 88¢. Cincinnati—No. 2 red, 92¢; No. 2 white, 88¢. Pittsburgh—No. 2 red, 92¢; No. 2 white, 88¢. Buffalo—No. 2 red, 92¢; No. 2 white, 88¢.

### Spanish Officials Destroyed the Maine

Consul-General Lee before the Senate committee on foreign relations talked freely in regard to the conditions in Cuba and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish officials, but that it was not with Gen. Blanco's knowledge.

Gen. Lee's arrival at the state department was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration, army and navy officers and hundreds of others cheering him.

# TOPICS OF TODAY.

## CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

In the near future the Cuban republic will adopt a permanent constitution. It will be their patriotic duty to adopt one that will last through the centuries. It will be the plain duty of this country to give them all the patriotic advice on the subject that a friendly republic can. But the Cubans will learn a good lesson during the process of adopting a constitution. Selfish foreign interests are already at work. Of what good would political independence be to Cuba if the constitution is written in such a manner as to guarantee foreigners the right to gather the fruits thereof. That a conspiracy is now being hatched with that end in view is a certainty. The history of the last fortnight points conclusively to that. Let the conspirators go ahead. But they will find that the American people will rise in their might and see that complete independence is finally given to the brave people who have so well earned it.

Notwithstanding the fact that wars and rumors of wars are shaking Christendom, and that the stocks and bonds of nearly every country are on the down grade, such is not the case in the United States. All our stocks and bonds and prosperity in general are holding firm, and under the most exasperating conditions. The secret is that this is the most stable government on the face of the earth. The people speak and their servants, either willingly or unwillingly, do their will. All the world sees this now, even more clearly than ever before. We are one people, and notwithstanding our internal family differences we are almost a unit when it comes to a question that would bring dishonor to our flag and our country. Out of the present will come good things. With the fruits of our deep love for the cause of humanity reaping at our doors (Cuba) we will again turn to our own affairs.

General Lee's testimony to the senate committee was conservative and judicial. He informed the committee that there was no "republic of Cuba" to recognize. He said that an actual government did not exist. He intimated that insurgents in the field did not possess qualifications of order and stability. As regards the Maine, General Lee expressed his personal belief. He acknowledged that he had no legal evidence showing the cause of the disaster. His opinion was that a mine exploded and an electric current set it off. That's all.

## EUROPE ON ANXIOUS SEAT.

An almost sensational condition has suddenly developed in wheat. The French began buying at a furious rate a few days ago, and have kept it up steadily since, taking probably 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 in as many days. Foreigners have apparently decided that war is inevitable and are exerting themselves vigorously to get all the wheat they can before hostilities actually break out.

## General Lee given a big reception on his arrival in Washington.

The American people love a hero, and seeing nothing better to seize their fancy, prostrate themselves before the late consul-general to Cuba. As our representative in Havana, General Lee did his duty and probably very well. He will always be held in high esteem by the American people.

## TRAIL OF THE TRUST.

The Drummond Tobacco company of St. Louis is about to become a member of the trust. Negotiations have been pending since Sunday. Colonel F. H. Ray, vice-president of the P. J. Sore Tobacco company of Middletown, O., arrived in St. Louis Sunday and made overtures on behalf of the trust. That he was successful with the Drummond people is now believed.

## PLOT TO KILL LI HUNG CHANG.

The Shanghai News says that a formidable conspiracy has been discovered in the palace at Peking to assassinate Li Hung Chang and other high officials. The Manchos accuse him of selling China to Russia. There is great disquietude in the Yangtze valley and the northern provinces.

## NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

Charter elections were held in all the larger cities of New Jersey during the week, and from each comes the story of Democratic success. Ex-Governor Griggs, now attorney-general in the cabinet, was elected by a plurality of 26,900 in the state. This was reversed in the latest election.

## BARNS OUT AMERICAN FRUIT.

The Swiss government has prohibited the importation of fresh American fruit as a precaution against the introduction of the San Jose scale.

Kansas City—Fire in the wholesale liquor house of Sol Block & Grill, 414 Delaware street, caused damage estimated at \$50,000.

Helena, Mont.—The state capitol commission selected architects to draw plans for the \$300,000 state capitol building to be commenced this year.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Dr. S. C. Swallow, a minister of this city, has accepted the nomination for governor tendered him recently by a delegation of citizens of Philadelphia.

Warsaw, Ind.—The farm residence of William Metzger was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000.

Copenhagen—The 80th birthday of King Christian IX. of Denmark was celebrated quietly, the day being Good Friday.

Elyria, O.—Lydia G. Hunter of Chicago, who was badly injured by being run over by an electric car, gained a verdict for \$10,000 damages.

# U. S. ARMY CALLED OUT.

## Concentrated at Points of Easy Access to Cuba.

### NAVAL RESERVES GIVEN SHIPS.

Uncle Sam Buying More Vessels for Cruisers and Transports—Spain Also Preparing for the Conflict—Queen Regent Prefers War to Humiliation.

Decided the most warlike step taken by the war department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of six regiments of cavalry, 23 regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa, seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

The department has so distributed the 22 regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. Proposals have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work.

Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked upon by the President and his advisers. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical climate has been under consideration for some time, but it was not until this time the situation has seemed to warrant the expense.

The heavy batteries of artillery in each of the five regiments mentioned will remain at their present posts. The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have not yet been recruited to their full strength, and in addition are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites of service, and therefore are not included in these orders.

### Big Navy Preparations, Also.

Several important and decisive steps in the work of war preparation were taken by the navy department. It was decided to assign the naval reserves of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland and Michigan to the five auxiliary cruisers to be known as patrol boats. These are the Prairie, Dixie, Yankee, Yosemite and either the Venezuela or Yorktown, which has just just been purchased. The department also decided to charter all four of the magnificent American line, the St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris and New York. Negotiations were resumed for the purchase of two war ships and several torpedo boats from Chile and Argentina. One of the cruisers is the Chilean Higgins, just completed at an English yard and regarded as one of the most formidable of her class afloat.

### Spain Talks Fight.

Madrid: After a lengthy cabinet meeting to discuss President McKinley's message and the Cuban situation an official note was issued which stated that Premier Sagasta had designated two of the ministers to immediately draw up an address to the crown.

The note sets forth that the cabinet has granted an extraordinary credit for war purposes, and has incidentally increased the grant for the account of the artillery of Porto Rico. The government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba, adding, "The doctrines contained in President McKinley's message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of Spain, and are an interference with the internal affairs of the country. A firm consciousness of its rights, united with the resolution to maintain them, will inspire the nation as they inspire the government, with the serenity necessary in these difficult moments to direct successfully and defend energetically the sacred interests which are the patrimony of the Spanish race. The Spanish government considers that, apart from its solemn affirmation of Spain's rights as a nation, the ministers are not called upon to make any declaration so long as the resolutions of congress or the initiative of President McKinley do not lead to concrete acts."

The Spanish government is making extraordinary efforts to obtain all the munitions of war possible. She has given to one of the most prominent English firms unlimited orders for all munitions of war it could deliver up to May 1.

### Spain is Now for War.

Madrid: The action taken by the Spanish cabinet has confirmed the general belief that war is now inevitable. The warlike tone of the official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval and creates much excitement.

The queen regent has made the following statement: "I prefer even the horrors of war rather than tarnish the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the crown."

According to the newspapers of Madrid the Spanish capital is one blaze of patriotic indignation against the United States. Some of the papers assert that the Spanish ministry has sold the nation and declare the granting of an armistice in the face of the demands of the Americans has disgraced Spain before the world. These papers call upon Gen. Weyler to return to Madrid and lead his enthusiastic followers against the weak-kneed policy of the Sagasta government. They declare that the insults which have been continually heaped upon Spain have reached their culmination in McKinley's message and the action of congress.



# LIE WINS A BATTLE.

## WELL-KNOWN QUEST OF INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL THE PROUD LIAR.

Capt. H. B. Cote Convinced the Advance Should Be Made Despite Gen. Gregg's Order—He Runs the Risk of Court Martial and Disgrace, But Victory Saves Him.

Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., April 11.—(Special Correspondent.)—Warlike disputes in the morning newspapers stirred up general discussion among a half score of gentlemen in a corner of the smoking room of the Indiana Mineral Springs Hotel today. Several veils of the civil war have been torn away by means of the Magnolia Mud Baths and Lulu Water here took a lively interest in the discussion. Many interesting stories of the late conflict were told.

"In the campaign before Richmond in the last months of the war," said Capt. H. B. Cote, of Ferguson's Minn., "I was guilty of a delusion of an order that had the battle which it caused been a defeat for us, would have had sad results for me; fortunately the fall should told rescued us from a perilous position and we won a victory."

Capt. Cote's regiment was the famous First Maine Cavalry which by special order of the War Department has seven more battalions on its colors than any other carried by any regiment in the Union army. The First Maine also has the record of having turned a more of its troopers into preachers at the close of hostilities than any other regiment of the northern army, while several of the men who have been governors of the Pine Tree State since 1865 were at the front with the First Maine. But it was while he was on the staff of Gen. Chas. F. Smith, who commanded a brigade of the Second Cavalry corps, the head of which was Gen. D. McCreag, one of the best cavalry captains in the north-south that the incident happened.

"Our trouble was in a desperate condition," said Capt. Cote, "when Gen. Smith sent me to find Gen. Gregg for reinforcements. I found the Pennsylvania fighters and delivered my message. He thoughtfully stroked his beard.

"Give my compliments to Gen. Smith," he said, "and tell him he can't have a reinforcement." It was the first time I ever heard Gen. Gregg swear, and I was convinced that it was due to the condition of his command. I would also have been surprised to see Gen. Gregg's way out, so to speak, as Gen. Smith I determined to somewhat change his superior orders.

"What success?" he asked. "Gen. Gregg can't send any reinforcements, and desires you to attack," I said. He was surprised, but the words were given. Inspired by our part we routed the enemy and gained a safe place.

"Some time afterward I told Gen. Smith what I had done." "What happened?" asked one of the other veterans. "Drinks on the general," said the man from Minnesota, who added that with a few more Magnolia Mud Baths he would be in a fit condition to take a band in the impending war with Spain.

Checked taffeta cross-barred is used for waists.

# THE CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

From the Republican, Scranton, Pa. The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality, the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood. No organ can properly perform its functions when the source of nutrition fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated, the entire system responds to the discord.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandryke, 44 Hickory St., Scranton, Pa.

In telling his story, Mr. Vandryke says: "Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially was the trouble severe when I awoke in the morning. I did not know what the ailment was, but it became steadily worse and I was in constant misery."

"I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had the prescription filled. I took nearly all of the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends but without benefit. After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, also a resident of this city, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

He finally persuaded me to buy a box and began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes, I considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness. My stomach is now in perfect order, and I am able to enjoy the food. These pills are a life for all diseases having their origin in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition. To restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing.

Beauty would be more than skin deep if the average female complexion could be figured in the deal.

The marriage of Salisbury has been in official life about 44 years.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All drug stores, or Dr. C. C. C. Co. guarantee. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Bicycles Co., Chicago or New York.

Clean brooms by dipping in and out of ammonia water.

To Cure Constipation Forever, Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. U. S. C. C. Co. fall to cure, druggists refund money.

All clippers ought to be made to eat at the second table.

# FROM GLOOM TO SUNLIGHT

## THE USURERS DAUGHTER.

BY CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.) "I should like to ask you," he said, "why you dislike M. Bianyre so much? You have seen little of him, yet you distrust him."

"I do," she replied, quietly. "I did the first time I saw him. He commits positive cruelties in your name, and then lays all at your door. 'It is the earl's orders,' he says, and under the sanction of your name—a name that ought to be honored and revered—I say that great cruelties, acts of great injustice, are committed."

"How am I to know that it is true?" he asked. "Go yourself among the people and ask. You will see men with large families and eighteen shillings a week to support them with, whose rents have been raised one pound a year—their rents, not their wages; those are the laborers employed on your estate—the hewers of wood and the drawers of water—the poorest, the most wretched class of men in England."

"That is not Blantyre's fault. You would revolutionize society," he said, interested in spite of himself by the passion of her words. "I know it is not all Blantyre's fault. If one of the children of a household goes wrong, it is not the hired servant who is to blame, but the father and mother. I know it is not Blantyre's fault; but at the great day, when the wasted lives and the broken hearts of these people cry out for vengeance, we shall know whose fault it was."

He stood perfectly still, listening intently. "Have you finished, Hildred?" he asked. "Yes," she replied. "All that I say is in vain; therefore I will say no more."

She did not wait to hear what reply he would make—it would have been better had she done so—she swept from the room.

It was a humiliation for her when Mary Woodruff came again, to tell her that she had failed in her mission, that, even at her solicitation, the earl had refused the little boon she asked. She would have given much if she could have shown even to the poor widow some proof of his desire to please her—but she could not.

She was one of those people who never defer a disagreeable duty. She sent that same day for the poor creature, who came trembling for the fate of herself and her children. Lady Caraven received her very kindly, but entered at once into the matter.

"I am sorry to tell you," she said, "that I have failed. Lord Caraven does not feel inclined to forego the rent."

"It is not my lord," cried the woman. "I know it is not. It is Mr. Blantyre's fault; he said I should and must pay. But I cannot, my lady; I have no means."

"I have thought it all over," said Lady Caraven. "I cannot get the cottage rent-free for you, but I can pay the rent."

"I cannot, my lady," she said, "I must give it to you every month, but it must be on the condition that you tell me one. Lord Caraven might be displeased if he heard of it."

It was humiliating at first to her to give charities unknown to her husband, and then to beg that they might be kept secret. The gratitude of the poor woman in some measure compensated her, and made her feel less miserable. But, though Lord Caraven had laughed and sneered and spoken angrily, he had not forgotten his wife's words. Not for the world would he have owned it, or that they had made the least impression on him—on the contrary, he was, if possible, more brusque and abrupt, quoted Blantyre more frequently, and talked more than ever of what he would do with the poor tenants—yet her words haunted him. They seemed to be written in letters of fire, let him turn his eyes whither he would.

As to Hildred, her humiliation had been great. She was fast losing heart and patience; her hope had died a lingering death—there was no gleam of comfort left her, turn which way she might. Sir Raoul was ill and seldom able to leave his room. Owing to the number of guests in the house, she could not spend so much time with him as formerly. She was dispirited and depressed. Above all, she disliked some of the visitors whom Lord Caraven had invited. There was one who was young, effeminate, weak in character, not much stronger in mind—a Lieutenant Hillstone, who had just succeeded to a large fortune, and who seemed at a loss how to get rid of it so quickly. Lady Caraven had a shrewd suspicion as to how much they

shoulder, and, looking up, she saw Sir Raoul standing by her side. In his pale face, worn with pain and suffering, she saw infinite pity, infinite love, compassion and tenderness shone in his eyes. He had never looked so true and so noble as he did just then. He bent over her.

"Hildred, poor child, is it so bad as this?" he asked. "It is so bad," she said, "that it could not be worse. Raoul—nothing could be worse. I am tired of it. I am going away."

"Going away?" he repeated, slowly. "That is what I feared. Have your patience, your forbearance, come to an end at last, Hildred?"

"Yes," she replied, truthfully, "they have, at last."

He was silent for a few minutes, and then, as she looked up at him, a great awe stole over her. His eyes were raised to the clear skies, his lips moved. Surely in a picture she had seen a figure something like this, with a serene light on the brow. Her anger, her impatience, her bitter contempt and dislike seemed to fall away from her, even from that one look at his face. She rose suddenly into something nobler than a weeping, vengeful, unhappy woman.

"You are going away, Hildred—you can bear it no longer? Poor child! This reminds me of an hour I spent once with a soldier who was determined to desert his post and fly."

"I am not a soldier," she said, with a more pitiful smile. "We will talk it over," he replied; and he seated himself by the crimson carnations at her side. "I will tell you all I think, he said, "and we will talk it over; then you shall decide."

He looked at her with the same sweet, noble compassion that seemed to her almost more than human. "Hildred," he said, in a low voice, "will you tell me the true story of your marriage?"

"Do you not know it, Raoul? It seems to me so shameful, I have no wish to repeat it."

"I know something of it," he replied, "but not the whole truth. I know that you will tell it to me. I ask you as a physician asks. I must know the whole truth before I can advise. Tell me one thing. Did you love your husband at all before your marriage?"

"No," she replied, "not in the least."

"Will you tell me again why you, a woman naturally noble, naturally tender and true of heart, married without love?"

(To be continued.)

## A GORGEOUS SPANISH WOMAN.

Marchioness of Laguna and Her Costume Representing the Creation.

Besides their love for bull fighting, the Spaniards also have a national love for display, which is not to be suppressed by war or the prospect of more war. At a fancy dress ball in Madrid just before Lent the marchioness of Laguna appeared in a truly gorgeous costume, intended to represent the creation. A description can hardly do the costume justice. The sun, moon and stars were represented by a sphere and a half moon set in diamonds and stars adorned by the same stones. All these were stuck in the lady's fair hair and produced a dazzling effect. Lizards and other specimens of the animal kingdom, incrustated with various gems, scattered about her bodice, represented the earth. The sea was symbolized by the amethysts, sapphires and emeralds glittering on her shoulders and the superb necklace of pearls and diamonds which fell down from the throat like a cascade. The air was represented by a butterfly placed almost immediately above the middle of her forehead, which butterfly was resplendent with rubies, emeralds and brilliant; and, to cap all, the marchioness sported that magnificent diadem of hers, which is the wonder of all who behold it, says a Madrid correspondent. Besides all this mass of "jewelry" she wore nine necklaces, six of pearls and three of brilliants, ten enormous emeralds surrounded by brilliants, six brilliants worn separately and all slightly larger than ordinary hazel nuts and a large brooch composed of splendid diamonds. In fact, the marchioness, it is reported, beat all creation with her jewels, and naturally embodied the character with a sparkling originality that crushed all other rivals.

Fruit for the Complexion. We have always advocated the great benefits to be derived from fruit-eating, and we cannot dwell too strongly upon the importance of making fruit one of the principal articles of our daily food. There is no doubt that each year people grow to appreciate more fully the value of it, and eat it, not as a luxury, but as a staple article of diet. Fruits are nourishing, refreshing, appetizing, and purifying, and, consequently, have effect upon the health and, what to some is of almost equal importance, the complexion. Yet there are differences. Grapes and apples are highly nutritious. The former usually agree with the most delicate persons, for they are easily digested. Oranges, limes and lemons are of great value as a means of improving the complexion, and they are especially good if taken before breakfast. Rippe peaches are easy of digestion, and are fattening. Nothing is better to enrich the blood than strawberries, which contain a larger percentage of iron than any other fruit. Fruit with firm flesh, like apples, cherries, or plums, should be thoroughly masticated, otherwise they are difficult to digest. The skin of raw fruit should never be eaten, and before eating grapes, or any small fruit, care should be taken to remove all impurities by washing. Never by any means swallow grape-stones.

## Flax Culture.

It has been assumed that the culture of flax is very exhaustive to the land. This theory has been widely held by farmers everywhere, yet the investigations that have been carried on by the government for the past few years show conclusively that, like many popular theories, there is nothing to it. The idea that flax was exhaustive evidently arose from the fact that it grows best on virgin soil, and because in a few years the soil on which flax has been repeatedly grown will no longer give a good flax crop without heavy dressing.

The hasty conclusion was formed that this was the result of soil exhaustion. The true reason is that the flax crop must obtain about all of its food in sixty days, and therefore can use only what plant food is already prepared in the soil at this time of heavy growth. A part of this food is nitrogen, which is most abundant in new soils. If the flax be grown on the same soil for a number of years the ready-prepared nitrogen is partly exhausted and the flax crop fails to that extent.

The facts stated show that flax should be grown only in rotation; that in that rotation should be clover. The clover will provide the soil with a good supply of nitrogen and may well be followed in the rotation by flax. This rotation should be somewhat long, say five, six or seven years. It takes that time for the old flax roots, stubble and straw, if it be put back on the land, to rot, and it is necessary that all of these be thoroughly rotted before a new crop is attempted. For some reason or other old flax unrotted in the soil seems to produce something that is detrimental to a new crop of flax. Just what chemical action this decaying straw has is not yet determined.

The rotations for flax should be so arranged as to free the soil from weeds. This would make it necessary to throw some hoed or cultivated crop between the clover and the flax, as putting flax directly on top of the turned clover sod might make a good deal of trouble with weeds in the flax. The potato crop is considered a good one for this purpose and is more or less used in that way. As to soils, a loam well supplied with humus is preferred. Fall plowing is best, unless the spring plowing can be done so early that there will be no unrotted fibres in the soil at the time of the sowing of the flax. Prepare the seed bed thoroughly, as the short season of growth makes it necessary to have the ground in such fine condition that the rootlets can work freely and easily. The time to sow is about that of corn, or a time when the latter will germinate easily. The seed is covered by the harrow. If the ground is rolled the roller should be followed by the harrow to break up the crust formed.

As to amount of seed sown much care must be taken. If seed only is wanted, of course, the sowing should be light. If fibre is wanted, enough seed must be sown so that the plant will not branch much, as the more it branches the less likely is it to have a long, unbroken fibre. If sown close the stems run up far without branching and this gives a nice long fibre. For seed three pecks will do, but for fibre it will be necessary to sow two or more bushels to the acre.

The Harness.

Upon the construction, adjustment and care of the harness depends, in a great measure, the ease and comfort with which the horse is enabled to perform his work, as well as facilitating the amount of labor that he is enabled to do, and these things, too, quite often have an important bearing on the animal's actions and temper, says Indiana Farmer. A missing harness that produces discomfort and punishment to the horse at every step is not calculated to inspire the best of service, nor can it reasonably be expected that the horse can take kindly to his work under such conditions. The proper harnessing of all classes of horses is most essential, and it is incumbent upon those who attempt to handle the reins, and especially over animals of high spirit and which are nervously inclined to possess an intimate knowledge of the different parts of the harness equipment; how they should be fitted, to know their uses and be able to take them apart and put them together again. This practical information would enable any one to make needed repairs for a temporary bridge over in case of emergency.

Gov. Mount on Agriculture.—Governor Mount of Indiana, who read a paper on "Economics in Agriculture" before the State Farmers' Institute recently held at the University of Illinois, showed by his address that he is not only a practical farmer but also a thinking one. Three chief points brought out in this paper were the necessity for our attracting the people from the cities to the country, the stoppage of waste on our farms by more intensive agriculture, and the education of our farmers in scientific methods. Considerable time was given to the citation of examples from this, and other countries in which this last point was being successfully accomplished. Indiana, indeed, is to be congratulated on her farmer governor, who is not only using his voice, but his office for the advancement of the agricultural profession.

Avoid In-Breeding.—So far as possible in-breeding should be avoided. It is true that all of the pure breeds have been developed by the process of in-breeding, but it should be made as wide as possible. In-breeding for a few generations is bad enough, but if continued for many generations disaster must result. That is, the breeds were originally produced by in-breeding, but now that each breed has become widely disseminated there is no reason why breeding should continue within a family. Purchase every year a cockerel or make a swap with some neighbor.

# BLOOD POISONING.

## A Nurse's Experience.

There are thousands of people suffering from blood poisoning who have almost begged themselves in buying medicines from which they have obtained no help. There are thousands of others who first have tried Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and found perfect healing. One of these others, Mrs. A. F. Taylor, of English, N. Dak., relates the following experience:

"About two years ago, I nursed a lady who was suffering (and finally died) from blood poisoning. I must have contracted the disease from her; for shortly after her death, I had four large sores or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but, in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. They were obstinate, very painful, annoying, and only getting worse all the time. At last, I purchased six bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the first bottle was taken, I noticed a decided improvement in my general health; my appetite was quickened, and I felt better and stronger than I had for some time. While using the second bottle, I noticed that the sores had begun to look healthy,

and to heal. Before the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."

This is but one example of the remedial value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in all forms of blood disease. There is no other blood medicine that cures so promptly, so surely and so thoroughly. After nearly half a century of test and trial it is the standard medicine of the world for all diseases of the blood. Some ulcers, boils, cancer, rheumatism, scrofula, skin eruptions, and other blood diseases are curable by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The success of this remedy has caused many imitations to be put on the market. Imitation remedies work imitation cures. The universal testimony is that "one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other kind." If you are interested in knowing more about this remedy, get Dr. Ayer's Curebook a story of cures told by the cured. It is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

# PILES

"Feared the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."

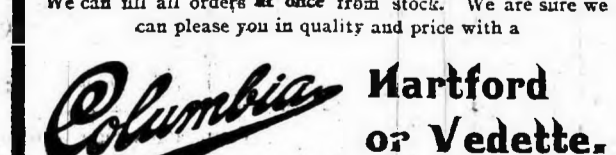


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**Cascarets**  
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Pleasant, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. Dr. C. C. C. Co. Sole and General Distributors, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Mo.  
**SURE CONSTIPATION.**  
Selling Everywhere, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Mo.  
**NO-TO-BAC** Sold and dispensed by all druggists.

Ned—He married the girl I was engaged to.  
Fred—Well, don't worry, you'll get over it before he does.  
Virtue is its only reward.

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We can fill all orders at once from stock. We are sure we can please you in quality and price with a



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Machines and Prices Guaranteed.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

Catalogue free from any Columbia Dealer or by mail from us for one two-cent stamp.



I CANNOT, MY LADY.

"I must give it to you every month, but it must be on the condition that you tell me one. Lord Caraven might be displeased if he heard of it."

It was humiliating at first to her to give charities unknown to her husband, and then to beg that they might be kept secret. The gratitude of the poor woman in some measure compensated her, and made her feel less miserable. But, though Lord Caraven had laughed and sneered and spoken angrily, he had not forgotten his wife's words. Not for the world would he have owned it, or that they had made the least impression on him—on the contrary, he was, if possible, more brusque and abrupt, quoted Blantyre more frequently, and talked more than ever of what he would do with the poor tenants—yet her words haunted him. They seemed to be written in letters of fire, let him turn his eyes whither he would.

As to Hildred, her humiliation had been great. She was fast losing heart and patience; her hope had died a lingering death—there was no gleam of comfort left her, turn which way she might. Sir Raoul was ill and seldom able to leave his room. Owing to the number of guests in the house, she could not spend so much time with him as formerly. She was dispirited and depressed. Above all, she disliked some of the visitors whom Lord Caraven had invited. There was one who was young, effeminate, weak in character, not much stronger in mind—a Lieutenant Hillstone, who had just succeeded to a large fortune, and who seemed at a loss how to get rid of it so quickly. Lady Caraven had a shrewd suspicion as to how much they

won from him. More than once she had overheard heavy wages made with him which she knew he must lose. She was scornfully impatient. Was not this conduct of her husband disgraceful—to allow a weak young soldier like the lieutenant to be what she considered robbed?

One of the earl's most intimate friends—one, indeed, who knew all his affairs—was Sir Arthur Oldys; and Hildred overheard him, quite by chance, one day laying a heavy wager with the young lieutenant. She looked at him calmly.

"Sir Arthur," she said, "I do not consider that is quite fair; Lieutenant Hillstone has no chance. You know more than he does when you lay such a wager—you know that you will win it."

She never forgot the sneer with which he turned to her.





**Every Stitch**

of work and every piece of leather in the Lewis "Wear-Resisters" is perfect. Made properly, they fit and wear properly. They combine style, comfort and service—couple pleasure with economy. They wear so long that you'd tire of 'em if they were like common shoes, but the longer you wear

**J. B. LEWIS CO'S "Wear-Resisters"**

the better they'll please you. Look for "Lewis" on every shoe. Men's, women's, children's.

**J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.**

**LEWIS "WEAR-RESISTERS"** are sold by all shoe dealers.

**Plymouth Markets.**

The following is the market report for Plymouth as corrected every Friday:

Wheat, No. 2 red,	98
Wheat, No. 1 white,	96
Oats, No. 2,	26
Rye, No. 2,	50
Butter,	17
Eggs,	8
Potatoes,	50 00
Beans, according to sample,	50-80

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Newburg.**

LIVONIA TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The Livonia Township Sunday School Association Convention which was held in Livonia church on Saturday, April 16, was a grand success in every way, a large company being present all the time. There were eight ministers present and the best of attention was given to the program which was interspersed with nice music by Livonia and Newburg choirs with Mrs. F. Pierson, organist, and Mr. F. Pierson, cornetist.

The session was called to order soon after ten o'clock by the president, G. N. Bentley, of Livonia, with some well chosen remarks. Rev. Morgan, of Bell Branch, led in prayer. Rev. Oliver, of Plymouth, who was on the program, being detained, Rev. Lloyd, of Farmington, then gave a fine paper on "Influence of Bible study on Personal Character." Miss Nellie Riddle followed with a well prepared essay on "questioning." Next Rev. Ward, of Northville, gave one of his excellent talks on "Harmony of Aim and Method in Sunday School Work." Miss May Wilcox, secretary of the Association, gave a report of the past work which shows that a good work the Association has accomplished. Rev. Niles, of Bell Branch, closed the forenoon session with prayer. Adjournment was then taken for dinner.

After partaking of a bountiful repast, which was served in a nice manner by the ladies of the Livonia Sunday school, the afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Shannon, of Wayne, who afterward gave a very interesting talk on Sunday School work, which was followed by Mr. Beals, of Northville, in an address on "Value of Country Sunday Schools." Miss Rinnie Pierson, of Livonia, then gave an interesting essay on "Loyalty to the Sunday School," and Miss Ella Beckholt of Newburg, on "Preparation for Teaching Sunday School Classes." Next Rev. Arnold, of Ypsilanti, gave a pleasant talk on "Friendship of the Teacher and Scholar." Mrs. Wilbur and Miss Tremper, of Farmington, entertained with a fine duet. F. W. Smith, of Newburg, made some fitting remarks after which Clyde Nichols, of Farmington, rendered a solo. After an address on "Sunday School Work" by Rev. Oliver, of Plymouth, J. E. Bolles, of Detroit, chairman of the Wayne Co. Sunday School Association executive committee, gave a fine description of the work of the Association and the grand progress it is making, showing what organized effort will do.

This is the third annual convention of Livonia and shows a decided improvement over the others. The speeches and essays and other work show that Sunday school work is progressing and growing more popular.

Newburg school was represented by all her officers except C. Macender, asst. superintendent, who was unavoidably detained at home, and by all her teachers but Mr. Passage of class 4. All went home expressing themselves satisfied with the meeting and that they were glad they were there.

1st Vice-President J. E. Wilcox is deserving of great credit for his work in making the convention a success, for the president is at the Michigan University and the work devolved on Mr. Wilcox who did it well.

The children of Mr. Kolmorgen, and friends from Detroit, spent Easter with him.

Mrs. R. W. Rutter entertained her mother and two sisters, of Detroit, last week.

Mrs. C. Macender was called away by the sad news of the death of her mother who was buried last Saturday.

Our gripe patients seem to be improving.

Epworth League had a very large at-

tendance last Sunday evening and a good program. Next Sunday evening there will be a discussion on "Behavior."

Church and Sabbath school were well attended and as interesting as usual.

Mrs. Patterson and John are making fine improvements on their home.

Roy Maton is working for Perry Walker of Canton.

Miss Lydia Joy, student at the state Normal, spent last week at home.

Hugh Peters has moved back from Detroit to his farm.

On Saturday evening, April 30th, a novelty supper and social will be given in Newburg hall by the bachelor members of the Epworth League. All cooking and waiting on table as well as the washing of dishes will be done by these eligible young men. The object of this supper is to help the Hall Association pay their debt, also to show the young maids and old maids in this vicinity that "there are others" who can cook. It will pay any young lady to come and attend this supper for by so doing she may be able to secure one of these prizes for herself. The price of this supper will be ten cents and it is hoped that the crowd will be large as there will be plenty to eat and a good time is guaranteed. The committee who will see to the cooking and wait on table are the following prize packages: Albert Zanders, chef; James Joy, fat man; James Norris, grand mogul; Mark Joy, ring master; Floyd Bassett, bouncer.

**Woman's Literary Club.**

A regular meeting of the Woman's Literary Club was held at the residence of Mrs. C. W. Valentine Friday afternoon, April 15th.

In the absence of the president and vice-presidents the meeting was called to order by the secretary with sixteen members present.

Mrs. E. W. Chaffee was elected president pro tem.

A motion was made and carried that at the next meeting each member should respond to the roll call with the name of a noted living woman and one thing for which she is noted.

The following program was given out for the next regular meeting.

Second weekly review of Book IV., leader, Mrs. O. A. Fraser.

"Islamism—Final struggle between Crescent and Cross," paper, Mrs. W. Travels.

"Disintegration of Germany," Mrs. E. W. Chaffee.

Reading, Mrs. O. A. Fraser.

Reading, "Merchant of Venice" commencing with Act II, Scene V, club.

The program was then taken up and Mrs. Potter led in the review. A paper, "New Books and the Characteristics of the future Novel," was read by Mrs. Dewey.

Mrs. W. J. Adams lead in the table talk: Chivalry, Feudalism and the Crusades.

The next regular meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. P. Woodward, Friday afternoon, April 29th.

ETHEL ALLEN, Sec.

I want to purchase for cash, old U. S. postage stamps, postal cards and envelopes issued before and after the late war. Look on your old letters and deeds and bring what you find to G. M. Adams at the Mail office.

**Notice.**

Saw filing, rope splicing and furniture repairing. Call on

HENRY ROBINSON.

**Marcheaux's Remedies.**

No. 8—Cures Jaundice, Liver Disease, Worms, Ulcers, Stomatitis, Heavy and Dull Feeling.

Geo. W. Hunter & Co.

—Walter Riggs has the agency for the Phoenix wheel. Look it over.

**A Genuine Bill, but Split.**

A few days ago a sensation was caused at Ionia by the discovery of a counterfeit silver certificate. The bill had been offered to the cashier of one of the local banks and pronounced by him to be bogus, and this opinion was confirmed later by a civil service officer who went there to investigate the matter. The bill had partially split in two and it was supposed to be one of the kind where the front and back are printed on separate sheets of thin paper by the counterfeiters and then pasted together with the silk threads between. The bill was sent to the treasury officials at Washington and on Monday the Ionia cashier and the secret service officer were astounded at a dispatch from Washington stating that the bill was genuine and that \$100 in currency had been sent on to redeem it. This is the first instance known of a United States note splitting in two.—Detroit Free Press.

**Women Steals Meerschaums.**

The French have produced the most remarkable kleptomaniac on record. This is an old woman named Bide, whose passion for smoking has impelled her to pilfer pipes from Parisian shops with such industry that no fewer than 2,600 were found in her lodgings. All were meerschaums and thirty-nine were well colored.

**Kept Them in the Wrong Place.**

She—"Very slippery coming home, was it not?" He—"Oh, very." "Couldn't keep your feet, I suppose?" "Oh, yes, I did manage to keep them; but they changed places with the back of my neck several times."

**MARRIAGE ON THE DECREASE.**

Still There—Were Nearly 40,000 Weddings in London Last Year.

From the London Mail: A volume prepared by Dr. Shirley F. Murphy, medical officer of health for the administrative county of London, gives a timely reminder of the gigantic nature of the task which has to be discharged by the county council and the vestries in maintaining the health of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The population of London is approaching 4,500,000, and for purposes of sanitary supervision the area is divided into 43 districts, each having its medical officer of health. Sanitation and medical science are grappling successfully with disease, and the illustrative diagrams by means of which Dr. Murphy reduces numerous bewildering battalions of statistics to a striking comprehensive impression of that contest tell on the whole a fairly satisfactory story. Marriages are certainly found to be declining when we take a long survey, even if we are not able to say that the diminution is all under the head of improvident unions. The marriages during the forty-five years from 1851 to 1896 show a mean rate of 18.9 per 1,000. But from 1851 to 1876 the marriage rate each year was above that mean. There was indeed a brief period—it covered the '60s—when marrying in London burst forth with exceptional fervor, but the abnormal effort seems to have had the consequence of all abnormal efforts in a remarkable reaction, and since then making a "nuptial of two hearts" has gone steadily downward, though, we may add, to reassure the timorous, that in actual figures the diminution in the quarter of a century is from 19.5 to 18.0 per 1,000. Last year 39,689 marriages were made in London, and the number is probably ample. The birth rate too, is on the down grade, the turn in this department beginning about 1865, and continuing until now. Last year births were most numerous in the combined eastern districts and lowest in the western, and we notice, furthermore, that, although the fewest children were born in the western part of London, more infants died there than in any other group of districts. The fall in the London birth rate corresponds strangely with a fall over the whole of England and Wales.

**A WOEFUL AWAKENING.**

Being the Sad and sorrowful Tale of a Shattered Anticipation.

Macallister Macilheny rose from the silken sofa in the magnificent drawing room as the fairest creature his eyes had ever rested upon entered the apartment. She was gowned in the rarest laces of Apleekay and the silk of her gown rustled as the breezes of Araby through the mulberry trees of Aden. As she moved gracefully toward her visitor, the enraptured youth stood spellbound, dreaming of the conquest he had made. For six months he had been writing letters of romance and love to the beautiful being who had signed herself "Sara de Bean," and now he was come hither at her bidding, persuaded by his impassioned appeals. She had been cold, very cold at first—for the scene of this story is laid in Boston—but the tropical luxuriance of his pleading had won her reluctant consent to see him, and he was here now to prove his love and identity, and to claim this one woman in all the world for him. "I beg your pardon," he said with ill-suppressed emotion, stepping forward and extending his hand, "I am Mr. Macallister Macilheny, and I presume I have the honor and pleasure of addressing Miss de Bean?" She laughed a low, rippling laugh, but did not meet his extended hand with her own. "No," she responded with frigid formality, "no, I am not Miss de Bean. She is the old maid with the pin curls who lives in that little house across the street. I fancy you have made a mistake in the number of the house. Good evening, the brother will show you out," and she waved a lily white hand glittering in its wealth of jewels rich and rare, toward the great mahogany portals through which only so shortly before Macallister Macilheny had come filled with the bright anticipations of a happy lover's dream.

**Another Belle of Pompell.**

Another Roman villa has been dug up at Boscoreale, on the slopes of Vesuvius, near Pompell, where the great find of silver ornaments was made two years ago. The walls are covered with beautiful frescoes, chiefly landscapes and marines. One represents a bridge over a river, with an angler fishing with a line. Four wine jars were in the cellar and seven skeletons have been found in the excavation.

**Gannets on a Scotch Island.**

From the small island of St. Kilda, off Scotland, 20,000 young gannets and an immense number of eggs are annually collected, and, although the bird only lays one egg per annum and is four years in obtaining its maturity, its numbers do not diminish.

Medical men say rheumatism is the forerunner of heart disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by its action on the blood.

# Home Mutual Life

## Insurance Company

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Incorporated under the Insurance Laws of the State of Michigan.

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Issues joint policies for partnerships or husband and wife.

Insures men and women jointly or singly on same terms.

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If you want insurance or an agency, write to Home Office or F. W. Saunders, Plymouth, Mich.

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You cannot afford to miss the bargains we are daily dispensing in **GROCERIES & PROVISIONS**. The working man finds that his hard earned money buys more goods that are the best the market affords by dealing with us. The rich find a better investment here than in banks or stocks. We treat all alike, giving rare value for cash. Quick sales and small profits. A trial order means a constant customer for us. Free and prompt delivery. Yours to please,

# Bogert & Co.

## AN INTERESTING QUESTION

Truthfully Explained by

### The Plymouth Star Cash Laundry.

Our Laundry is not the biggest in the world, but we really believe it is equal to the best. Size of the Laundry and size of the city has nothing to do with the style of the work. The things that make your goods look nice is good material and a good laundryman. Every piece of goods that comes into our Laundry is honestly done up as you want it. That you can depend upon absolutely. Our proposition is to do your Laundry work better than nine laundrymen out of ten. There is no reason why we should not have a trial bundle from every person who likes to wear well done up Laundry and who likes to have it done up at home, for it equals that which is being sent away.

REA BROS., Proprietor.

## ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

**CHIEF CAUSE.**

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much, is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for 24 hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention THE MAIL and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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Services held in Safford's Hall every Sunday morning at 10:30, and every Friday evening at 7:30. All are most cordially invited to attend.

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Give us your order for Coal now. We handle the Best Grade of both Scranton and Pardee's Lehigh.

Our price for COAL is \$6.25 cash per ton delivered.

Don't forget that our price on Lumber, Lath and Shingles is the lowest possible and live.

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Respectfully,  
**C. A. FRISBEE.**

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