

The Plymouth Mail.

VOLUME XI, NO. 49.

PLYMOUTH, MICH., AUG. 5, 1898.

WHOLE NO. 569

CLOSING OUT SALE! OF ALL SUMMER GOODS.

- Now is the time to buy goods for little money.
- Gents' White Shirts (unlaundered) 35c
 - Gents' White Shirts (laundered) 50c
 - \$1 Fancy Colored Shirts (laundered or soft bosoms) 75c
 - Gents' 50c Fancy Colored Soft Shirts 89c
 - Gents' 50c Sweaters, NOW 25c
 - Boys' 25c Sweaters, NOW 15c

- A Few Straw Hats left. Will sell them at **A BIG REDUCTION.**
- Best Sea Percales to be sold at 10c a yd
 - A large assortment of French Ginghams, former price 20c a yd, now 15c a yd.
 - 8 and 10c Dimities and Lawns at 5c a yd.
 - Reduction on all Ladies Shirt Waists. No. 9 to No. 50 RIBBON 10c. a yard.

- See our Reduction on Ladies' Silk Skirts, actually below cost.
- \$15 00 Silk Skirts, fancy lining, \$10 00
 - 9 00 Silk Skirts, fancy lining, 7 00
 - 8 50 Silk Skirts, fancy lining, 6 50
 - 7 25 Silk Skirts, fancy lining, 6 25
 - 6 75 Silk Skirts, fancy lining, 5 50

- Crockery, Groceries, Tobacco, Lowneys Bonbons and Creams.

J.R. Rauch & Son



Whew!

.....AIN'T IT HOT?

Oh, I don't know! Just go over to Hunter's and get a Phosphate, Ginger Ale or Ice Cream Soda that will cool you off.

Prescriptions Filled.

If you do not know what to eat this hot weather go and see the boys at Hunter's, they can fix you up in the edible line.

Geo. W. Hunter & Co.

GUILTY PAIR LANDED

REMAIN OVER NIGHT IN JAIL.

Complications of One Asbury Clapper
—Has Served a Term in the House of Correction.

On account of being enamored of Mrs. Amy Larimer, Asbury Clapper has served one term in the House of Correction and is willing to risk his chances with the law a second time.

Chief Marsh and Patrolman Fisher, of Marion, Ind., went to Jonesboro, Ind., and surprised this couple in the northern part of that town. The young lady was found in the dining room of Mr. Clapper's father's home removing her shoes and the gentleman was in a front bedroom. Clapper is the husband of Mrs. Emma Clapper, who is commonly known as Mrs. Emma Bond, a Marion dressmaker. Mrs. Clapper has filed an affidavit against Mrs. Larimer, charging her with adultery.

This is not Mr. Clapper's first trouble in matrimonial complications. Some time ago he left Mrs. Clapper and secured a job in a telegraph office on the D., G. R. & W. He met Mrs. Amy Larimer, who is a telephone girl, and assuming his brother's name, he married her. When his first wife heard of the matter, she had him arrested for forgery and permitted his No. 2 to go free.

Clapper was found guilty of the charge of forgery and was sent to the house of correction for a year, but owing to good behavior, he was let out the eleventh of last May, after serving eight months. To keep Mrs. Clapper from coming to him when released, he wrote her a letter stating that he would be home to live again, but instead of coming he looked up his second love with whom he had been living. A day ago he concluded to visit his father, Henry Clapper, of Jonesboro. He brought his second wife with him. Mrs. Emma Clapper, of Marion, frequently visits her father-in-law at Jonesboro, and it so happened that she found out about the presence of her husband with his second love. She filed an affidavit against them for adultery, and the officers stole a march on the pair.

Mrs. Larimer, the second love, claims Sandusky, Ohio, as her home, and has been married before.

Mrs. Bond lives on Branson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and has been making her living in Marion as a dress maker. She said she warned Mr. Clapper to keep away from the Larimer woman.

Henry Clapper, the father of the man in trouble, is a very old man and is greatly distressed by the action of his son. He came to the city last night to go on the bond for the couple, but owing to the lateness of the hour the necessary arrangements could not be made. Young Clapper and Mrs. Larimer had to remain in jail cells.—Marion News.

Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported, by Trustee Lapham that a rebate of \$1.40, erroneously entered in the assessment against Marcus S. Miller, be allowed. Carried.

The following resolution was then offered by Trustee Vrooman:

WHEREAS the village of Plymouth, Michigan, was on the 14th day of July, 1898, indebted on its overdue promissory note to the Peninsular Savings Bank, of Detroit, Michigan, in the principal sum of three thousand dollars. And whereas for the purpose of paying said indebtedness and canceling said promissory note, Geo. A. Starkweather, as president, H. J. Baker as clerk and Chas. A. Fisher as treasurer of said village did, on the 19th day of July, 1898, officially make and execute a promissory note against said village to John Shaw for three thousand dollars, due one year from the date thereof with semi-annual interest at six per cent upon which said last named note the said village realized and secured the full sum of three thousand dollars which was used in payment and cancellation of said promissory note due said Peninsular Savings Bank. Therefore, be it resolved by this council that all the proceedings in said matter be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the said promissory note so executed, as above stated, to said John Shaw, is hereby declared to be a just and binding obligation upon said village of Plymouth.

Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Brems that the resolution be adopted. The ayes and nays being called, Trustees Lapham, Polley, Brems, Vrooman voted aye, total 4. Nays none. Two-thirds of the trustees voting aye the resolution was declared adopted.

A request from Wm. Mott for an increase in salary as lamp-lighter was offered.

Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Lapham that the request of Mr. Mott be referred to the street committee. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

H. J. BAKER,
Clerk.

One of Our Boys.

The following is from our young friend, Arthur Hood, and will be read with interest by his many friends:

SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 14th, 1898.

My dear Mother and Father,

I am quite well, and do not think I will get sick, at least I hope and pray not. I trust this will find you all well. I suppose you read about the big fight on July 1st. Well, I was in it. All you could hear was crash, bang and buzz, around your head, but we could not pay any attention to those small things. There was about three or four thousand killed and wounded. It was a horrible sight to see the dead and wounded lying around you, but do not worry about me, for I am well and O. K., and if I get shot why all right, but if I don't, you bet I will be glad. We are going to make a charge with the artillery this afternoon. Spain is getting all she wants of us now. The Spaniards come over four and five at a time and surrender. It is awful wet here, nothing but mud. The fever is awful and lots of our boys have got it, but rest assured I take good care of myself or at least as good as possible. We get quite good rations, but not as good as you do at home, (I don't think). Salt pork, coffee and hard tack is our lot. There is some fine fruit here, but I do not touch much of it as it is like poison in Michigan to us. I am getting fat, and raising a mustache, and you will not know me when I get home. Give my regards to all.

Your only son,
ARTHUR HOOD.
Co. F, 34th Mich. Vol.

Council Proceedings.
August 1, 1898.

At a regular meeting of the common council of the village of Plymouth, Mich., held on the above date, present, President Starkweather, Trustees Lapham, Polley, Brems, Vrooman.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Under the head of claims and accounts the following bills were presented:

C. A. Frisbee, lumber.....	\$21.56
Frank Passage, labor.....	16.50
Wm. Leslie, labor.....	22.50
Henry Baxter, labor.....	9.87
Fred Matthews, labor.....	8.87
Wm. Baxter, labor.....	2.50
Frank Passage, Jr. labor.....	5.20
August Blouck, labor.....	10.50
M. R. Weeks, labor.....	11.25
Czar Penny, labor.....	18.50
James Leslie, labor.....	8.87
G. A. Starkweather, gravel.....	22.20
Wm. Corkins, labor.....	6.00
Isaac Jewel, labor.....	6.00
Chester Arthur, labor.....	50
James Lewis, labor.....	6.87
B. D. Brown, labor.....	26.28
H. Farwell, labor.....	35.87
A. A. Taft, supplies.....	41
J. L. Gale, supplies.....	3.81
Joel R. Kellogg, rent on house.....	3.50
John Burden, labor.....	3.12
Mrs. J. Penney, rebate on taxes.....	7.00
Wm. Mott, lamp lighting etc.....	13.00
Plymouth Mail, printing.....	8.80
J. E. Knapp, lamp lighting.....	7.50
A. J. Lapham, supplies.....	6.96
M. Miller, rebate on taxes.....	1.40

Motion by Trustee Brems supported by Trustee Vrooman that the bills be referred to the committee on claims and accounts. Carried.

The committee reported favorably on all bills.

Motion by Trustee Brems supported by Trustee Polley that the report of the committee be accepted and that the bills be allowed and orders drawn on the proper funds to pay the same. Carried.

Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported by Trustee Brems that a rebate of \$7.00, erroneously entered in the assessment against Mrs. Jennie Penney, be allowed. Carried.

Motion by Trustee Vrooman supported, by Trustee Lapham that a rebate of \$1.40, erroneously entered in the assessment against Marcus S. Miller, be allowed. Carried.

The following resolution was then offered by Trustee Vrooman:

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Plymouth Markets.

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

Wheat, No. 2 red, old.....	64
Wheat, No. 1 white, old.....	61
Oats, new.....	20
Oats, old.....	25
Rye, No. 2.....	38
Butter.....	18
Eggs.....	10
Potatoes.....	
Beans, according to sample.....	50-75

PHOTOGRAPHS!

40 years experience

Best large Mantellas \$3.00 doz
Cabinets 2.00 doz
Small Mantellas 1.50 doz
Diamond Shape 1.50 doz
Minnette 1.00 doz

We make all sizes and all our work is warranted not to fade.

The finish is equal to any.

E. P. BAKER,
Plymouth, Mich.

The Whole Stock

You would hardly believe it, but our entire stock of exceptionally fine foot wear is included in our 1-4 off sale. This is our loss but the backwardness of trade in summer goods compels us to sacrifice in order to get cash. For a few days more we will offer all Boots and Shoes at 25 per cent off of every dollar, which means

\$ 4 00 Shoes will be sold for	\$ 3 00
3 50 " " " "	2 63
3 00 " " " "	2 25
2 50 " " " "	1 88
2 25 " " " "	1 69
2 00 " " " "	1 50
1 75 " " " "	1 32
1 50 " " " "	1 13
1 25 " " " "	94
1 00 " " " "	75

SPECIAL BARGAINS

We have a few pairs of Women's Odd Shoes in 2½, 3 and 3½ sizes, that sold for \$2.50 to \$4. Take your choice for \$1.25.

We also have all sizes and widths in Women's fine razor toe shoes, in button and lace, formerly \$3 and \$3.50, your choice for only \$1.98.

Straight Prices and Honest Reliable Goods. DO NOT miss this opportunity. This is a Bonafide Sale, no goods marked up and we CAN save you money. Terms of sale are

SPOT CASH.

All goods charged will be at regular prices.

BENNETT & CO., GAYDE BLOCK.

J. L. GALE'S

Drug Store, Plymouth, Mich.,
Is the best place to buy

CHEMICALS Paints, Oils, Etc IN THE COUNTY.

I am going to call your attention to our new stock of

China and Glassware

All of the Latest Novelties in this line of goods. Be sure and stop in and see them.

We are also Headquarters for School Books and School Supplies.

Remember that we sell Paints and Oils at the very lowest price.

We also sell Clover and Timothy Seed at lowest price.

J. L. GALE.

Lady's Bicycle to Rent or Sell Cheap.

MICHIGAN NEWS SUMMARY.

Doings of the Week Recorded in a Brief Style.

CONCISE AND INTERESTING.

A Large Number of Michigan Soldiers Brought to Northern Hospitals—35th Michigan Regiment Mustered—Republican State Convention.

Many Sick and Wounded Michigan Boys, More Michigan wounded and sick soldiers are arriving from Santiago. The transport Concho reached Hampton Roads with the following, who were afterward taken to New York: Capt. J. Q. Anderson, Saginaw, E. S., Co. E, 33d Michigan regiment; Lieut. W. M. Case, Co. G, 33d Michigan; Lieut. Jas. H. Pound, Benton Harbor, Co. I, 33d Michigan; Q. M. Sgt. Chas. S. Morris, Muskegon, Co. L, 33d Michigan; also, the following privates of the 33d Michigan: W. B. Foster, Flint, Co. A; Fred Wright, Flint, Co. A; John Currie, Marine City, Co. F; Julius W. Hutchesin, Duffield, Co. G; Chas. E. Petrie, Twin Lake, Co. L; John Karpus, Bay City, Co. C; Wm. E. Loranger, Williamston, Co. A; Ed Turner, Davis, Co. E; M. A. Smith, Holland, Co. L; Stephen Smith, Port Huron, Co. F; Ed G. Evans, Flint, Co. A; Fred Hand, Benton Harbor, Co. I; A. G. Murphy, Benton Harbor, Co. I; James Hudson, Cheboygan, Co. H; G. E. Hill, Port Huron, Co. F; Daniel Dewey, Saginaw, E. S., Co. E; T. Finley, Saginaw, Co. E; D. McIowan, hospital corps. Of the 31th Michigan regiment the following were on board: Lieut. J. A. Leisen, Marquette, Co. L; Sergt. Glen N. Angevine, Owosso, Co. G; Wm. A. Anderson, Houghton, Co. F; F. M. Emmett, Allegan, Co. K; Herman Yahnke, Ionia, Co. I.

During the trip from Santiago five deaths occurred on the Concho, among them was Fred Denner, Alpena, Co. B, 33d Michigan, who died of blood poisoning resulting from vaccination after recovering from malarial fever. His body was buried at sea. The Concho was crowded with sick soldiers, but was sadly deficient of physicians, nurses, medical supplies, suitable food and fresh water. As a consequence the suffering of the poor fellows was very severe. Only two of those on board were badly wounded, the others suffering chiefly from malarial fever.

The following Michigan soldiers reached New York on the Leona: Carl Muller, Co. C, 33d Michigan; Sidney F. Lake, Co. C, 33d Michigan; Fred Fowler, Co. I, 33d Michigan; Frank Jeffrey, Co. K, 34th Michigan; J. McMillen, Co. F, 33d Michigan.

\$250,000 Conflagration at Escanaba. One of the worst conflagrations ever known at Escanaba broke out in Patrick Fogarty's hay barn, located in the center of the city. It soon spread to the store and residence and Mr. Fogarty barely escaped with his life. The whole block, consisting of Western Express Co.'s office, Bert Ellsworth's drug store, I. Kratz's double clothing store, Melvin Young's tea store, Wm. Eider's cigar store and factory, Hamlin's and D. A. Oliver's furniture store and building. It then leaped across the street and completely ruined Mrs. L. D. McKenna's double store. Every glass in the Masonic block was broken with the intense heat; St. Joseph's Catholic church, worth \$50,000, caught fire two or three times and it looked for a while as if the whole western part of the city would be ruined. The loss is estimated at about \$250,000.

They're Uncle Sam's Boys, Now. The 35th Michigan volunteers are no longer under control of Gov. Pingree, but are a part of Uncle Sam's splendid army of fighters. The change was made when 47 officers and 1,272 men held up their right hands and swore to uphold the United States against every foreign foe. Two officers were absent—Maj. Bandholtz is at Santiago, and Capt. Seranton, of the upper peninsula company, who is quarantined at Tampa. They will be mustered in later. Col. Irish has planned to give the boys a taste of army life by taking the regiment out on marches, having them cook their own meals and sleep in "pup" tents. The new khaki uniform in which the 35th is to be attired is a very neat and comfortable outfit.

Republican State Convention. The meeting of the Michigan Republican state central committee at Detroit was brief and uneventful, the principal discussion being on the question of an early or late convention to nominate candidates for governor and other state offices. The "late" men won out and Sept. 21 was chosen as the date. Detroit had no opponent and was selected as the convention city without a struggle. Grant Fellows, of Hudson, was honored by being named for temporary chairman.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS. The jury disagreed in the famous trial of the Whitehall bank officials. Mrs. Julia Jenour was fatally burned by a gasoline stove explosion at New Baltimore. Ward Marra, aged 21, of Baroda, Co. I, 33d Michigan, died in Cuba from yellow fever. Co. F, 33d Michigan, has started the first American paper published on Cuban soil. It is called the "Co. F. Enterprise." The Michigan sailor boys' cruiser Yosemite has gone into drydock at Newport News for repairs which will lay her up two weeks at least. Yellow fever has added the following Michigan boys to its list of victims at Siboney: Private J. A. Martin, of Cheboygan, Co. H, 33d Michigan; Private Wm. H. Dallard, of Bay City, Co. C, 33d Michigan; and Private Charles Clemens, of Ironwood, Co. H, 34th Michigan.

The large barn of G. S. White, near Holly, was destroyed by lightning. Loss \$4,000, insured.

Wm. J. Dolga, Co. D, 34th Michigan volunteers, formerly a Calumet mail carrier, is dead at Santiago.

Mr. Bartley, aged 82, living with his nephew six miles south of Albion, was accidentally shot by his grand-nephew, aged 10. His head was blown almost off.

Maj. O. H. Barber, surgeon of the 35th Michigan, was presented with a magnificent coal black charger and complete accoutrements by Saginaw friends.

Brig.-Gen. Duffield and Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, surgeon of the 33d Michigan, arrived at Tampa while convalescing from yellow fever and are detained in quarantine.

The war department has decided that the 10 assistant surgeons of the five Michigan regiments will be permitted to retain the rank of captain, but they will only draw the pay of lieutenants.

By falling against a saw in a mill at Waters Frank Kellogg cut an artery in his leg. He was taken to his home at Otsego Lake, three miles, but before a physician could arrive he bled to death.

I. S. Harrington, of Monroe, of Co. M, 31st Michigan regiment, Camp Thomas, has received the appointment of captain. He was lieutenant under the late Capt. John M. Gutman for several years.

Since the 35th Michigan has been mustered in Gov. Pingree, as commander-in-chief, Adjt.-Gen. Case, Inspector-Gen. Marsh and Quartermaster-Gen. Smith now comprise the Michigan National Guard.

Atty.-Gen. Maynard holds that the laws of 1887 prevents persons under 21 years of age from becoming insured in companies operating under those laws, and that all such contracts entered into are voidable.

Corporal Ed Stevens and Private Will Norton have returned to their homes at Benton Harbor while recovering from wounds received in Cuba. They say the Cubans are only half civilized and are natural-born thieves.

Over 3,000 people of Saline and surrounding country were present at the cornerstone laying of the First Presbyterian church at Saline. The ceremony was conducted by the grand lodge, F. & A. M., of state of Michigan.

Pontiac paid high honor to Private Bert Allen, Co. G, 34th Michigan, who was honorably discharged by Uncle Sam because he was disabled by being shot through the jaw at Santiago. The citizens turned out and gave him a hearty reception.

Dr. H. S. Thomason, of Albion, has been appointed by Gov. Pingree as regimental surgeon, with rank of major, in the 33d Michigan, to succeed Dr. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, promoted to be brigade surgeon. After being mustered in at Island Lake he proceeds at once to Santiago to join his regiment.

The Yosemite has been ordered to join Commodore Watson's squadron at the earliest possible date. The Michigan Naval Reserves have been scraping the barnacles and sea-growth from the bottom of the Yosemite and giving it a coat of foul proof paint. The engines, machinery and guns were also overhauled.

George H. Jacks, ex-chief of police at Muskegon, was found guilty of murder at Chicago, and punishment was fixed at death. The murder of which he was convicted had for a victim A. M. McGee, a collector 60 years old, who was supposed to have a large sum of money. By means of a letter Jacks and a confederate deceived McGee into a house and slew him. The booty obtained was only \$28.

The American Society of Civil Engineers held their annual convention at Detroit with the largest attendance ever known in any inland city. Numerous papers were read and discussed, the principal interest being attached to that prepared by Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, U. S. A. corps of engineers, on the regulation of the levels of the Great lakes. Excursions to points of interest in and about Detroit added to the pleasure of the delegates and their ladies.

The U. S. geological survey report on the coal production of the United States for the calendar year of 1897 shows the total product for the year to have been 203,221,665 short tons, with an aggregate valuation at the mines of \$198,669,178, exceeding in value the output of 1896 by \$2,300,000. The output of Michigan mines was 288,592 short tons, valued at \$328,416, an average of \$1.46 per ton. The output in Michigan in 1896 was 92,883 tons, of an aggregate value of \$150,631, or \$1.62 per ton.

Services were held in the Episcopal church at Hillsdale in memory of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia at Manila, and who died soon after the great victory. Capt. Gridley's mother and brother are members of the Hillsdale parish and the deal here was a communicant of that church when he made his home at Hillsdale. For the occasion the church was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers and the Gridley pew was also appropriately draped.

After less than a week's illness from fever Guy Tuttle, Co. G, 31st Michigan, died in camp at Chickamauga. He was 23 years of age, and the only son of a well-known farmer near Ypsilanti.

Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the fighting before Santiago has been received at the war department: The total number of casualties was 1,595; killed 280 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

CAN SEE END OF THE WAR.

French Minister Made Envoy of Spain to Make Peace.

TERMS PROPOSED BY THE U. S.

Porto Rico to be Ceded to the U. S.—Cuba to be Free—Uncle Sam to Take Manila and Surrounding Territory—Future of Philippines to be Settled Later.

The conferences of President McKinley and his cabinet to prepare a response to the Spanish overture for peace made through M. Cambon, the French ambassador, showed considerable difference of opinion as to the position the United States should take regarding the Philippine islands. On the other issues unanimity developed. There was to be independence demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States; coaling stations were to be acquired at Guam, in the Ladrone islands, and one in the Caroline islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet finally agreed upon the following: That Manila bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States as an American port and coaling station. If Spain is to be allowed to retain the Philippines, which the United States has not occupied, it must be under an agreement that neither the islands as a whole, nor any part of them, shall be ceded by Spain to any other power but the United States, except with the consent of this country. The trade of the Philippines must be freed from restrictions of the Spanish colonial system. The policy of "open door" must be established for American products. The port and coaling station which the United States takes must be protected from any trade restrictions. It must continue to be, as it has been, the central port of this island system. Spain's colonial administration must be improved and the United States must be able to make its reform effective and permanent. No part of the region which has risen against Spain on our approach and no man concerned in the rising shall suffer after the close of the war. The United States must be left in a position to prevent the terrible cruelty which has disgraced the Spanish administration in the past. Once established at Manila, the United States cannot permit unchecked atrocities of the past in the islands about.

Incident to the cession of Porto Rico and the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain was the decision that every vestige of Spanish government and authority in the Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed, effecting a material acquisition of numerous islands over which the Spanish flag flies, one of the most important of which is the Isle of Pines. Furthermore, this sweeping change of authority, from Spain to the United States in our nearby waters is to be effective also as a quit claim of all indebtedness assumed by the Spanish government and charged by her to those islands, so far as the United States is concerned and all commercial treaties now existing between the Spanish government and her possessions there and outside powers are extinguished.

When the cabinet had reached its conclusions the French ambassador was summoned to the White House to receive the reply of the U. S. government to Spain's overture. It was expected that this ceremony would occupy only a few moments. The ambassador came on time, accompanied by his secretary, M. Thiebaut, and was met by the President and Secretary of State Day, but as the minutes ran along into hours without the reappearance of M. Cambon, it was immediately surmised that something had happened to disarrange the original plans for this meeting. It was after a stay of over two hours that the French ambassador terminated his visit. While it continued Secretary Long and Admiral Sigsbee, of the naval board, and Assistant Adm. of the state department, were called into consultation.

Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States.

It is now for the Madrid government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished, for there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence. All that was accomplished when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions the prospect would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done. But it is for Spain herself to determine the issue of peace or war as now presented to her.

Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Charles Schley, of Milwaukee, a cousin of Commodore Schley, who recently went to Madrid from Paris on a peace mission, without the approval of her father, has been requested to leave Spain forthwith. Neither the queen nor any responsible person would receive her.

GREAT BISMARCK IS DEAD.

Foremost German Statesman of the Century Passes Away.

Prince Bismarck passed away peacefully, but rather unexpectedly, at his home at Friedrichsruhe. While the great warrior-statesman had been in ill health for some time it was less than two days before the end that Dr. Schweninger, the ex-chancellor's physician, expressed the belief that the prince might live a number of years. However, complications suddenly appeared and the entire family was assembled and Dr. Schweninger, who had gone to Berlin, was hastily summoned. The family, gathered in an adjoining room, was plunged into the very anguish of grief by the moans from the death chamber. The despair was intensified by Dr. Schweninger's absence, although medical art was unavailing. The only consolation was that the prince was unconscious during the last two hours. Dr. Schweninger was in time only to afford some relief in the final moments.

The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child." The whole family was assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysanter and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present.

Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to Emperor William, in Norway, and Count Herbert Bismarck refused to allow anybody to visit the death chamber until Emperor William had seen the dead statesman. A dispatch from Bergen, Norway, says that when the emperor was informed of the prince's death he was deeply affected, and ordered his yacht to return immediately.

Troops En Route to Porto Rico.

The Third brigade, First division, First army corps, comprising the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois regiments under Brig.-Gen. Fred D. Grant was ordered to Newport News and had marched five miles from Camp Thomas to Rossville and was boarding their trains when orders came recalling the Fifth Illinois and substituting the 160th Indiana. With this change Gen. Grant's brigade got away at last, but there were sore hearts left behind. A sorrier and more disgusted lot of soldiers was never seen than the men of the Fifth Illinois, who have been assigned to the First brigade, Second division, First corps, with the 31st Michigan and First Georgia, taking the place of the 160th Indiana.

The first expedition to sail from Newport News carried Maj.-Gen. Brooke and staff, commanding the First corps, who boarded the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with the Third Illinois. The remainder of the expedition was made up as follows: Auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Brig.-Gen. Haines and staff and the Fourth Ohio; transport Massachusetts, ambulance, signal corps, headquarters corps, Troops A and C, New York cavalry, and the city troop of Philadelphia, including 805 men, 33 officers, 454 horses, 426 mules, besides the wagons; transport Roumanian, four batteries of light artillery, A of Missouri, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania, and the 27th Indiana battery, 79 officers, 700 men, 310 horses and 72 mules; transport City of Washington, a detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania, 23 officers and 612 men; transport Seneca, a detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania, 24 officers and 611 men. The First regiment of U. S. volunteer engineers, now rendezvoused at Peekskill, N. Y., has been ordered to report to Gen. Miles for duty in Porto Rico.

Shafter's Men to Be Brought North.

Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under Gen. Shafter's command now camped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health reports show a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons say that these figures are misleading in a certain sense, and that the situation may not be nearly so bad as they would seem to indicate. The inference is that many of these cases in Gen. Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but go to swell his grand total of sick and wounded. Notwithstanding this mitigating fact, Secretary Alger is going to remove the soldiers at the very earliest opportunity to a more healthful clime.

The surgeon-general, under direction of Secretary Alger, has secured a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, L. I., three miles square, containing an abundance of fresh water, a considerable lake, a hill 150 feet high, and many other sanitary advantages, including salt water bathing. The necessary orders to equip this as a camp ground have been made and every advantage gained in the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred men of Shafter's army, who will leave Santiago as soon as conditions there and at the new camp will permit. Meanwhile, details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

Santiago dispatches state that civil government has almost been restored to normal conditions there. Many of the Spanish officials have refused to take the oath according to the supreme court of the United States, and have sent in their resignations. They are being replaced by Cubans. Large quantities of supplies have been landed by the American ships—including the Red Cross steamer Texas—and Spanish prisoners and refugees are being fed. Many of the refugees are seeking employment and commerce is being resumed. Strict sanitary measures are being enforced.

THE AMERICAN FLAG RAISED.

Gen. Miles' Expedition Landed on Porto Pico.

THE PORT OF GUANICA TAKEN.

The First Brush With the Spanish Resulted in Four Dons Biting the Dust, but not an American Hurt—To Take Ponce Next.

The first expedition of American troops—those which sailed from Guantanamo under Gen. Miles—sent against the Spanish colony on the Island of Porto Rico, landed successfully at Guanica, after a skirmish between a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of 30 marines, belonging to the launch of the U. S. auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about 10 miles east of the place. From Ponce there is an excellent military road running 85 miles north to San Juan.

This move on the part of Gen. Miles was a distinct change from the plan of campaign as mapped out by the war department. It was intended that Gen. Miles' expedition should sail to the north of the island and land at Fajardo, while the forces under Gen. Brooke were to take Guanica. The latter was to capture Ponce and then march to San Piedad where he was to join Gen. Miles and from there the campaign against San Juan was to be conducted.

It was not until they were nearing Porto Rico that Gen. Miles held a consultation and changed the plans, and then the fleet sailed south through the Mona passage and at daylight anchored off Guanica bay, which is a quiet place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and close to the beach lies a village of about 20 houses.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was floating from the flagstaff in front of a blockhouse standing to the east of the village. The Gloucester then hove to within about 600 yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and 30 men under the command of Lieut. Huse, which was sent ashore without encountering opposition, and hauled down the Spanish flag, and they then raised on the flagstaff the first U. S. flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about 30 Spaniards opened fire with Mawser rifles on the American party. Lieut. Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans, the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and six-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed. Lieut. Huse then threw up a little fort which he named Fort Wainwright, and laid barbed wire in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signaled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester.

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the street of Guanica, but the Colt barked to a purpose, killing four of them. By that time the Gloucester had the range and soon afterwards white-coated, galloping cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town. By 10 o'clock, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of the neighborhood.

Ponce is the second city of the island, has a splendid harbor and will make a good base of operations. It is sure to fall shortly before the combined attack of our army and navy. The main fighting until San Juan de Porto Rico is reached will be along the line of a splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan.

The Red Cross nurses on the Lampasas and a detachment of regulars were the first to land from the transports. After Lieut. Huse had captured the place he deployed his forces into the suburbs. But he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by Co. G, Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops in quick succession.

Gen. Miles went ashore about noon, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieut.-Commander Wainwright for his gallant action. The spirit of the troops, men and officers, is admirable. The Massachusetts and Illinois contingents, which had been cooped up on board the Yale and Rita off Santiago for a fortnight, were delighted to get ashore.

Guanica is the most lovely spot yet occupied by our forces. It is the seat of the coffee and sugar industries and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanut palms.

Two explosions, evidently caused by some spy, occurred in the nitro-glycerine house of the Hercules Powder Co., at Pinole, Cal., killing four men.

An attempt to land a large expedition with supplies for the Cuban insurgents in Havana province, was made by the steamer Wanderer, near Banes, west of Havana, but 1,000 Spanish cavalrymen drove the expedition off and killed four of its members.

POUNCED ON PORT OF PONCE.

Dixie Boys from Maryland Take the Ponce Port.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, via the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies: The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Maj.-Gen. Miles arrived with Gen. Ernst's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division on board transports. (This is the expedition which sailed from Charleston, S. C.) Gen. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland from the port, and which capitulated. The Dixie was largely manned by the Maryland naval reserves. The American troops are pushing towards the mountains and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops. A fight before the latter place was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and was routed by our infantry. Gen. Garrettabled the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco leaving four dead on the field, and several wounded. None of our men were killed and only four slightly wounded.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Uncle Sam is Honest.

Washington: All of the talk about the bad faith shown by our government in pressing the Porto Rican campaign during the last few days is absolutely without foundation. In addition to the representatives of the United States, the persons qualified to speak for the government of Spain in this country make an exactly similar statement, and the alleged charges of bad faith against the United States, attributed to Premier Sagasta, are discredited as inventions designed to prejudice the successful progress of the present peace movement. Military authorities regard Premier Sagasta's alleged statement that peace overtures operate to stay the course of military operations, as little short of amazing, and as directly contrary not only to the military law of the United States, but to the whole recognized principles of international law.

In general, the international law writers agree that military operations stop only when a truce or an armistice is actually concluded, and that this truce or armistice must be in writing. Until then the mere preliminary overture toward a suspension of hostilities is not regarded as any warrant for stopping the war. Military authorities, as well as the specific regulations of the United States, hold that there is no suspension of hostilities prior to the agreement to suspend military operations. Even then, the agreement is binding on military commanders only from the time they receive actual notice of it. In the meantime military commanders have the right to push forward and hold such territory as they occupy.

To Discuss Our Foreign Policy.

The civic federation of Chicago has issued a call for a national conference, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 19 and 20, to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States. The call is signed by over 1,000 representative men from every state in the Union. The war with Spain gives promise of the overthrow of Spanish power in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and others of that country's colonial possessions. The question of what disposition the United States should make of these possessions when peace is reached is the one to be discussed.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.			
	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs
New York—	Best grades, \$3.00-3.50	Best grades, \$1.75-2.00	Best grades, \$1.50-1.75
Chicago—	Best grades, \$2.25-2.50	Best grades, \$1.50-1.75	Best grades, \$1.25-1.50
Detroit—	Best grades, \$1.75-2.00	Best grades, \$1.25-1.50	Best grades, \$1.00-1.25
Buffalo—	Best grades, \$1.50-1.75	Best grades, \$1.00-1.25	Best grades, \$0.75-1.00
Cleveland—	Best grades, \$1.75-2.00	Best grades, \$1.25-1.50	Best grades, \$1.00-1.25
Pittsburg—	Best grades, \$1.50-1.75	Best grades, \$1.00-1.25	Best grades, \$0.75-1.00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Wheat	Cor'n	Oats	
No. 2 red	No. 2 white	No. 2 white	
New York 71 3/4	38 3/4	31 1/4	
Chicago 61 1/2	33 1/2	29 1/2	
Detroit 62 1/2	35 1/2	27 1/2	
Toledo 60 1/2	33 1/2	24 1/2	
Cincinnati 61 1/2	35 1/2	27 1/2	
Cleveland 60 1/2	34 1/2	27 1/2	
Pittsburg 72 1/2	36 1/2	29 1/2	
Buffalo 71 3/4	35 1/2	28 1/2	
*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 Timothy, \$9.50 per ton; Potatoes, new Michigan, 60c per bu. Live Poultry, spring chickens, 12c per lb.; fowl, 7c; turkeys, 6c; ducks, 7c; eggs, strictly fresh, 12c per doz. Butter, dairy, 11c per lb.; creamery, 12c.			

The President has appointed the following commissioners to meet a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada to adjust the relations between the United States and Canada: Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Hon. John W. Foster, of the District of Columbia.

Ex-Queen Lilliuolani, who recently left San Francisco for Honolulu, has been suffering from a cancer on the right side of the neck, over the jugular vein and she can live but a short time.

Shell Wilden.

A ROMANCE

CHAPTER I.

It was a glorious spring day. The old oak hall in the spacious hall of the Wilderness has just announced slowly to all those whom it may concern that noon is past. Again the house has sunk into stillness, save for the distant echo of a fresh young voice singing, from very gladness of heart, at broken intervals.

Going down a long passage covered with frayed cocoanut matting and opening the thick oak door one comes upon what seems to be the only inhabited room in the house. Here again is space—ample space, and a lofty ceiling—though certainly, as regards any modern luxuries in the way of furniture, the apartment is bare enough. A faded druggist covers the center of the floor, eked out round the edge by oil-cloth which has long since failed to boast more than faint visions of pattern. An old square piano with a short yellow keyboard stands open at one end of the room littered with music; some half-dozen chairs of no particular pattern, and most of them of an uncompromising nature, are hidden under snippings of dark blue print and mysteriously-shaped pieces of lining; the shabby old sofa is also piled with various articles of feminine attire.

Both windows are thrown as high as the sashes will permit, so admitting the genial sunshine and sweet flower-scented air—before one stands a very practical-looking sewing machine, before the other is an old wicker table strewn with fashion-plates and paper patterns.

Bending over the solid table which stands in the middle of the room is Shell Wilden. She is at present making a determined onslaught with a pair of formidable scissors on a section of the blue print before mentioned. She has ceased singing for the moment; her brows are slightly puckered, whilst her keen grey-green eyes follow anxiously the line to be taken by her shears. There is a decision and energy in every curve of her girlish rounded figure as she leans over the work; the right sleeve of her dark dress is pushed up nearly to the elbow to allow of free play, so disclosing a plump, rounded arm of almost snowy whiteness.

Shell's fine pure white skin is her one personal attraction; but, as her sister Ruby often remarks, she pays for it dearly, for Shell's complexion is accompanied by a wealth of wavy shimmering red hair, faintly marked eyebrows, and a pair of eyes which are positively pale green in certain strong lights, though they deepen almost to purple under strong emotion or in the dreamy gloaming of a summer evening. She is a little below the middle height, possessing a round, childish face, with eyes that speak so often when her tongue is wisely silent that her sister Ruby many a time takes umbrage at her expressive looks.

She has just finished her critical piece of work, and is again breaking into unconscious song, when the door opens quickly, admitting a tall, graceful woman of some thirty summers, whose light spring costume sets off her dark classical beauty to advantage.

Ruby, for she it is, differs from her sister as much in temperament and disposition as in form and expression. No stranger at first sight would have taken these two young women to be related, yet such of their acquaintances who were addicted to the pursuit of psychological inquiry were fond of pointing out that behind the widely different manifestations of the personality of each there was the same original force and insistence.

"Did you get it?" questions Shell, pausing at her work, and looking a little blankly at her sister's empty hands.

"Get it! Get what?" asks Ruby, clearing a space upon the sofa, and linking down upon it languidly.

"Why, the tape, of course! I haven't an inch left; and how can I get on with my quilting without tape?" cries Shell, with a pathetic ring in her voice.

"Dear me, your mind never seems able to soar above dress-making!" says Ruby, slightly shrugging her shoulders. "We got the tape all right—fortunately Violet remembered it."

"Has Vi got it, then?" asks Shell, to be way affected by her sister's low opinion of her intellect.

"Got it!" sneers Ruby. "You surely don't imagine, child, that we are going to burden ourselves with parcels on such a broiling day as this!"

"I rarely did not imagine that even you could make any poor errand-boy tramp a whole mile to bring a few pieces of tape that would have fitted into your pocket if you were ashamed of carrying them openly," responds Shell with spirit.

Then there is a period of silence, during which Shell looks quite stern and even haughty, while Ruby does not appear to be altogether as self-satisfied as she would wish to be—possibly because it irritates her to see Shell more at ease than herself. Shell meanwhile sews steadily on, and her conversation threatens to come to a sudden termination, when a somewhat sarcastic glance from Shell causes it to revive.

"There is no greater mistake than bringing parcels oneself," pursues Ruby in an injured tone—"parcels are

such a nuisance! and why should one do errand-boy's work—they are paid for it!"

Shell makes no answer, but, bending over the table, begins to fit a tissue paper pattern on her stuff, making a scornful and expressive grimace of contempt at her sister's affectation.

"I know you dote on carrying parcels; but then you do so many things purposely to annoy that it is no use attempting to stop you," continued Ruby, sighing gently.

Shell still keeps silent, only smiling knowingly at her pattern as she twists it from side to side.

"You were very wise not to go down into the town this morning," Ruby goes on after a short pause. "Not that there was much sense in the excuse that you hadn't time, for I see you have been wasting it in the grounds"—pointing with her sunshade to a large vase full of lilac which stands in the center of the chimney piece. "It is so absurd to put flowers in this horrid old room."

Shell turns her head sharply and smiles at the mauve and white plumes behind her.

"I just couldn't resist them," she says softly. "I took a rush round the grounds before setting to work, and I felt I must bring a bit of sweetness back with me."

Ruby is not listening to the explanation; her eyes are gazing absently through one of the open windows.

"We heard some news in the town," she observes with a deliberate suddenness.

"Did you?" returns Shell carelessly, as she continues to adjust her pins.

"Yes—Robert Champley is expected home next week."

"Is he?" says Shell, pausing suddenly in her work and opening her green eyes to their fullest extent. Then she continues musingly—"Poor fellow!"

"Your pity seems rather ridiculous," observes Ruby impatiently. "A man with over two thousand a year is not to be pitied."

"Not even when he has lost the only person who could make that two thousand a year worth having?" queries Shell, with a curl of her lip.

"Absurd! He must have got over his wife's death by this time," says Ruby, tapping her sunshade restlessly on the carpet; "besides, he has his children."

"Poor little things!" muses Shell, with a short sigh.

"Why poor? Of course he will marry again; and they will be well looked after."

"Will they?" says Shell dubiously; "I am sure I hope so; besides, it remains to be proved that Robert Champley will marry again—I think it very doubtful myself."

"As if you, a child of nineteen, could possibly form an opinion!" exclaims Ruby. "Why, you were a perfect baby when his wife died—I wonder that you can even remember her."

"Let me see—I must have been sixteen," remarks Shell, with provoking accuracy, "because I know it happened four years since; and I shall be twenty the day after to-morrow."

"Of course you would remember him—didn't exactly mean that," owns Ruby—"only at that age you could not possibly understand much of his character. Now poor Clara used to say that I comprehended him so thoroughly—nearly as well as she did. You know Clara and I were close friends."

"I always thought Mrs. Champley was Garnet's great friend," observes Shell, with just a shade of unbelief in her tone.

"At one time," admits Ruby, in some confusion; "only after Garnet married, and went to India I took her place."

"No one person can take another's place," says Shell decidedly. "I know Garnet corresponded with Mrs. Champley up to the time of her death—I have often heard mamma say so."

"I am very glad that he is coming home," pursues Ruby, ignoring this last allusion of her sister's intimacy with Mrs. Champley. "I have often felt it a weight on my mind that I have not been able to carry out dear Clara's wish, and look after her children."

Shell has straightened her back, and now stands staring full at Ruby with such a quizzical glance that her sister says with an impatient flush—

"Well—have I said anything so very extraordinary? You look as if you were going to eat me."

"Well, it certainly sounded odd, to say the least of it," replies Shell, resuming her work, "to hear that you were going to look after Robert Champley's children. I should imagine that he is pretty well able to look after them himself."

"As if a man could possibly know anything about the training of children!" answers Ruby contemptuously. "Of course he can't. I promised their poor mother that I would do my best to look after them, and I shall allow no conventional scruples to prevent my fulfilling that promise."

"I am quite sure you won't," says Shell in a low tone to her work. Then suddenly a happy thought strikes her. "Perhaps he won't have the children home," she says, with a hopeful laugh—"he can't do better than leave them where they are, at his sister's."

"Ah, but she is going abroad for her health; and it is solely because he must now take charge of the children himself (that he is coming home!)" rejoins Ruby, with a triumphant gleam in her fine brown eyes.

"Well, I suppose it is easy enough to get competent nurses when one has plenty of money," says Shell; and then, dismissing the subject with an impatient shrug of her shoulders, she asks, holding up a long narrow piece of tissue paper, "Will you have your back put in four parts or six?"

Ruby's mind soon descends to the practical, advancing to the table, she at once enters into the most minute instructions for the cutting out of her dress.

"I think this pale sateen such a sweet shade," she says, holding up a bit of the material admiringly. "I have half a mind to get a pale pink, too."

"If so, please look sharp!" remarks Shell, in a tone of anything but keen delight. "I like to get all the summer dresses over in one batch and not keep on at it for months."

"But, my dear Shell," expostulates Ruby, "I thought you liked cutting out and fitting. I am sure you always tell mamma so; besides, you are so clever at it."

"Oh, I don't mind!" admits Shell, rather crossly. "Of course one of us must play at being fond of it, since we can't afford a maid. Only it does rather annoy me for any one to be so lissane as really to imagine that I prefer working a morning like this to being out of doors;" and she heaves a sharp little sigh as she glances out at the waving tender-green boughs of the newly-budded trees.

"Why that heart-rending sigh, my sweet sea-Shell?" asks a tall, willowy girl with blue eyes, who has just entered the room. As she speaks she lays her arm caressingly around the girl's firm shoulders.

"She is quite overcome at the prospect of cutting me out a second washing dress," answers Ruby, in a tone which implies, "Hasn't she an unfortunate temper?"

"Oh, dear—and I was just going to ask her to fix my buff print, because she is so clever at that sort of thing!" says Violet, in a tone of consternation.

"All right, Vi dear—I adore cutting out," laughs Shell. "Bring your buff print by all means—and any other material that you can lay your hands on. In for a penny, in for a pound." It is a pity that we are not all three the same figure—in that case I could cut out half-a-dozen at the same time."

"Do you seriously mean you would be kind enough to do more than one—because there is my new flannel tennis-frock to arrange?" asks Violet coaxingly.

"I'll do it," answers Shell rather shortly—"only, if I do all the cutting and fixing and trimming, I must bargain that you and Ruby help with the machine work."

"Yes, dear, of course—only that stupid old machine will never work for me," responds Ruby, with a vicious look at that useful but inartistic piece of furniture.

"I'll make it work for me, or I'll knock the reason why!" laughs Vi, seating herself before the machine and commencing to arrange her cottons.

"Now, Shell, toss me over your skirt, child!"

"How can you be so energetic, Vi, after our long walk?" says Ruby, rising from the sofa with a slight yawn. "I have quite a headache with the heat and must rest till lunch, or I shall be fit for nothing during the remainder of the day;" and then she leaves the room with a languid step, and the "click, click" of the old sewing machine echoing pleasantly in her ears.

(To be Continued.)

OLD SHOES.

And a Word About Other Things Old, Including Old Habits.

"As easy as an old shoe," is a familiar saying," said Mr. Staybolt, "and there can be no doubt that an old shoe is a mighty comfortable thing. After we have worn the new shoes, close fitting, hard, and formal, how gladly we put them off, and with what joy we put on the shoes that are old and worn and familiar to the feet. Old shoes, however, are not the only thing old that we like. We like an old bed, if it is not too old, but just old enough, so that while still soft and comfortable, it is also shaped somewhat to the body, which it supports at every point, yielding a degree of comfort which not the finest of beds can afford when it is new. But it is so with all things old, that are not too old, including old habits. We cling to them, so long as they give us comfort, and we hate to change. We are creatures of habit, who would if we could follow to the end along the first comfortable rut we fall into, and never look out above its sides. And it is well for us that our shoes wear out, and that we have to buy new ones and wear them; that we are in various ways compelled to change; that we are rooted out now and then and set going anew. And some of us profit by this change. Once lifted out of the rut we stay up on the plain, where there is nothing to cramp us, and where we can lay about freely in any direction in accordance with our power, but more of us, I fancy, rather welcome the days when the shoes grow old again, and yield without much struggle to the enticements of ease and comfort."

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648, and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is situated on a flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, and has a president who is elected by the council of twelve.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"WRITING IN DUST," LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From John, Chapter VIII, Verse 6, as follows: "Jesus Stopped Down and with His Fingers Wrote on the Ground."

You must take your shoes off and put on the especial slippers provided at the door if you would enter the Mohammedan mosque, which stands now where once stood Herod's temple, the scene of my text. Solomon's temple had stood there, but Nebuchadnezzar had thundered it down. Zerubbabel's temple had stood there, but that had been prostrated. Now we take our places in a temple that Herod built, because he was fond of great architecture, and he wanted the preceding temples to seem insignificant. Put eight or ten modern cathedrals together, and they would not equal that structure. It covered nineteen acres. There were marble pillars supporting roofs of cedar, and silver tables, on which stood golden cups, and there were carvings exquisite, and inscriptions resplendent, glittering balustrades and ornamented gateways. The building of this temple kept 10,000 workmen busy for forty-six years.

In that stupendous pile of pomp and magnificence sat Christ, and a listening throng stood about Him when a wild disturbance took place. A group of men are pulling and pushing along a woman who had committed a crime against society. When they have brought her in front of Christ, they ask that He sentence her to death by stoning. They are a critical, merciless, disingenuous crowd. They want to get Christ into controversy and public reprehension. If He say "Let her die," they will charge Him with cruelty. If He let her go, they will charge Him with being in complicity with wickedness. Whichever way He does, they would howl at Him.

Then occurs a scene which has not been sufficiently regarded. He leaves the lounge or bench on which He was sitting, and goes down on one knee, or both knees, and with the forefinger of His right hand He begins to write in the dust of the floor, word after word. But they were not to be diverted or hindered. They kept on demanding that He settle this case of transgression, until He looked up and told them they might themselves begin the woman's assassination. If the complainant, who had never done anything wrong himself would open the fire. "Go ahead, but be sure that the man who flings the first missile is immaculate."

Then He resumed writing with His finger in the dust of the floor, word after word. Instead of looking over His shoulder to see what He had written, the scoundrels skulked away. Finally, the whole place is clear of pursuers, antagonists and plaintiffs, and when Christ has finished this strange chirography in the dust He looks up and finds the woman all alone.

The prisoner is the only one of the courtroom left, the judges, the police, the prosecuting attorney having cleared out. Christ is victor, and He says to the woman: "Where are the prosecutors in this case? Are they all gone?" Then I discharge you; go and sin no more." I have wondered what Christ wrote on the ground. For do you realize that is the only time that He ever wrote at all? I know that Eusebius says that Christ once wrote a letter to Abgarus, the king of Edessa, but there is no good evidence of such a correspondence. The wisest being the world ever saw, and the one who had more to say than any one who ever lived, never writing a book or a chapter or a paragraph or a word parchment! Nothing but the literature of the dust, and one sweep of a brush or one breath of a wind obliterated it forever.

Among all the rolls of the volumes of the first library founded at Thebes there was not one scroll of Christ. Among the 700,000 books of the Alexandrian library, which, by the infamous decree of Caliph Omar, were used as fuel to heat the 4,000 baths of the city, not one sentence had Christ penned. Among all the infinitude of volumes now standing in the libraries of Edinburgh, the British Museum, or Berlin, or Vienna, or the learned repositories of all nations, not one word written directly by the finger of Christ. All that He ever wrote He wrote in dust, uncertain, shifting dust. My text says He stooped down and wrote on the ground. Standing straight up a man might write on the ground with a staff, but if with his fingers he would write in the dust he must bend clear over. Aye, he must get at least on one knee, or he cannot write on the ground. Be not surprised that He stooped down. His whole life was a stooping down. Stooping down from castle to barn. Stooping down from celestial homage to monocratic jeer. From residence above the stars to where a star had to fall to designate His landing-place, from heaven's front door to the world's back gate. From writing in round and silvered letters of constellation and galaxy on the blue scroll of heaven to writing on the feet of the crowd had left in Herod's temple. If, in January, you have ever stepped out of a prince's conservatory that had Mexican cactus and magnolias in full bloom into the outside air, ten degrees below zero, you may get some idea of Christ's change of atmosphere from celestial to terrestrial. How many heavens there are I know not, but there are at least three, for Paul was "caught up into the third heaven."

Christ came down from the highest heaven to the second heaven, and down from second heaven to first heaven, down swifter than meteors ever fell, down amidst stellar splen-

dors that Himself eclipsed, down through appalling space, down to where there was no lower depth. From being waited on at the banquet of the skies, to the broiling of fish for His own breakfast, on the banks of the lake. From emblazoned chariots of eternity to the saddle of a mule's back. From the homage of cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, to the paying of sixty-two and a half cents of tax to Caesar. From the deathless country to a tomb built to hide human dissolution. The uplifted wave of Galilee was high, but He had to come down before, with His feet, He could touch it, and the whirlwind that arose above the billow was higher yet, but He had to come down before with His lip He could kiss it into quiet. Bethlehem a stooping down. Nazareth a stooping down. Death between two burglars a stooping down. Yes, it was in consonance with humiliations that went before and self-abnegations that came after, when on that memorable day in Herod's temple He stooped down and wrote on the ground.

Whether the words He was writing were in Greek or Latin or Hebrew, I cannot say, for He knew all those languages. But He is still stooping down, and with His finger writing on the ground; in the winters in letters of crystals, in the spring in letters of flowers, in summer in golden letters of harvest, in autumn in letters of fire on fallen leaves. How it would sweeten up and enrich and emblazon this world could we see Christ's chirography all over it! This world was not flung out into space thousands of years ago, and then left to look out for itself. It is still under the divine care. Christ never for a half second takes His hand off of it, or it would soon be a shipwrecked world, a defunct world, an obsolete world, an abandoned world, a dead world. "Let there be light," was said at the beginning. And Christ stands under the wintry skies and says, let there be snowflakes to enrich the earth; and under the clouds of spring and says, come ye blossoms and make redolent the orchards; and in September, dips the branches in the vat of beautiful colors, and swings them into the hazy air. No whim of mine is this. "Without Him was not anything made that was made." Christ writing on the ground.

I must not forget to say that as Christ, stooping down, with his finger wrote on the ground, it is evident that his sympathies are with this penitent woman, and that he has no sympathy with her hypocritical pursuers. Just opposite to that is the world's habit. Why didn't these unclean Pharisees bring one of their own number to Christ for exhortation and capital punishment? No, no. They overlook that in a man which they damnate in a woman. And so the world has had for offending woman scourges and oburgation, and for just one offense she becomes an outcast, while for men whose lives have been sodomic for twenty years the world swings open its doors of brilliant welcome; and they may sit in high places. Unlike the Christ of my text, the world writes a man's misdemeanor in dust, but chisels a woman's offense with great capitals upon ineffaceable marble.

For foreign lords and princes, whose names cannot even be mentioned in respectable circles abroad because they are walking lazaretos of abomination, some of our American princesses of fortune wait, and at the first beck sail out with them into the blackness of darkness forever. And in what are called higher circles of society there is now not only the imitation of foreign dress and foreign manners, but an imitation of foreign dissoluteness. I like a foreigner and I like an American, but the sickest creature on earth is an American playing the foreigner. Society needs to be reconstructed on this subject. Treat them alike, masculine crime and feminine crime. If you cut the one in granite, cut them both in granite. If you write the one in dust, write the other in dust. "No, no," says the world; "let woman go down and let man go up." What is that I hear plashing into the Hudson or Potomac at midnight? And then there is a gurgle as of strangulation, and all is still. Never mind. It is only a woman too discouraged to live. Let the mills of the cruel world grind right on.

But while I speak of Christ of the text, do not think I underrate the literature of the dust. It is the most tremendous of all literature. It is the greatest of all libraries. When Layard exhumed Nineveh he was only opening the door of its mighty dust. The excavations of Pompeii have only been the unclasping of the lids of a volume of a nation's dust. When Admiral Farragut and his friends visited that resurrected city, the house of Balbo, who had been one of its chief citizens in its prosperous days, was opened, and a table was spread in that house which 1,810 years had been buried by volcanic eruption, and Farragut and his guests walked over the exquisite mosaics and under the beautiful fresco, and it almost seemed like being entertained by those who eighteen centuries ago had turned to dust.

Oh! this mighty literature of the dust. Where are the remains of Sennacherib and Attila and Epaminondas and Tamerlane and Trajan and Philip of Macedonia and Julius Caesar? Dust! Where are the heroes who fought on both sides at Chaeronea, at Hastings, at Marathon, at Cressy, of the 110,000 men who fought at Agincourt, of the 250,000 men who faced death at Jena, of the 400,000 whose armor glittered in the sun at Wagram, of the 1,000,000 men under Darius at Arbela, of the 2,641,000 under Xerxes at Thermopylae? Dust! Where are the guests who danced the floors of the Alhambra or the Persian palaces of Ahasuerus? Dust! Where are the musicians who played, or the orators who

spoke, and the sculptors who chiseled, and the architects who built, in all the centuries except our own? Dust! Where are the most of the books that once entranced the world? Dust! Piffy wrote twenty books of history; all lost. The most of Menander's writings lost. Of one hundred and thirty comedies of Plautus, all gone but twenty. Euripides wrote a hundred dramas; all gone but nineteen. Sophocles wrote a hundred dramas; all gone but seven. Varro wrote the laborious biographies of 700 Romans, not a fragment left. Quintilian wrote his favorite book on the corruption of eloquence; all lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost. Dion Cassius wrote eighty books; only twenty remain. Berosus' history all lost. Where there is one living book there are a thousand dead books. The greatest library in the world, that which has the widest shelves and longest aisles and the most multitudinous volumes and the vastest wealth, is the underground library. It is the royal library, the continental library, the hemisphere library, the planetary library, the library of the dust. And all these library cases will be opened, and all these scrolls unrolled, and all these volumes unclasped, and as easily as in your library or mine we take up a book, blow the dust off of it, and turn over its pages, so easily will the Lord of the Resurrection pick out of this library of dust every volume of human life and open it and read it and display it. And the volume will be rebound, to be set in the royal library of the King's palace, or in the prison library of the self-destrayed.

Oh! this mighty literature of the dust! It is not so wonderful, after all, that Christ chose, instead of an inkstand, the impressionable sand on the floor of an ancient temple, an, instead of a hard pen, put forth his forefinger, with the same kind of nerve, and muscle and bone and flesh as that which makes up our own forefinger, and wrote the awful doom of hypocrisy, and full and complete forgiveness for repentant sinners, even the worst. We talk about the ocean of Christ's mercy. Put four ships upon that ocean and let them sail out in opposite directions for a thousand years, and see if they can find the shore of the ocean of the Divine mercy. Let them sail to the north and the south and the east and the west, and then after the thousand years of voyage let them come back and they will report, "No shore, no shore to the ocean of God's mercy!"

And now I can believe that which I read, how that a mother kept burning a candle in the window every night for ten years, and one night, very late, a poor wail of the street entered. The aged woman said to her, "Sit down by the fire," and the stranger said, "Why do you keep that light in the window?" The aged woman said, "That is to light my wayward daughter when she returns. Since she went away, ten years ago, my hair has turned white. Folks blame me for worrying about her, but you see I am her mother, and sometimes half a dozen times a night I open the door and look out into the darkness and cry, 'Lizzie! Lizzie!' But I must not tell you any more about my troubles, for I guess, from the way you cry, you have trouble enough of your own. Why, how cold and sick you seem! Oh, my! can it be? Yes, you are Lizzie, my own lost child! Thank God that you are home again!" And what a time of rejoicing there was in that house that night! And Christ again stooped down, and on the ashes of that hearth, now lighted up, not more by the great blazing logs than by the joy of a reunited household, wrote the same liberating words that had been written more than eighteen hundred years ago in the dust of the Jerusalem temple. Forgiveness! A word broad enough and high enough to let pass through it all the armies of heaven, a million abreast, on white horses, nostril to nostril, flank to flank.

The Himalayas.

It appears that the Himalayas consist of four or five distinct ranges of mountains, each rising above the other, the loftiest towering to the enormous elevation of thirty thousand feet—that is to say, about six thousand feet higher than the highest point in the Andes. "Within these bounds the general appearance of the region is mournful and barren. There, surrounded by the most gigantic pinnacle of the universe, sublimity sits fettered to desolation." Among the nearer and lower ranges, however, the scenery is transcendently beautiful. "The summit of Wattoo, which has an elevation of six thousand feet, is covered with charming woods, and a sward draped with the most beautiful flowers. It were impossible to be fatigued by wandering here. On all sides grow the yellow buttercup and one also of a lilac color; the strawberry is flowering, and a crowd of wild-ings besides rear their graceful forms, and nod in the gentle breeze. In the woods we saw several pheasants, and for the first time for many years, heard the throats' discoursing most excellent music. Indeed, this day we admired nature in all her loveliness and sublimity. Before us rose the lofty and infinite realm of eternal snow, the Himalayas. On its eastern bounds, Jumnootree, Jaunai, and another peak, stood like giants mantled in white; to the west a group of their equals were assembled, and the glittering plains on which they stood were broken by black precipitous rocks, and steep beds of spotless snow; and intervening, were rugged cliffs, wooded heights, cultivated ravines, temples, and villages—a disjointed mountain realm.—From Sir William Lloyd's "Tour of the Himalayas."

A thing that is for you to do nobody else can do. Undone by you, it lacks just that which you can only put into it.—J. F. W. Ware.

Constipation

Cures fully half the sickness in the world. It restores the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. No. 111 drugists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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H. J. BAKER, Editors and
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Single copies 5 Cents.
Entered at Plymouth, P. O. as second class matter.

Cards of Thanks sent.
Representatives of Constipation sent.
Hold notices not a word; in local sets a word.
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Friday, Aug. 5, 1898.

FAR AND NEAR!

IMPORTANT EVENTS FROM OUR EXOHAN G
CONDENSED AND RECORDED HERE.

"The lifting force of a battleship's guns is 31,000 foot tons." Let the American navy give Spain a lift.

Mule meat is selling for \$4.50 a pound in Havana. Unless that town is taken pretty soon by the Americans it is clear that the most valuable part of the Spanish forces will be lost forever.

The island of Porto Rico is to pay Spain this year in taxes \$4,874,874, of which only \$650,000 will be spent for the benefit of the native population. Of the 489,267 whites on the island, only 96,867 can read and write. The illiterate aggregate 695,328. The Spaniards supported by Porto Ricans number not less than 35,000. It is a true picture of Spanish rule in America.

A student was undergoing a very severe examination of the Bible, and was answering the questions very unsatisfactorily. Finally the professor said in despair, "Mr. ———, can't you repeat even one verse of the Bible?" The student thought a minute and then said, "And Judas went out and hanged himself." "Now can't you give another?" said the Professor. To the surprise of the whole class, the youth answered, "Go thou and do like wise."—Pontiac Post.

"If an S and an I and an O and a U,
With an X at the end spell Su,
And an E and a Y and an E spell an I,
Pray, what is the speller to do?
Then if also an S and an I and G,
And an H E D spell elde,
There's nothing much left for the speller to do,

But go and commit Siouxeysighed."
The Birmingham Eccentric tells of another terrible death from cigarette smoking which came to Irving Ellenwood, who lived at Clyde, N. Y. He began this disgraceful habit when but a mere lad in school and his death was a welcome relief to himself and his sorrowing mother. He did not speak for three years before he died and during all this time was fed like an infant. Cigarettes brought to him a large tumor on the brain and paralyzed both limbs.

Here is a thought for the farmers: "It looks very strange to see a farmer pay a hundred dollars for a self-binder, use it two or three weeks, and then let it stand out of doors exposed to the weather for all the year. No other business could stand such a waste of property, and farmers cannot afford to allow it. A good shed for farm machinery can be cheaply made by setting three rows of posts in the ground twelve feet apart each way, the outside row six feet above the ground and the centre row ten feet high. Strong poles should be laid on top of the posts and smaller poles put across these and brush over these and the whole covered with coarse hay well tied on. Such a shed will last for many years and furnish good protection for all kinds of farm tools and machinery."—Holly Independent.

While horses may never again be so valuable or in as great demand as they were twenty or fifty years ago, yet such a thing as a horse famine might occur in this country within a few years. Most farmers have quit raising colts because there is no great demand for them, and they think they cannot afford to be bothered with them during the spring and summer working season. This objection can be largely overcome by having the foals come in the fall after the summer work is over, and the colts can then be weaned and out of the way before the work commences in the following spring. Fall colts can go into the pasture the next spring and will be older and better able to go through the next winter than the colts born in the spring. Every farmer should raise horses for his own use and some extra good ones to sell, and generally he will find it much easier to raise colts that are born in the fall than those that are born in the spring.

The Globe Furniture Co., of Northville, will receive \$4,000 for seating the new Wonderland theater, of Detroit.

E. M. Vining has been appointed village attorney at Wayne at a salary of \$50 per year.

Last Saturday evening a gang of fellows from Springwells and Detroit came out to Wayne to celebrate. After filling up on fire water here they procured a keg of beer and boarded the motor car for Detroit. Immediately after the car left Wayne they took possession and proceeded to run things—absolutely refusing to pay any fares. At Inkster the car stopped and the conductor hunted up a constable and took him aboard, but that had no effect on the mob. At Dearborn the car was run up on the switch at the power house and the conductor sent after officers in the village. The men got off the car then and started to shove it down on to the main track. The next car coming along, supposing the track was clear, ran into it, but not with sufficient force to cause any damage. The police in Detroit were telephoned for and came out on a special in a hurry. The mob had scattered by this time, most of them walking to Detroit. All that could be caught were arrested and it will go hard with them. It is a state prison offense to obstruct a railroad track.—Wayne Review.

Let an aeronaut advertise that he will on a certain day go up 3,000 feet in a balloon and then tumble to the earth, and the capacity of the trains would not be sufficient to hold the crowds who would come and see a man break his neck, but let a learned profession announce that he will address the people and instruct them how to live lives of morality and virtue and he couldn't get out a corporal's guard. The man in the balloon is the most lofty.

Here is an incident that occurred at a recent wedding, not far from Pontiac, that is worth repeating. All went merry until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding ring. In vain he felt in his trousers pocket for the indispensable article. Nothing could be found except a hole through which the ring had evidently fallen into his boot which he wore. What was he to do? "Take your boot off," said the parson. The organist at the dominie's bidding, struck up a "voluntary." The young man removed his boot, the ring was found, also a hole in his stocking, and the worthy minister remarked, evidently with more than the ceremony in mind, "Young man it is time you were married."—Pontiac Post.

"Shall I advertise in space or locals?" asked a business man of the editor of an established paper. The editor answered, "If you are going to advertise a short, a few lines of local is enough, but if you are going to advertise a \$3,000 or \$10,000 stock of goods, two lines would not convey the impression that you want. Biggest stock on earth at Brown's would lead the readers to ask why Brown did not take an ad. in proportion to his stock. Take space to correspond with the business you conduct, and you will create an impression on the purchasing public that will be a lasting benefit. It has been truthfully said that the effect of good advertising never dies."—Press and Printer.

Detroit and Port Huron week day Excursion, August 9th.

The D., G. R. & W. R. R. and Star-Cole line will run another of those popular excursions to St. Clair flats, St. Clair and Port Huron on above date. Special train will leave Plymouth at 7:48 a. m. and arrive at 12th St., Detroit, at 8:45, connecting with the steamer for Port Huron. Return trip will be made in time to connect with train leaving Detroit at 9 p. m. Rate from Plymouth will be \$1.00.
GEO. DEHAVEN, G. P. A.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their blue print side of the law at two hundred inventors' wanted.

PETOSKEY, CHARLEVOIX, THE BEAUTIFUL AND TRAVERSE CITY ANNUAL LOW RATE EXCURSION VIA D., G. R. & W. AND C. & W. M. RAILWAYS

AUGUST 23, 1898

Don't miss this opportunity to spend a few days at the northern resorts. VERY LOW RATES Are offered and Tickets will be Good until September 1st To return.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fovex Sore, 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.

DYAPETIOL—REJOICE.

Results of the Few Cures for Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Dr. Horton said recently in an article on the Stomach and its most prevailing disease—dyspepsia, "that very few people to-day possess a healthy sound stomach. And this class requires no aid to digestion; while the other portion, which figure fully 90 per cent, ought not to force digestion in a diseased stomach, as blood produced in such conditions will eventually contaminate the whole system. Medicine has been comparatively at a standstill as to a reliable treatment for stomach diseases in all of their manifold forms, although many preparations are offered to sufferers, yet their use is usually more perilous than delay."

But the saying that "necessity is the mother of invention" seems evidently verified in Prof. Drake's production of his marvelous treatment known as Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer. This well-spring of life is flowing into thousands of homes to-day; many who have tried nearly everything with little or no relief, are now rejoicing over the results of this new method treatment, for in this treatment the idea of tying sufferers down to an endless doping of drugs and nostrums is entirely lost sight of, as results from its use in bad complicated cases show that all that is required is a little persistency in following out the plain instructions which accompany each treatment, when a speedy and permanent cure will invariably be the result. For sale by Druggists at Plymouth.

A book on Stomach and Nerve troubles, their symptoms and cure, given free for the asking at the above mentioned stores.

3 BEST THINGS 3 EVERY DAY BOXES AND NIGHT. 25 CENTS.

25 CENTS WILL BUY.

Why pay 50 cents for others?

Knill's RED Pills
For Weak People, Pale and Sallow People, The Great Tonic for the Nerves and Blood. IMPROVES THE RESISTANCE TO DISEASE. Restores Strength, Health and Beauty. MEN'S DELICAT.

Knill's WHITE Liver Pills
PILLS Anti-Bilious, Cathartic, Cure Constipation, The Great Liver Invigorator, 25 DOSES 25 CENTS.

Knill's BLUE Kidney Pills
PILLS Cure all Kidney and Urinary Troubles, Etc., and all diseases arising from any disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder. One box of these pills contains more medicine than a dollar bottle of any kind, preparation and are better than any 30 cent pills.

Be prompt and best. Warranted. Take another. All druggists. Write for pamphlet sent free or Pills, 5 Boxes \$1.00.

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For Sale by G. W. Hunter & Co.

TRAIN TIME AND ROUND TRIP RATES

Leave	Special Train	Regular Train	Petoskey	Charlevoix	Traverse City
Detroit (Fort Street Station) ... 7:30	7:40	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Delsea ... 7:40	7:50	8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10
Beach ... 7:50	8:00	8:20	8:20	8:20	8:20
Elm ... 8:00	8:10	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Stark ... 8:10	8:20	8:40	8:40	8:40	8:40
Plymouth ... 8:15	8:25	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
Salem ... 8:20	8:30	8:50	8:50	8:50	8:50
South Lyon ... 8:25	8:35	8:55	8:55	8:55	8:55
Brighton ... 8:30	8:40	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Howell Junction ... 8:35	8:45	9:05	9:05	9:05	9:05
Howell ... 8:40	8:50	9:10	9:10	9:10	9:10
Fowlerville ... 8:45	8:55	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Webberville ... 8:50	9:00	9:20	9:20	9:20	9:20
Williamston ... 8:55	9:05	9:25	9:25	9:25	9:25
Meridian ... 9:00	9:10	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Okeanos ... 9:05	9:15	9:35	9:35	9:35	9:35
Trowbridge ... 9:10	9:20	9:40	9:40	9:40	9:40
Lansing ... 9:15	9:25	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45

*Stop on signal.

Special Train Leaves G'd Rapids at 1:15 p. m. Arrive Traverse City 6:00 p. m. Leave 6:15 p. m. Arrive Charlevoix about 8:30, Petoskey 9:00 and Bay View 9:10 p. m.

Return Limit Sept. 1st. Stops will be made at principal stations north of Manistee Crossing to let off passengers who do not wish to go through. Baggage will be checked to such points.

J. K. V. Agnew, Geo. DeHaven, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, has placed in the hands of its agents, for sale, a supply of fine War Atlases, containing maps of the territory in which our gallant navy is now engaged in war with the Spanish nation. These maps were made by one of the foremost map producing houses in the country, are thoroughly reliable and at this particular time, are eagerly sought for by those who read of the movements of our warships.

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 backache 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." JOHN J. EICHENBERG, 928 Meldrum Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

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.

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, Plungers, 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.

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 & Western

JUNE 19, 1898.

GOING EAST	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Lv Grand Rapids	7:00	1:35	5:25
Tonia	7:30	2:01	6:00
Lansing	8:24	3:00	7:22
Salem	10:35	5:00	9:00
PLYMOUTH	10:40	5:03	9:15
Ar Detroit	11:40	5:43	10:15

GOING WEST	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Lv Detroit	8:00	1:10	6:10
PLYMOUTH	8:45	1:49	6:55
Salem	9:51	2:50	7:27
Lansing	10:26	3:34	8:48
Tonia	12:06	4:36	10:10
Ar Grand Rapids	12:55	5:20	10:55

ED. PELTON, Agent, Plymouth. GEO. DE HAVEN, G. P. A. Grand Rapids.

F. & P. M. R. R. TIME TABLE.

In effect May 22, 1898. Trains leave Plymouth as follows: STANDARD TIME.

GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Train No. 4, 10:05 a. m.	Train 1, 8:10 a. m.
" No. 8, 4:20 p. m.	" 3, 8:55 a. m.
" No. 8, 8:45 p. m.	" 5, 2:00 p. m.
" No. 10, 6:35 a. m.	" 9, 7:35 p. m.

Trains No. 3 and 9 run through to Alpena. Train No. 3 connects at Ludington with steamer for Manitowish and

Train No. 8, connects at Ludington with steamer for Milwaukee, (during season of navigation), making connections for all points West and Northwest. Sleeping Parlor Cars between Alpena, Bay City Saginaw and Detroit.

Train No. 8 runs daily, from Bay City to Detroit. On Western Division it runs daily, except Sunday. Trains leave for Toledo at 6:30 a. m., 10:35 a. m., and 2:35 p. m.

For further information see Time Cards company.

ED. PELTON, Local Agent.

Portraits Enlarged.

Did you get Father or Mother's Picture Enlarged? Was it a machine made daub Do you want a strictly hand made portrait that has all the details carefully worked up? If so give me a chance.

I use the best German imported, Stienbach paper, also cloth stretchers and the best materials money will buy. I do not want you to accept my large work if you are not satisfied it is as good or better than you can get elsewhere. Prices furnished on application. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

WM. G. PETERHANS,

Artist Portraitist.

A good live agent wanted.

Studio, up-stairs in Coleman Block, next to Plymouth Mail

RIGHT TO THE FRONT.

We have just received a full line of Military Novelties, Cuff Buttons, Stick Pins, Charms, Belts, etc.

Also a new line of

Cameras and Supplies.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty.

C. G. DRAPER, Sullon Street

JEWELER, Plymouth.

Bogert & Co.

Everything Fresh and Cheap for Cash.

FRUITS and VEGETABLES in SEASON.

Jardinieres from 10c to \$1.00

Also a Variety of Flower crocks.

Stewing Kettles 2 qts 10, 4 qts 12, 6 qts 15c

We call for your orders and deliver goods.

Bogert & Co.

There may be other laundries that are larger but none that

Excell in Workmanship

The - Plymouth - Star - Cash - Laundry.

The increasing patronage we are receiving

proves our popularity.

REA BROS., Proprietor.

Notice—On and after August 1st, I will sell for cash. Positively no credit.

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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS AND PERSONAL MENTION.

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

Alphonso had a fleet Which he thought we couldn't beat; But Sampson met Cervera, And Cervera met defeat.

The day is coming with a hum, When high in air, we hope, Our flag will catch the breeze from A stout Manila rope.

Myrtle Nowland is visiting in Detroit. Riggs' midsummer clearing sale is now on.

Chas. Fisher has been in Toronto this week.

Corporal Arthur Briggs was in town Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Roe returned Friday from their wedding tour.

Gene Murdock, of Northville, spent Monday and Tuesday in town.

Naoms Lum, of Ann Arbor, visited at Mrs. Chas. Miller's this week.

Paul Voorhes, of Ann Arbor, was in Plymouth Monday and Tuesday.

Arthur Briggs has been promoted from private in Co I, 35th Reg. to corporal.

Mrs. A. D. Lapham has returned from a visit with her daughters, in Detroit.

J. R. Rauch & Son are closing out summer goods at reduced prices. Read their ad.

Mrs. F. F. Pinckney and Miss Iva Smith are spending a few days at Whitmore lake.

E. D. Hubbard and family returned Monday from a two weeks' visit in Cleveland.

Mrs. Joe Koehler, of Saginaw, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Williams, this week.

Dewey Moreland and daughters, and George Kellogg, of Detroit, were in town Saturday.

Mrs. B. L. Chamberlin is entertaining her sister, Miss Hollister, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. French and son, of Perry, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Church.

Miss Minnie Mercuson, of Superior, is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trunkaus.

The Misses Ethel Vradenburg and Nora Rasch, of Northville, visited with Mrs. C. H. Neyison Saturday.

The brick work on the Conner Hardware Co.'s building is completed and the carpenters are at work.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith and Mr. and Mrs. John Murray, of Salem, called on Plymouth friends Sunday.

Harry C. Bennett, Chas. F. Bennett, Ed Cortrite and Fred Dunn spent Sunday and Monday at Straight's lake.

Mrs. A. E. Ryder and Miss M. Ryder, of Salem, are spending the week in Plymouth with relatives and friends.

It isn't necessary to go outside for 45 cent flour. A. J. Lapham is selling all the best grades for 45 cents a sack.

Miss Ethel McIntyre who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Bell, returned to her home in Dutton, Ont.

Chas. Twitchell, of Mansfield, O. nephew of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Collier, is spending a part of his vacation here.

Miss Bertha Scollay and Miss Maud Holmes, of Ann Arbor, were guests of Mrs. Will Pfeiffer Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Howard Hall, who has been working for A. J. Lapham, has enlisted in the 35th Reg. L. Hillmer has taken Mr. Hall's place in the store.

Theron Harmon has been engaged as teacher in the Sheldon district. The district will be well cared for under Mr. Harmon's direction.

The B. Y. P. U. will hold a lawn social at the home of A. J. Lapham Friday, Aug. 5th. Ice cream will be served. All are cordially invited to attend.

Subject of Pastor Bicknell's sermon Sunday morning: "Negotiations of peace, pending between the government of heaven and rebellious man."

As a leader, A. J. Lapham is now selling Plymouth Rock, Magnolia, Ideal and Argo Mills flour for 45 cents per twenty-five pounds. Second grade flour, 35 cents.

D. W. H. Moreland, Geo. Kellogg and Chas. Bennett of Detroit, spent Saturday here. This is the season of "how are you anyway," with a very cordial handshake.

Mable Spicer has been engaged to teach in the Cooper district at Ferrisville. It is the same school that Sam Spicer has taught so successfully for the past two years.

Chris. Peterhans has built a new cement walk for Fred Dunn and it's a fine job. Cement walks are cheaper than the ordinary kind when you take durability into consideration.

The friends of Dr. Henry C. Valentine, of Lexington, Mass., will be pleased to learn that he and his estimable wife have been blessed with an 8 1/2 lb. daughter. Born Monday, Aug. 1st.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE

We will save you money for the next 30 days, beginning SATURDAY, AUG 6, we will put on sale the Strongest Bargains we have ever shown

- 75 Men's light colored Cassimere Suits strictly all wool very stylish pattern made to sell at 10, 12, \$15 now, \$5 00
75 Mens' Suits all good patterns, part wool, at 3 98
48 Boys' long pants Suits, at 3 50
96 Boys' short pant Suits, at 1 48
10 doz. fine laundered Shirts, 75c, \$1 and 1.25, now 39
1000 yards summer Dress Goods, from 10c to 18c, now 5 yd
48 pairs Mens' Tan Shoes good styles from \$2.50 to \$4, 1 48
5 doz. Shirt Waist, were 50c, now 25
5 doz. Shirt Waists, were 75c, now 39c

The entire stock now at Clearing Sale Prices.

- 12 ladies' silk Capes, were \$4 and \$5, now 2 48
All ladies', gents' and children's Shoes at Bargain Prices.
All best Prints at 4c All straw Hats Half Price.
Yd wide Percal at 6c All light soft Hats Half Price
Fine Bleach Cotton 5 1/2, 6 All bicycle Clothing Half Price
Fine unbleached Cotton, 4, 5c Mens' Working Pants 62c
Good check Gingham 4c Men Working Shirts 25c
Good Shirtings at 8c All wool Ingrain Carpets 50c
Cotton Chains Carpets, 38c.

We must have Cash and we want the room for our Mammoth New Fall Stock which will begin to arrive in about 30 days. Everything just as recommended and at unmistakable Bargains.

Sale Prices are a Klondyke. PLYMOUTH CASH OUTFITTER

E. I. RIGGS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

Service 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 11:45 A. M. Testimonial meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Safford Hall. All are most cordially invited. Subject for next Sunday morning, "Soul." Sunday evening, "Elijah's Realization of the Omnipotence of God."

Claud Bennett was in town Sunday. Kate King, of Cadillac, is visiting relatives in town.

D. H. Outhwaite is working on A. D. Steven's farm.

C. E. Baker's new house on Main street is well under way.

J. W. Jones and family celebrated Aug. 1st in Ann Arbor.

Private Isaac Wright was in town Wednesday and Thursday.

V. E. Hill's new residence is nearly ready for the carpet layers.

Dan Adams and E. G. Frisbee have been on the sick list this week.

Mrs. T. E. Greene, of Ashtabula, O. is the guest of Mrs. Jno. W. Jones.

The brick work on the new power house will probably be completed this week.

Bills to the amount of nearly \$300 were audited last Monday night for street work.

It is probable that the water main on Ann Arbor street will be extended as far east as the power house.

David Bradner, wife and two daughters, of Allegheny, Pa., have been spending the past few weeks with relatives here.

A Michigan farmers' summer institute and basket picnic will be held at Wayne on Saturday, August 13th. Everybody invited.

Mrs. W. B. Travis and daughter Marjorie are visiting Hon. F. A. Travis and family at their summer home on Portage Lake.

Ella Truedell and Gertie Hart rode to Fowlerville, Monday, on their wheels, where they are visiting Mrs. Truedell's cousin.

George H. Waldo, of Detroit, is spending a few weeks in town in the interest of the Detroit, Plymouth and Northville Railway.

Hotel Plymouth is doing a flourishing business these days. Wednesday night thirty-one rooms were filled. Landlord Streng is also pleased to note the increase in the number of his regular boarders.

Frank Spicer ought to go to war. At least if he did he would be apt to kill a few Spaniards. He has fired a gun but four times and has shot three woodchucks and one red squirrel. How is that for shooting?

The largest mortgage that was ever filed in the township of Plymouth was filed Monday, August 1st. It was given by the Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Railway to the Union Trust Co., of Detroit, and was to secure a loan of \$150,000.

The daily and Sunday Free Press is now handled in Plymouth by M. F. Gray. It is delivered free to any part of the village. Country subscribers may have it mailed free to them and receive it every morning at seven o'clock. Call at the Mail office and leave your order.

The Wayne County Sunday School picnic association will hold their fourth annual picnic in Yost's grove near Sheldon's Station, on Thursday, Aug. 18th, special arrangements have been made for first class music and some good speakers will be present. A most enjoyable time is anticipated, and all are cordially invited to participate.

A union service under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Methodist church next sabbath evening. There will be a pleasing program of music and recitations. A collection will be taken at the close of the meeting.

The D. G. R. & W. freight house and elevator burned Thursday afternoon. The fire caught from a spark from an engine and was not noticed until it was well under way. The fire department quickly responded to the call but were unable to subdue the flames. The building was a frame one and burned like tinder. A breeze was blowing at the time which also hindered the work of the firemen. A good part of the contents was saved. Loss is about \$2,000.

Hobson's Choice.

Mr. Hobson, Mr. Hobson, You're a "dandy" and a "peach," And the biggest bloomin pebble That's a shin'in' on the beach.

As a hero you'll forever Take the "peacherie" yam! You're the bird of Santiago And the pride of Uncle Sam.

Mr. Hobson, please remember, When you want to take your choice, Frame a wish of what's in reason And to McKinley give it voice.

Mrs. McGill and two children of Toronto, and Mrs. Boothryde, of Thamesville, are visiting their brother, M. R. Grainger, and family.

Miss Dollie Garrison, of Detroit, Miss Myrtle Means, of Cleveland and Mrs. E. Holerman, of St. Louis, were the guests of Miss Ruby V. Jones over Sunday.

Will Brown and Chas. Miller broke away from the campers at Straights lake and came home Wednesday. The rest will be home Monday.

Among the list of convalescent soldiers on board the Yucatan and Santiago, now at Egmont Key, Fla., is the name of Richard Smye, of Plymouth.

The Rev. W. S. Sayres, Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Detroit, will hold service and preach in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening, August 7, at 7:45 o'clock.

Newburg.

"Remember" that to-night is the Graphophone and Stereopticon entertainment given by the W. R. C. at Newburg hall, and it is hoped there will be a large crowd present as the proceeds go for a good cause.

Miss Alice Brown, of Toledo, is making an extended visit with her aunt, Mrs. Zanders of this burg.

At the regular meeting of the Newburg Hall Association last Thursday night, the following officers were elected: Pres., Mrs. J. Lewis; Vice-Pres., Chas. Armstrong; Sec., Mrs. Dorr Hall; Treas., Mrs. J. King; Board of Directors, Mrs. Chas. Ryder, Mr. James Norris and Mrs. Ed Bassett. The Hall Association is at present badly in debt, but with the above efficient officers this debt will soon be a thing of the past in fact it has been "started at," for a week from to night the Association will present at the hall that side splitting farge entitled "Seven Daughters," and it is safe to say that it will be a success, as the talent who take part is the best in the country. Remember there is an honorable debt to be paid, and do not let it be said, "You failed us."

Miss May Coy, of Mason, is visiting relatives at this place.

The ice cream social last Saturday night was a decided success both socially and financially, and everybody hopes to see another for the same cause soon.

Mrs. E. Smith and daughters, of Detroit, who have been visiting with Mrs. C. W. Rutter, have returned home.

James Grovensteen who has been sick for the last month is now on the gain, and we hope to soon see him with us on the "diamond" as Jim is a hitter.

We understand from a "friend" that there is a lady on the Plymouth road who makes our friend "Zack" draw a long breath everytime she passes his way. We hope to see her up this way oftener if not permanently.

Mr. Chas. VanBlaricum, of Detroit, is visiting his uncle, "Vet" Ostrand, our neighbor.

Business is picking up at Newburg. There is some talk of building a new store here as the one now here is too small to carry on the business, (we want more room).

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 first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM O. HERR, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Sarah E. Herr praying that her dower in the real estate of said deceased may be assigned and set off to her.

It is ordered, that the thirtieth day of August instant at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. HOMER A. FLINT, Register. 69-71 (A true copy.)

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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 nineteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of SARAH MAN-OFFSTER, deceased.

Charles W. Valentine, administrator of said estate having rendered to this court his administration account.

It is ordered, that the sixteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. HOMER A. FLINT, Register. 68-9 (A true copy.)

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 twenty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alfred Cook, deceased.

Orin F. Stevens, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, having rendered to this court his final administration account.

It is ordered, that the sixteenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. HOMER A. FLINT, Register. 68-9 (A true copy.)

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 first day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of FIDEL HERR, deceased.

William H. Cady, 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 in accordance with the provisions of the last will and testament of said deceased.

It is ordered, that the thirtieth day of August instant at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the PLYMOUTH MAIL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. HOMER A. FLINT, Register. 69-71 (A true copy.)

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of EDWIN F. WHIPPLE, deceased. We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court, for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of Geo. A. Starkweather, in the village of Plymouth in said county on Saturday, the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1898, and on Saturday, the fourteenth day of January, 1899, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1898, were allowed by said commissioners for creditors to present their claims to us for allowance.

LORENZO BROWNSON, NATHAN T. SLY, Commissioners. (69-71)

FOR SALE—Or rent, forty acres choice farming land 2 1/2 miles from Plymouth. Enquire of Geo. A. Starkweather.

OLD FRIENDS ARE BEST.

Handsome. Durable. TRADE MARK.



GUTTA PERCHA PAINT

still stands first for quality. If your dealer does not sell it, be sure and write us for SPECIAL PRICES. We make everything you need in Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.

GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., CHICAGO.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than J. L. Gale who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is a wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Petokey, Charlevoix and Traverse City, Annual Low Rate Excursion.

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column of this paper of the annual excursion to Northern Resorts via the D. G. R. and W. Ry. on August 23rd. Look it up and make your arrangements to go.

Island Lake Excursion, Sunday, August 14th.

Visit the Soldiers and Spiritualists in camp. D. G. R. & W. train will leave Plymouth at 9:15 a. m. Leave the Lake at 6:00 p. m. Round trip 35 cents.

Detroit and Island Lake Sunday Excursion, August 14th.

D. G. R. & W. R. R. train will leave Plymouth at 10:50 a. m. and arrive at Detroit at 11:40 a. m. Leave returning at 7:00 p. m. round trip rate to Detroit \$5.00.

Are Suing for Peace

But we are Paying the Highest Market Price for Wheat.

Don't sell any Grain until you get our Prices We Clean Your Grain Free

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

PEACE IS AT HAND

But the War on Prices still continues.

- 17 lbs Granulated Sugar \$1
Vale & Crane Crackers 7c 4 for 25
Lion and McLaughlin XXXX Coffees, 11c
Good Raisins 4c per lb or 7 lbs for 25c
Sal Soda 4 lbs for 05c
9 bars Queen Anne Soap for 25c
10 bars Santa Claus Soap for 25c
Kingsford Silver Gloss Starch 07c
Bulk Starch 4c or 7 lbs for 25c
Arm and Hammer Saleratus 07c
Best Carolina Rice 7c or 4 lbs for 25c
New Orleans Molasses per gal 20c
10 lbs Rolled Oats for 25c
12 Boxes Parlor Matches for 10c
Clothes Pins per dozen 01c

Flour

Plymouth Rock, Magnolia, Brighton Mills and Argo Mills Flour, 45c per sack
Second Grade Flour, 35c

A. J. LAPHAM, Free Delivery. North Village.

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

BAKER & GRAY, Publishers.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

Only a truthful man knows how much he lies.

Lots of old soldiers get half-shot every pension day.

The actions of a 13-inch gun speak louder than words.

The old toper sees some queer things "coming thro' the rye."

Consistency may be a jewel, but it is apt to have an alum flavor.

About 99 per cent. of people's conversation is of no earthly use.

Professional jealousy plays havoc with many professed friendships.

It's far easier to purchase old jokes in the comic paper than it is to sell them.

When a man is swamped in speculation a lot of wreckage comes to the surface.

Spaniards will kindly observe that this is also a nation of government bondholders.

Mr. Mansfield is too good an actor to waste his life in the production of a prolonged whine.

The only way some married people manage to avoid quarreling is by refusing to make up.

No one knows better than the millionaire father why his daughter's lordly husband is called "His Highness."

It is rumored that Spain will issue a new map of her possessions after the war—that is, if she has any possessions left.

Perhaps some people do not know that the sphinx got its reputation for being very wise by keeping its mouth shut for 3,000 years.

The kaiser proclaims himself not only the head of the army but the head of the theatre. Will it be long before he becomes the head of the church?

The man who shot at Blanco at a distance of only a few feet and merely wounded him deserves the death he will undoubtedly get. If to blunder is a crime, what must be the verdict in the case of a soldier who half misses such an opportunity as that? It seems from further information that the man never shot at the general at all. Very well. Shall he be boiled in oil?

It is hot, men say, and most uncomfortable. Yes, but the grass is green, the roses in bloom, and all nature rejoicing in the luxuriance of fullest light and life. It is usually hot in busy workshops, especially engine-rooms, and the summer is the workshop and engine-room of the year, in which is done the work and accumulated the energy that are to carry us through the winter season of idleness and death.

The aptness of a quotation from the Bible—Isaiah 3:12—was never shown more forcibly than in a speech recently delivered in the Spanish Cortes by a Carlist deputy. After eloquently arraigning the government for their incapacity, he closed with these words from Isaiah, "As for my people, children are their oppressors, and women rule over them. O, my people, they which lead thee cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths." The Cortes was instantly in an uproar, and the deputy, having refused to recall his words, was expelled for the remainder of the session.

The late President Cleveland, with some others, warns us not to get intoxicated with the glory of war and of the acquirement of new territory. It appears, however, that we have got pretty deep into this war and it really wouldn't be wise to pull out of it until we have whipped the enemy. Of course, there are lots of things possible to make us afraid to win it, but they cannot be profitably considered until the fighting has gone further. "Drive slow," said the man who owned the horse to the man who hired it for funeral purposes. "Certainly," was the reply; "but I'll keep up with the procession if I kill the horse."

The advantage a millionaire has over a workman is that he may assume the other's part. The workman cannot play the millionaire. Some amusing incidents are told in Harper's Weekly of patriotic youths who have given up lives of ease and pleasure to work and live like any common sailor in the naval reserves. One of them was lately swabbing down the deck under the supervision of an old tar, who exclaimed: "By George! there's a fine yacht. Do you know who she belongs to, young feller?" "Rather," drawled the militiaman; "she belongs to me!"

The queen regent ought to be permitted to abdicate, leaving the throne temporarily in the hands of Alfonso's sister. Those who recall the flight of Eugenie and other royal unfortunates know that a mob in a monarchical country is a beast with a thousand claws and no soul. The lady proposed is better fitted for the sacrifice, and she should have it if she wants it. As the girl remarked at protracted meeting, so may say Christina in this emergency—"I know my fine bonnet is dragging me to perdition, so I will take it off and give it to my sister."

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Fatalities of the Battlefield Reduced One-Half. Fewer Amputations Required.

In the civil war the proportion of union soldiers who died of wounds to those who were killed outright in battle was 43 to 67, or not far from 7 to 11. These figures are taken from the report of the adjutant general's office. The statistics on the confederate side are less exact, but it may be assumed that the proportion there was about the same.

It is a comfort to know that in the present war the number of deaths from wounds is not likely to be as much as 50 per cent as large, in proportion to the number of wounds received, as it was either in the civil war or in any other prior to the present generation. And this in spite of the more than tenfold increased destructiveness of latter-day weapons.

The reason and ground for this hope are not in the nature of the Krag-Jorgensen and Mauser rifles, used respectively by our own and the Spanish armies, but in the astounding progress of the last twenty years in the art of surgery. It is not because a man who is hit by an up-to-date rifle bullet more often dies on the spot, for that this is the case is very far from certain. During the first, third and fourth quarters of the modern nickel-coated slug's flight its reading effect is terribly fatal, it is true; but in the second quarter, or "humane area," of its range it has a tendency to cut a clean hole.

But all experience of recent years indicates that where nine wounded men out of ten would have been buried from a field hospital in the years between 1861 and 1865, only four would die in the year 1898, the other six being eventually discharged safe, whole, and probably in better health than they enjoyed before they were wounded.

In fact, "died of wounds," so far as it applies to the wars of past generations, including our own civil war, really means in most cases that death resulted from "hospital gangrene," "hospital fever" or erysipelas. The surgeons of those days were quite aware of those symptoms, but their

King's College Hospital, London, about twenty years ago, introduced there what has been called the "aseptic" method of surgical treatment. In this method the whole vicinity of the part to be operated on, called, in the language of the clinic, "the surgical field," is impregnated with a spray of carbolic acid by means of an atomizer.

As soon as the operation is finished, not only is the air excluded from the wound by bandages, but these bandages are steeped in solutions of germicide carbolic acid, to exterminate the foe that besets the wound from without. The instruments and the hands that operate are also washed in a solution of carbolic acid.

As a result of this practice it was found that wounds "healed at the first intention." There was seldom need of treating suppuration, for suppuration never appeared, except when the operator or some of his assistants had been guilty of gross carelessness. Bandages were left on until the flesh had grown together again. There was no more washing of wounds to be done, nor any expectation of febrile symptoms as a matter of course. The patient was expected to leave his bed, not wasted with slow fever, but hale and hearty. Between the new treatment and the old there was all the difference between prevention and cure.

It was evident, of course, to Lister and his followers that they were protecting their patients against something tangible and destructive that could be made to feel the sting of a powerful acid. It remained for the microscope and the brains of such men as Pasteur, Koch, Pruden and Surgeon General John M. Sternberg of the United States army to successfully investigate the nature and general ways of that something. The power of the microscope happened to the prodigiously increased just about that time by discoveries in practical optics, and one of the first results was the detection and identification of "streptococcus pyogenes."



THE WAR WITH SPAIN—PLANTING SIEGE GUNS NEAR SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

causes had not yet been discovered. It was supposed that the atmosphere of a hospital was impregnated with a subtle, impalpable infection, which could only be combated after it had begun to show its effect in suppuration. One fluid result of this infection was even called, quaintly enough, "laudable pus," because, on the theory that a certain degree of suppuration was unavoidable, it was regarded as a troublesome humor, which, if kept in, would produce fever. It was not then known, perhaps hardly even suspected, that the surgeon himself was actually inoculating patient after patient with a terrible specific disease.

The surgeons of the civil war would doubtless have been very much surprised to hear that their hands, hastily rinsed in cold hydrant or spring water, were busy carrying from wound to wound hundreds of organisms, the proper name of which was or was to be "streptococcus pyogenes." Two medical discoveries—one, in the honest sense of the word, empirical, the other resulting from purely scientific investigation—led to the detection and apprehension of this wholesale assassin.

Many a surgeon, before the year 1878, would have been glad to know how it might be possible to amputate legs and arms without suppuration. Many tried for a solution of the problem, although most were, no doubt, content to take things as they found them, welcome the appearance of their "laudable pus," and fight the, to them, inevitable "hospital fever."

It was Joseph Lister, whose name is now known in every surgical ward in the world, who first, as a veteran surgeon lately expressed it, "started the bounds on the right scent when they were all at fault." This shrewd Scotch surgeon, coming from Edinburgh to

The name sounds like that of the Byzantine emperor, but it only means "little neck" animal that makes pus," and it is a well-deserved name, for Pyogenes is the busy maker, first, of that "laudable pus" which is now known to be an accumulation of the victim's precious white blood corpuscles, and, later, of the still more deadly symptoms of the dark, glaucous pus.

The way to guard against this deadly gangrene and fever was, fortunately for humanity, pointed out even while its cause was only vaguely known. The general principles of Lister's methods have been thoroughly and systematically applied in our service. Not only are there complete facilities for aseptic surgery in the field hospitals which will accompany the United States soldiers to Cuba or to the Philippines, as well as in the sick bays of every man-of-war, but in every regiment there are a certain number of men in the ranks, each provided with antiseptic dressing packed hermetically. These are the trained bearers of first aid to the wounded. The regulations allow of their leaving their fighting positions from time to time to bind up the wounds of fallen comrades in such a way as to effectually guard against "sepsis," or the infection of suppuration.

War Into Africa.

"Your wife is somewhat strong-minded, isn't she, Littlejohn?" "Strong-minded. A furniture polish peddler came here yesterday and in five minutes, talk she sold him some polish she had made herself."—Detroit Free Press.

He that calls a man ungrateful, sums up all the evils that a man can be guilty of.—Swift.

CURIOS WELL IN HAWAII.

Flow of Artesian Water Oddly Regulated by the Clock.

A most curious phenomenon has been observed in the flow of an artesian well on Kealia plantation, Kauai. The water has regular variations in its flow, being lowest at 8 o'clock in the morning, gradually rising until it attains its greatest flow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then as gradually falling until 8 o'clock in the morning. Manager George H. Fairchild, of the plantation, thus describes the peculiar phenomenon: "The top of the pipe is thirteen feet above sea level. At eight o'clock there is a flow of about 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. By adding five feet more of pipe the flow stops. We have had this extra five feet of pipe on top of the well for a month or more, waiting for extra pipe to conduct the water to the mill where it is to be used. We have noticed a peculiar action of this column of water, and I have been unable to find any explanation of it. If the publication of the facts by the Star will lead to an explanation, I will be very much gratified. The column of water in this five feet additional pipe placed to prevent the flow at 8 o'clock in the morning is at its lowest point, one and a half inches below the top of the pipe. Then it rises until at noon it begins to flow over the pipe. The flow increases until 2 o'clock, when there is quite a flow. From that time it gradually falls, until at 11 o'clock at night there is a very slight flow and this ceases at 1 o'clock in the morning, the water gradually falling until it reaches the lowest point at 8 o'clock, when it begins to rise again. It has been suggested that this change in flow is due to the tides, or to the rotation of the earth, or to the influence of the sun. It is interesting, and I should like a satisfactory explanation." Representative McCandless says regarding this phenomenon that in his experience where an artesian well is influenced by the tides the water never rises above the sea level.—Hawaiian Star.

The Colossal Image of Buddha.

A most extraordinary piece of work is the colossal image of Buddha at Kamakura, one of the ancient capitals of Japan. The image is constructed of copper, tin and gold, and where it has been tarnished by contact, the metal is a ruddy brown, but the general surface is weather-stained with incrustations of green mould where the massive parts were welded together. The height is forty-nine feet seven inches; the circumference of the head ninety-

seven feet; the width of the face from ear to ear nineteen feet, and its length, from the tip of the chin to the edge of the curling hair, nine feet nine inches. The eye is four feet long, the ear six feet six inches, the nose three feet nine inches, and the mouth three feet two inches. There are 830 curls on the head. The circumference of the thumb is three feet. The eyes are of pure gold, and weigh thirty pounds each. The idol was erected in 1195, and within the image is a temple over forty feet in height, with an altar and other accessories of worship. The Kamakura image is worshiped annually by millions of Buddhists from India, Burma, China and Corea, as well as by those in Japan.

Talent. The Gallant Colonel—Madam you grow younger every day. The Flattered Lady (to her by-standing husband)—Do you hear that? And still you say I have no qualifications for the stage?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

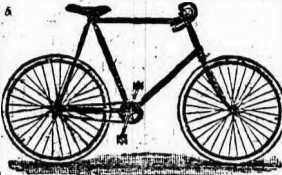
Careless. "I wonder how that item ever got past the press censor?" said the Spanish official. "Which one?" "The society note to the effect that the queen regent expects to travel for her health."—Washington Star.

Scientific. Governor of the Prison—"What is the cause of this unseemly delay?" Goaler—"That expert headsmen you engaged from the medical school is sterilizing the ax."—Brooklyn Life.

The Pipe of Pan. "My pipe," cried Pan, "I've laid aside forever!" In his vague regret The modern poet wonders should He offer Pan a cigarette.

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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.



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CAUSE FOR ALARM.

How baldness begins.
How to prevent it.

Every person, male or female, shrinks from baldness. It adds to the appearance of age and is a serious discomfort. The cases are rare when the falling out of the hair may not be stopped, and a new and healthy growth of the hair promoted. The hair grows in the scalp like a plant in the soil. If a plant flourishes, it must have constant attention; it must be watered regularly and find its food in the soil where it is rooted. It is so with the hair. Neglect is usually the beginning of baldness. Dandruff is allowed to thicken on the scalp. The hair begins to loosen. The scalp loses its vitality. The hair, insufficiently nourished, begins to fade and to fall. The instant need in such a case is some practical preparation which, supplying the needed nourishment to the scalp, will feed the hair, give it strength, and so produce a strong and healthy growth. All this is done by Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, the most practical and valuable preparation for the hair that can be obtained. It tones up the scalp, does away with dandruff, stops the hair from falling, restores the original color to gray or faded

hair, and gives an abundant and glossy growth. Those who are threatened with approaching baldness will be interested in the following voluntary statement, made by Alderman S. J. Green, of Spencer, Iowa. He writes:

"About four months ago, my hair commenced falling out so rapidly that I became alarmed, and being recommended Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor by a druggist, I resolved to try this preparation. I have been now using it for three months, and am much gratified to find that my hair has ceased falling out and also that hair which had been turning gray for the past five years has been restored to its original color, dark brown. It gives me much pleasure to recommend this dressing."

S. J. GREEN, Alderman, Spencer, Iowa.

Those who are interested in preserving and beautifying the hair will do well to send for Dr. Ayer's Carebook. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Beautiful Present Free

For a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of



Game Plaques

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

AMERICAN WILD DUCKS, AMERICAN PHEASANT,
ENGLISH QUAIL, ENGLISH SNIP.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

HOW TO GET THEM:

All purchasers of three 10-cent or six 5-cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

Elastic Starch

has been the standard for 25 years. TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

Ask Your Dealer

to show you the Plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

MISSING LINKS.

Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, is said to be a very handsome man.

A commemorative tablet was recently placed on the house at Swartmore, Pa., now known as the West House, the place where the famous colonial painter, Benjamin West, was born and reared over a century ago.

The Empress of Austria, at one time the most beautiful woman in Europe, is described now as pitifully thin and worn, prematurely aged and losing her interest in out-of-door sports, of which she was once passionately fond.

"I noticed that Miss Sere's curls are of two colors—brown and gray." "You remember that her father is a safe manufacturer?" "What has that to do with it?" "Her curls are combination locks."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

University of Notre Dame.

We call attention to the advertisement of the University of Notre Dame in this issue. This great institution of learning takes rank with the first in the country and in the world. It is beautifully situated at Notre Dame, Ind., a place famous in the early history of Christian explorations in the New World. The educational course is fully as complete as at Harvard, Yale or Princeton. A new 184-page catalogue just issued by the institution gives some very valuable information that should be read before arranging to send your boys elsewhere. St. Edward's Hall for boys under 13 is complete in all its equipments and has many advantages. It is possible for a boy of 10 to enter Notre Dame and remain until he graduates in Divinity, Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Engineering, etc.

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 50c. H. C. C. Co. full druggists refund money.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

What is man's record but a big expense account.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have purchased 40 miles of 85-lb. sixty foot steel rails and will experiment with them on the Pittsburg division and in the Baltimore tunnel. These rails were originally bought for the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railroad, which was designed to parallel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington and to become an important factor in business between these points. The project failed and the material which was purchased has been sold. These are the first 60-foot rails to be used on the B. & O.

Possession is pursued with the pith punched out.

Reduced Rates to Dixon, Via the North-Western Line, from stations within 200 miles radius, on account of the Rock River Assembly, to be held at Dixon, July 25-August 11. For dates of sale, etc., apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

The softer the road the harder it is to travel.

Real Warm Weather East and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen E. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. Allen's Foot-Ease costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

On her wedding day every woman thinks life will be one grand sweet song, but later, when she has to sing to a noisy pair of twins—well, it's a different tune.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Lion Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 40 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. w.n.u.

An amateur is sometimes egged on the stage by his friends and egged off by the public.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smokes 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 druggists, 50c. or H. C. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

When a man of merit wins everybody else attributes it to his good luck.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

No attention is paid to a chronic liar when he utters an occasional truth.

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

Earth has nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart.—Luther.

To Cure Constipation Forever, Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c. or 50c. H. C. C. Co. full druggists refund money.

There are such things as tears of joy, but few people ever see them.

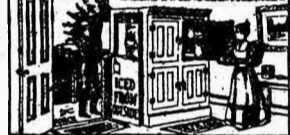
Cox's Cough Balm is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

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IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

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Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

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"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with flat stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we were improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."

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WANTED—Case of bad health than H-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5c. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 100 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SOSS, Atlanta, Ga.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

REMEMBER

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are using—

get **BattleAx** **PLUG**

and you'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of **Battle Ax** is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents.

Remember the name when you buy again

Don't put your foot in it

until you make sure it was made by Lewis. Look for "Lewis" on every shoe you buy and you can look ahead to comfort and satisfaction. J. B. Lewis Co's "Wear-Resisters" are right in price, right in shape, right in construction, right in every way. All styles and sizes to suit every body. J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.

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If so call on us for Figures.

We will not be undersold by any retail yard. We handle all kinds of

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Get our figures before going elsewhere.

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No. 1, 3 inch, 25c. rod
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We have a fine line of large Cedar Posts on hand.

Buy your Threshing Coal of us

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CAPITAL \$80,000.

3 Per Cent paid on certificates and savings deposits

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FIRST

National Exchange Bank
CAPITAL, \$80,000.

A General Banking Business Transacted

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Interest paid on Savings and Time Deposits.

Your Patronage Solicited.

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Notos.

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. MORRIS, J. L. GALT, G. W. HURST & Co.

REFEREE'S REPORT.

IN THE MATTER OF SHEEHAN & DUNN VS. THE VILLAGE OF PLYMOUTH.

Reasons for the Recent Decision in the Above Named Suit.

Believing that the tax-payers of the village of Plymouth are entitled to a knowledge of the facts in the case relative to the water-works lawsuit and the decision of the court in regard to the same, we have obtained a copy of the report of the referee and publish it herewith.

The undersigned referee, appointed by a rule of this court made in the above cause, having heard and examined the matters in controversy in said cause, and having examined on oath the several witnesses produced therein, finds the following facts, to wit:

FINDING OF FACT.

1. That on or about the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1892, the said plaintiffs entered into a certain contract and agreement in writing with the defendant in said cause to deliver in perfect order by the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1892, all the several classes of work, labor and material necessary for the full completion of a system of water-works to be built for and by the village of Plymouth, Michigan, as should be determined by the chief engineer and a board of water commissioners.

2. That under the terms of the contract the village of Plymouth was to pay for said water works to the said plaintiffs the sum of twenty-nine thousand dollars.

3. In the construction of the work both vitrified pipe and cast iron pipe were to be used. The vitrified pipe started from the Northrup Spring, so called, about four and a half miles north by west of Plymouth. This vitrified pipe line as originally laid out was about thirteen hundred feet in length. The balance was cast iron pipe extending to the village and through certain streets in the village. The vitrified pipe was all twelve inches in diameter. The cast iron pipe as originally specified, varied from four to twelve inches in diameter. In addition there were a large number of special castings.

4. The chief engineer of said work was William S. Parker and under the contract it was agreed that he should determine the amount due and payable as partial payment and also as final payment.

5. Final payment was in no case to be made for any portion of the contract, work, labor or material until full acceptance by the board of water commissioners, which acceptance was to be during the 90 days in which the contractor was required to keep the system after completion, in good working order.

6. The contractor was not entitled to receive payment for any extra work unless ordered in writing by the engineer and water commissioners at a price fixed previous to the commencement of the same.

7. The contract and specifications are fully set forth in this cause in the declaration therein, reference being made thereto.

8. The contract called for the building of reservoir at the Northrup Springs, so called, situated one and one half miles west of Northville on the Frank Chapman farm.

9. From this spring a survey was made and a line staked out to the village of Plymouth upon which line at the certain required depth the water pipe was to be laid. The initial point was at the spring called station O and each succeeding station was one hundred feet apart.

10. The contract entered into between the plaintiff and defendant was based upon map profile and line of the work together with the specifications as submitted by the chief engineer of the work and the board of water commissioners.

11. After the execution of the contract and before any pipe was laid the chief engineer and the board of water commissioners changed the line as originally laid out from station O to station 54 plus 70. The new line as changed was more direct, saved about 30 feet, went to the northward and down the hill slope.

12. Quicksand and unstable material were found upon the new line as laid out which required the use of timber and concrete for the proper support of the vitrified crock.

13. From want of proper supervision on the part of the defendants and from want of proper care and through willful neglect on the part of the plaintiffs proper grade was not following in laying the vitrified crock and in Sherill's woods where the excavation was the depth of 20 feet, the crock came together in the form of an inverted V with the apex 2 feet above the grade line. This prevented the flow of the water and required a large amount of work on the part of the village of Plymouth to discover this defect and to put the pipe in proper shape.

14. Soon after the work was commenced it was decided to make certain changes in the amount and kind of pipe used in the location of the same. These changes were

brought about by changes of line of pipe in the village and the discovery that the quantity of pipe as specified in the agreement was wrong. On account of these changes the village of Plymouth agreed to pay the plaintiffs an additional sum of \$500. 15. There was also a change made on Pearl street and the extra amount due the plaintiffs for this change was \$200.36.

16. Upon Sept. 15 the chief engineer of the works sent the following letter to the plaintiffs:

Plymouth, Sept. 15, 1892.
Messrs. Sheehan & Dunn.

Gentlemen:—Where quicksand interferes with the laying of the vitrified pipe, concrete shall be used so as to insure the safety of said pipe, and when the removing of the plank would disturb the pipe or concrete, the same shall be left in the trench and paid for at \$20.00 per M. The concrete will be paid for at the agreed price of \$7.00 per C. Y.

Yours,
W. S. PARKER, Chief Eng.
17. Thomas P. Sheehan represented the plaintiff in the prosecution of work from April till about Christmas, 1892. Work was then suspended for the winter and Robert Dunn, representing the firm, after a conference with the village authorities in reference to being allowed the ten per cent, retained under the contract, took hold of the work in February, 1893, and remained in charge until July, 1893. He then left the work and at that time water had not yet been brought down to the village.

18. After July 21, 1893, the work was done under the direction of the water board of the village. It was found necessary to relay vitrified pipe in different portions of the work and in Ramsdell's cut, so called, as well as other places to substitute iron pipe for vitrified.

19. The work as done by the village extended to Sept. 21, 1894, and consisted largely in relaying the line, cleaning out the reservoir, repairing leaks, and putting the work in such shape that the water could be brought to the village from the Northrup spring.

20. Although there was a chief engineer of the work he did not devote his entire time to its supervision. He prepared the specifications, made surveys, maps and profiles, and examined the work at the discretion of the board or himself. He did not individually or through his assistants make the careful and close inspection necessary upon the work of this magnitude.

21. The village authorities acted in good faith and did what they could with lack of technical help and advice and within these limitations used the greatest economy and care to complete the work.

22. The contractors during the progress of the work had the village of Plymouth pay their bills and also deposit money to their credit in the bank. The plaintiffs did a certain amount of extra work not covered by the contract for which I find due them a certain sum. And on the other hand the village did some work left unfinished by the plaintiffs which I charged against the plaintiffs.

23. I find that the special castings supplied by the plaintiffs exceeded the amount as bid upon them as under the specifications and that this extra amount amounts to the sum of \$5,238 pounds. The plaintiff's tools were used by defendant and the value of the use of the same and the tools lost or not returned by the defendant to the plaintiffs to be \$150. I find that under date of March 20, 1894 that the defendant by their agent received the following letter from the plaintiff:

Detroit, Mich., Mar. 26, 1894.
Mr. L. H. Bennett,
Plymouth, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

The last time I saw you I requested you to send our tools in to us as per arrangements made with you on the day you borrowed them. Now we have use for the tools and if you do not send them to us at once we will have to buy new tools and will in that case expect that you will forward to us the price of the tools without delay. Of course the tools that you do not return to us as per invoice and all tools that are damaged we will expect prompt payment for, and as those tools were loaned to you personally and you promised to be responsible for all loss and damage to said tools by not returning same to us promptly, we will commence an action against you in the Circuit Court for the value of said tools and all damage caused to us by their loss. The value of the tools is \$863.

If we do not hear from you by the first of April we will instruct our attorneys to go ahead with the matter.

Yours respectfully,

24. I find that the plaintiffs were entitled to the following credits:

Original contract.....\$29,000.00
12 pieces 12 inch pipe, ordered by Parker..... 132.76
Freight..... 4.06
Estimate on concrete, by engineer..... 480.31
Estimate on Lumber, by engineer..... 300.00
Extra pipe, Pearl st..... 200.36
Contract pipe, and changes 500.00

5238 lbs special castings not included in original bid... 106.76
Estimate on concrete and lumber, by engineer..... 279.69
Hauling 12 inch cast pipe from R. R. station..... 12.00
Extra labor change of line o to 54 plus 70..... 547.00
30 bags cement..... 15.00
Cartage..... 1.00
Charcoal and labor in stopping leak..... 63.00
Use and loss of tools by defendant..... 150.00
31,719.94

I find that the plaintiffs are liable for the following:
Deposit in bank and cash \$9,115.89
Bills paid..... 19,404.86
Lake Shore and foundry bill 334.06
Damages putting work in shape, as follows;

1893, July 21, pay roll.... 144.06
Aug. 4, pay roll.... 275.56
Aug. 19, pay roll.... 281.60
Aug. 19, Benton.... 41.85
Sept. 2, pay roll.... 324.54
Cleaning and finishing spring and reservoir..... 94.70
Pumping..... 19.37
Paid Benton for work.... 60.00
Work of Esch filling ditch..... 100.00
\$30,196.49

Balance due plaintiffs \$1,523.45

25. I find that the declaration in said cause was filed April 12th, 1894. The items stated above as pay rolls was for money advanced by defendant for work done by it in Sherill's cut, and rendered necessary that the pipe was not laid by the plaintiff in a proper manner. The other items mentioned as well as a portion of the pay roll was for money paid by defendant for work procured to be done by defendant upon different portions of the line as laid out and rendered necessary by the fact that the pipe laid by plaintiffs was not down to grade but it was also not laid in connection with the work therewith as required by the specifications and contract. The amount therefor is what such work was originally worth.

FINDING OF LAW.

1. There never was a formal abandonment of the contract mentioned in the declaration in this cause by the plaintiffs.

2. That when Dunn left the work incomplete in July, 1893 the defendant had an undoubted right to go ahead and finish the work within the terms of the contract and to charge back against the plaintiffs the amount necessary to make the work as finished equal to that provided for by the contract.

3. That when the defendant changed the line from station o to station 54 plus 70 it made itself liable for any increase of labor and expenses brought about by this change over what the construction and laying the pipe upon the old line would have cost between these two points.

4. That as the contract and specifications and proposed material did not meet the natural engineering difficulties encountered upon the work the village was responsible when this work had to be done over against and were liable for the increased cost for work and material.

5. That the letter of May 20, 1894 addressed to L. H. Bennett was sent to him as the agent of and acting in behalf of the village of Plymouth and the village was liable for the use and loss of any of tools left by plaintiff upon the work.

6. That under the contract in evidence the village was only liable for such concrete and lumber as was estimated by the engineer. That the defendant was liable for the extra amount of castings used upon the work over and above that estimated in the original contract and that there was an implied contract on the part of the defendants to pay for the same. That as the declaration was filed in this cause upon April 12, 1894, the plaintiffs are entitled to interest from that date upon the balance found to be due at the rate of six per cent per annum.

7. That the plaintiffs are entitled to a judgment against the defendant for the sum of \$1,523.45
With interest from April 12, 1894, to date, 377.03
\$1,900.48

8. The above sum of \$1,523.45 is the balance obtained after giving the plaintiffs all the credits to which they were entitled and deducting therefrom all their liabilities as set forth in paragraph 24 in finding of facts, which balance of \$1,523.45 I find as a conclusion of law was due to plaintiffs upon April 24, 1894 with interest to date making as stated before a total sum of \$1,900.48.

Dated at Detroit, Michigan, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1898.

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Beech,	8:06 "	"	85

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Daily	Daily	Daily	Sunday	South	North	Daily	Daily	Daily
Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	only.			Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.
7:15 am	2:00 pm	6:00 am	6:30 pm	Ly	Detroit	12:10 pm	10:20 am	8:30 pm
7:27	2:12	6:12	6:42		Delray	11:40 am	10:00	8:40
7:42	2:29	6:30	6:57		Exmore	11:32	9:50	8:48
7:50	2:36	6:37	7:05		Wyandotte	11:30	9:40	8:48
8:02	2:47	6:49	7:17		Tranton	11:05	9:27	8:42
8:16	3:00	7:03	7:30		Flat Rock	10:58	9:16	8:36
8:25	3:09	7:13	7:39		Byram Hill	10:54	9:12	8:32
8:28	3:14	7:18	7:44		Onondaga	10:54	9:09	8:31
8:39	3:26	7:29	7:55		Scotland	10:48	9:00	8:20
8:45	3:30	7:34	8:00		Maybee	10:38	8:58	8:18
8:50	3:36	7:41	8:07		Raisinville	10:33	8:50	8:13
9:05	3:50	7:54	8:20		Dundas	10:18	8:35	8:05
9:43	4:25	8:29	8:55		Tecumseh	9:43	7:50	7:20
10:06	4:47	8:51	9:18		Adrian	9:21	7:25	6:55
10:26	5:12	9:16	9:42		Fachard	8:57	7:00	6:30
10:46	5:28	9:33	9:59		Denson	8:44	6:44	6:14
10:58	5:39	9:44	10:10		Oak Shade	8:40	6:40	6:10
11:10	5:46	9:50	10:16		Wauseon	8:25	6:25	5:55
11:20	5:56	10:00	10:26		Namul	8:18	6:18	5:48
11:39	6:11	10:16	10:42		Napoleon	8:00	6:00	5:30
11:53	6:24	10:30	11:00		Mallota	7:46	5:46	5:16
12:06 pm	6:36	10:42	11:12		Hamlet	7:32	5:32	5:02
12:26	6:51	11:00	11:26		Leipzig	7:16	5:16	4:46
12:37	7:02	11:10	11:40		Ottawa	7:03	5:03	4:33
12:49	7:14	11:20	11:50		Columbus Grove	6:58	4:58	4:28
1:03	7:25	11:30 am	12:00 am		Calro	6:44	4:44	4:14
1:17	7:42	11:45	12:15		Lima	6:25	4:25	3:55

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