

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

VOLUME XIII, NO 45

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1900.

WHOLE NO. 670.

TALK IS CHEAP!

But it takes Low Prices to sell Furniture, and we see by our sales that our prices are all right.

Please don't forget to get prices anywhere and compare them with ours. We are here to do business and business we will do if Prices are any object.

We kindly thank the people who have patronized us so liberally, as we have done at least one-half more business than we expected.

In Funeral Work

Our aim is to do the same satisfactorily, and we hope by close attention and courteous treatment to all, we may continue to remain in your confidence.

Beginning with Monday, July 16th, our assistant will remain at our office and night calls will have our especial attention.

We quote you prices as follows:—

Bed Room Suits	\$14.75 to \$40.00
Dining Room Chairs	4.50 to 14.00
Sideboards	13.00 to 30.00
Book Cases	12.00 to 28.00
Iron Beds	3.00 to 12.00
Couches	6.50 to 20.00
Dining Room Tables	6.00 to 25.00
Victor Tables in stock	
Mattresses	2.00 to 30.00
Chiffoniers	6.50 to 18.00
Easels, white enameled	60c

Victor Tables one of our Great Specialties

Picturing Framing at your own price.

Millspaugh Bros.

Pencil and Pastepot

Howell is making arrangements to hold a grand street fair the last week in September.

The democrats of Washtenaw county will hold a convention at Ann Arbor Thursday, July 19th.

The Detroit Newsboys Band has been engaged to furnish music for South Lyons' Gala day, which occurs July 27th.

A movement is on foot for a grand band reunion in Carleton the latter part of August, the bands from villages in the southern part of Michigan taking part.

The Northville Record says that report has it that the D., P. & N. will shortly arrange for running of through cars from Northville to Detroit making the trip in two hours.

Congressman Smith of this district has been informed by the agent in charge of the rural delivery department at Washington, that this entire district will be covered as soon as it can be got at.

Saturday, will see five miles of the new double track completed between Sand Hill and Detroit, and in conversation with Mr. Brownell on Wednesday the statement was made that the double track would be completed to Farmington Junction by August 1st.—Farmington Enterprise.

It is understood that democrats in this congressional district are planning to nominate Judge Pierson for congress to contest with Sam Smith for election. Pierson is the man who called the grand jury at Lansing last fall. He is an able conservative man and would make a strong contest in this district.—Wayne Review.

A farmer has rid his place of rats by sprinkling powdered lye in their paths. He claims it poisons neither the rats or anything else; that when the rats travel through it, the stuff sticks to their feet, burning them and they lick it off, then getting it on their tongue and the consequence is they go "visiting" and don't return. Simple and safe remedy.

The Oakland county telephone company was formally organized last week with four hundred subscribers already pledged. The success of this effort is a straw that indicates unmistakably which way the wind blows. It is expected that the local company will make connection with the Oakland lines when completed.

A Milford man who had fished all day without even getting a bite finally decided to give it up, and hung his hand over the side of the boat to cool it off preparatory to row home. While the hand was in the water a two-pound black bass seized one of the fingers and hung on so tight that the fisherman was able to yank him into the boat.

An Ann Arbor dispatch says: Selby A. Moran, editor of the Reporter, has begun a campaign for the nomination this fall of an independent Republican county ticket. He says there are 2,000 Republicans in Washtenaw who will not vote the ticket which the Judson crowd will attempt to nominate. It is not known to what extent Mr. Moran voices the intentions of the anti-Judsonites.

Advertising is to the merchant what plowing and sowing is to the farmer. Imagine a farmer trying to raise a crop by sitting on the fence as he looks at a ten acre field wishing that a nice crop of wheat or corn would spring up in it. Ridiculous isn't it? But not any more so than the merchant who hides a stock of goods away in a store room and then sits on the counter hoping that people will come in and buy.

What is the sense in the fool order issued to the census enumerators forbidding them to tell the number of inhabitants in a village or city? This is the only question in the whole list that interests the people and if the head of the census bureau can give any good reason why the people should have to wait several months to get information on this question, he would relieve a long-suffering public.

Wayne Review:—A compressed air suburban railway is the newest thing in prospect. The Detroit, Pikes Peak & Ann Arbor railway has, according to a prospectus filed with the county clerk right of way and grading secured for a road to extend from the city hall out Michigan avenue to Martin avenue, north on Martin to Warren, west on Warren to the old Ann Arbor road at Dearborn Mills; thence along the River Rouge to Pikes Peak, Plymouth and on to Ann Arbor. There will be 28 miles of track. The bond issue will be \$570,000, running 20 years at 5 per cent.

The Plymouth boys went to Brighton yesterday afternoon to play ball with the Brighton team. The Brighton's "loaded up" for our boys and Plymouth was beaten by a score of 40 to 4.

At a meeting of the directors of the Fair Association in the Business Men's Club Rooms Wednesday evening, H. J. Baker was elected secretary and John Wilcox assistant secretary. The dates for the coming fair are Sept. 18 to 21, inclusive.

John L. Gale has traded his house and lot toward the Pinckney house, and will occupy it as soon as Mr. Pinckney and family move out. A. D. Prout has arranged to occupy the Gale place and Felix Freydl will occupy the rooms now had by Mr. Prout.

The historic man who wound his clock every night for twenty years and then found out that it was an eight-day timepiece was happy compared with a Milford "man about town," who recently went on one of the cheap excursions to Detroit. When he got ready to go home - he discovered that he had lost his return ticket. His financial condition compelled him to walk home, which he accordingly did, but neither imagination nor description are adequate to express his feelings when after reaching his destination he found the missing piece of pasteboard in his pocket.—Northville Record.

\$31.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. June 19, 20, July 3, 9, 17, August 1, 7 and 21, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs and Deadwood, S. Dak. Quickest time Best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & Northwestern Ry. For full particulars address W. H. Guerin, 17 Campus-Martius, Detroit, Mich.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form." For sale by Meiler's drug store.

Plymouth Markets.

The prices paid for farmers' products as given to THE MAIL by dealers and which will be corrected weekly are as follows:

GRAIN AND SEEDS.	
No. 2 Red Wheat	57
No. 1 White "	57
Oats, white, per bu.	25
Beans, per bu.	1.70 to 1.80
Eye	58
DAIRY AND PRODUCE.	
Butter, cream	14
Eggs, strictly fresh	12
Lard, lb.	06 to 07
POULTRY AND MEATS.	
Spring chickens, live, per lb.	06
Pork, dressed, per cwt.	05
Beef, "	06 7
Veal, "	07 to 07 1/4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Flour, retail price per bbl.	\$3.75
Wheat, per cwt.	80
Short feed	85
Chops	80
Potatoes	25

A Little Business History.



The Pope Company is made up of 25 of Charlotte's foremost business men. This in itself is a most excellent guarantee of the goodness of Pope's Stomach Regulator. Its merit was proven at home first; it's being proven everywhere now. We are seeking the worst cases of stomach trouble and curing them, too. If yours is a chronic case of dyspepsia it's all the more important for the sake of your good health that you invest 50c to-day in a bottle of Pope's Stomach Regulator.

Meat Every Drought Kills It.

I WILL PAY

all parties making purchases of me for over 75c.

THEIR CAR FARE

from Plymouth to Northville and return.

N. H. CAVERLY,
The Harness Man of Northville

Opposite Postoffice.
Repairing a Specialty.

We are Going to Clean Up on 'em.

Every Hat, Every Cap, Every Shirt Waist, Every Skirt and Wrapper, worth from 50c to \$3 00, will be sold at from

10 Cents to \$1.00!

Thousands of yards of

Seasonable Dress Fabrics

WILL BE SOLD AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Percales, Piques, Madras, Dimity, Cambrics, Gingham, worth from 10c to 20c per yard,

Now 5 to 10 cents per yard

HILLMER & CO.

Near Village Hall.



FOR SALE BY THE

Conner Hardware Co.

SUNDAY DINNER,

25 CENTS.

Why heat your house and tire yourself out when you can get a clean, appetizing Meal at the

HOTEL PLYMOUTH,

J. B. KLEE, Prop.

Heartburn. When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality is too rich heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Eat six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale at Meiler's drug store.

GAYDE'S MEAT MARKET

The Best of Everything in the Meat Line.

PORK SAUSAGE.

We have our own brand of the finest always on hand.

Steamed Ham for Cold Meats—Try it. Goods delivered to any part of the village free. Give us a call.

After this date all customers who receive their pay by the month must settle every month, and those paid by the week must settle weekly. This rule will be strictly enforced.

WM. GAYDE

NORTH VILLAGE

BRYAN CHOSEN AS LEADER

Of the Democratic Ticket at Kansas City on the 5th.

HIS NOMINATION UNANIMOUS.

A Platform Containing a 16 to 1 Declaration was Adopted by Acclamation—The Contest on the Platform Lasted 36 Hours.

The Democrats in National Convention. Amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm befitting such an event and such a day the Democratic national convention began its sessions on the 4th. But after sitting until a late hour the expected climax of the day—the nomination of Wm. J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for President—failed of realization, and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform. As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and spectators has been twice swept with whirlwind demonstrations, first for the leader who is about to be placed in nomination and then for that other champion of Democracy, David B. Hill. But in actual accomplishment the day's work was confined to organization, several speeches and the appointment of the various committees and the detailed preparations of the more serious work yet to follow.

The Struggle is Over—Bryan the Man. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was unanimously placed in nomination on the 5th as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 36 hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

Ticket Completed.

The Democratic national ticket was completed on the 5th by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for vice-president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. It was not accompanied by any such frantic demonstration of approval as had marked the proceedings at previous stages, although the result followed a spirited, and at times highly dramatic contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Towne, Hill and the lesser candidates. The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill and in its spontaneity and enthusiasm was one of the most notable features the convention has produced. It was accompanied to a remarkable scene when Hill earnestly protested to his friends against being placed in nomination and then, finding his protest in vain, when he strode to the platform, and in tones which left no doubt of their sincerity earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee.

Asleep While on Duty.

The most horrible calamity that Parkersburg, W. Va., ever witnessed occurred there on the morning of the 4th, in which six men were blown to atoms, one other so badly injured that he soon died, two more probably fatally injured, and more than 50 persons more or less seriously hurt. The yards of the Ohio River railroad, are spotted with pieces of torn flesh and sprayed with blood. The car which is one of the big box-like affairs, was crowded to the doors and every inch of space on the platforms was taken and men hung on to the railings. Conflicting stories are told as to how the accident happened, the one most probable being that the motorman fell asleep and neglected turning off the current when rounding a curve.

60 People Dism.

Nearly a hundred people, passing on a car bound for Tacoma, Wash., were plunged down a gulch within the city limits on the 4th. Those who were standing on the platform dropped off only to be bruised and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened. The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling wood in the bottom of the chasm over 100 feet below. The dead will number nearly three score, for there are many of the injuries who will never recover, and who are expected to die at any moment, and there are at least 60 passengers in the cars now in the various hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

The mercury registered 91.9 degrees in the shade at Detroit on the 5th—the hottest day of the season to date.

Thirty persons killed and 1,325 injured was Chicago's share of the Independence day celebration accidents.

The box factory of Thomas H. Rice & Son, at Millin street wharf, Philadelphia, was almost destroyed by fire on the 5th. Loss, \$50,000.

It has been decided to quarter returning volunteers from Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands at Chickamauga Park, in event the volunteers are not retained in the service to be sent to China. Chickamauga Park is to be made the main camp for the accommodation of the returning troops this fall.

CHINA WAR NEWS.

Chinese official sources furnish another surprise in announcing that the dowager empress who had been reported within two weeks, dead, had, poisoned and hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, the same on which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred. The telegram of Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railroads, to the Chinese minister at Washington, saying the imperial government is protecting the legations, appears to fit in with a dispatch from Shanghai, particularly with reference to the alleged directions given by the dowager empress relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time people continue to ask why if the legations are protected the ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world. Sheng's fears that the food and ammunition of the legations are exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is revictualing them, besides which it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies, usually kept within the walls of the British legation.

According to a special Che Foo dispatch the fighting around Tien Tsin on the 3d and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The British losses alone were 30 killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men had 115 killed, or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat.

It is semi-officially declared that Germany has declined to agree to the proposal whereby Japan should undertake the work of pacification in China, asserting that the good relations between Germany and Russia might be impaired, inasmuch as Russia and Japan have opposing interests in North China. Germany, therefore, will continue in an attitude of neutrality in the concert of the other powers.

A cablegram received at the state department at Washington on the 5th from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, declares that there is imminent danger of an extension of the Boxer rebellion to the southern Chinese provinces unless the international force are maintained and increased.

Emperor William dispatched the German warship Bursard from Kiel for China on the 10th, while the German cruisers Geier and Seeadler have been ordered to proceed to China as rapidly as possible from the American and Australian stations respectively.

With the foreigners in Peking probably safe, with Prince Ching on their side, with the powers united and their forces constantly increasing, the outlook in China is rather more hopeful now than it has been for a month past.

Two couriers arrived at Tien Tsin on July 1 from Peking. One brought a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, confirming the reports of the death of Baron von Ketteler, German minister at Peking.

BASE BALL.

Below we submit the official standing of the clubs of the National and American leagues up to and including Tuesday, July 10th:

Club	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Brooklyn	42	21	.667
Philadelphia	35	30	.538
Chicago	36	31	.537
Pittsburgh	35	31	.529
Cincinnati	31	36	.463
St. Louis	29	38	.432
Boston	28	35	.444
New York	21	41	.339

Club	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Chicago	43	27	.614
Milwaukee	40	31	.563
Indianapolis	37	29	.561
Cleveland	36	32	.529
Kansas City	34	41	.453
Minneapolis	32	36	.471
Detroit	31	38	.448
Buffalo	27	43	.386

THE MARKETS.

Commodity	Price
New York Cattle	10.25
New York Sheep	11.00
New York Hogs	12.00
Chicago Cattle	10.00
Chicago Sheep	10.50
Chicago Hogs	11.50

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.15
Corn	1.00
Oats	0.85
Barley	1.10
Rye	1.05

The official estimate of Kruger's present force is placed at less than 20,000 men.

According to a dispatch from Cape Town, President Kruger is reported to have moved to Nelspruit, the transport station for Lydenburg.

THE BOERS (QUIT POSITIONS

Retire from Senekal in Orange River Colony.

ROBERTS HAS SAD NEWS.

In a Second Dispatch from Pretoria He Tells of Fatalities—Olive Schreiner Makes Direful Protest Against Annexation of Republics.

Senekal, Orange River Colony, July 11.—An extended reconnaissance today resulted in the discovery that the Boers had evacuated all their positions around Senekal. Numbers of them appear to have gone toward Ficksburg and the remainder in the direction of Bethlehem. The British commanders express the opinion that the retirement of the Boers foreshadows a speedy end of the war in this section of the country.

London, July 11.—A second dispatch from General Roberts reads as follows:

"The officer commanding at Hellbron reports that State Secretary Blignaut, State Attorney Dickson and Members of the Council Vantander and Kuppervergen came in yesterday and surrendered. Hutton was attacked yesterday in a position he was holding by a large number of Boers. He cut them off without much difficulty, the five-inch gun with him being found most useful. Our only casualty was Lieutenant Young of the First Canadian mounted troop—slight scalp wound. The enemy left several wounded on the ground and sent a flag of truce with a request that they might be received in our field hospital. I regret to say that Captain Currie and Lieutenant Kirk of the Imperial Light Horse, who were reported wounded in my telegram of yesterday, were both killed. One squadron of this distinguished corps pressed a very severe force of the enemy on a gallant attempt to carry off a wounded comrade, to which they attributed the heavy loss sustained. In addition to the officers a farrier sergeant and three troopers were killed and the sergeant major, three sergeants and several troopers wounded."

Afrikaner Women Meet.

Cape Town, July 11.—At a meeting of Afrikaner women here, called to protest against the annexation of the republics to the British empire and the punishment of the rebels, Mrs. Olive Schreiner Cronwright denounced the British policy. She said she was ashamed of her English descent and added:

"If the republics are annexed, if the Afrikaners are oppressed, peace is impossible. Every trench of Boer dead is a grave of England's honor. Every bullet making a wound also finds a bullet in the heart of the empire."

It is reported here that President Kruger's retention of large amounts of gold at Machadodorp has created the utmost discontent among the mercenaries, officers and men. They expected substantial rewards for championing the Boer interests, but have received nothing. It is added that visiting foreigners who have subsequently advocated intervention are believed to have received substantial sums. Proofs, it is further asserted, have been discovered in Pretoria which promise startling developments.

Venezuelan Revolt is Rising.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 11.—General Gonsira, the Venezuelan minister to Colombia, arrived here on his way to Caracas to report to his government specially on the Colombian revolution. He said another revolution is impending in Venezuela, headed by Dr. Petrie. A private cable dispatch received here announces that starvation practically exists at Carthagena, Colombia, and that the rebel general, Uribe, was recently near Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

Car and Japan in Accord.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—Authoritative information just obtained confirms the report that Russia has consented to and is even desirous that the Japanese should actively co-operate in the pacification of China. Russia places no limit on the number of Japanese troops to be employed, and only stipulates that this agreement is not to constitute a mandate whereby Japan will obtain a privileged position. Japan, it is added, must co-operate in the work of pacification on the same conditions as the other powers.

Woman Man Brought to Death.

San Jose, Cal., July 11.—George A. Morse, an aged and absolutely helpless patient in the Agnew's insane asylum, was slowly boiled to death in a bath in the men's ward of that institution last night. He was placed in a bath tub and, after the hot water was turned on, forgot his patient and did not return until the unfortunate was fatally burned.

Boy Told of Murder.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 11.—Michael De Costa, 9 years old, told of the brutal murder of Joseph Moran, and his tale has caused the arrest of three men for the crime; also that of his father, as an accomplice. He saw them take the body and try to burn it in a brush heap. Judge Woodward has taken him from his parents because the child's life was threatened by the men for telling.

Schwarzenberg Given Up Faith.

Rockford, Ill., July 11.—George Jacob Schwarzenberg, claimed by followers to be the Messiah and true Son of God, has renounced the faith. He announces that he will leave the heaven at once.

CHARGE MURDER BY CREMATION

Having Burned His Wife.

Joliet, Ill., July 11.—The arrest of Frank Shreffler, a prominent citizen, charged with the murder of his wife by burning her alive, caused a sensation. Mrs. Shreffler met her death two weeks ago by what was supposed to have been accidental burning. The sister of the dead woman now charges that the husband saturated her clothing with gasoline and set her on fire. Neighbors of the family were aroused at midnight two weeks ago by the screams of Mrs. Shreffler. Upon entering the house they found her enveloped in flames and holding a baby in her arms. The woman, while being slowly burned to death, held to her child and fought her rescuers, who tried to take it from her. The child was finally seized, but not until it was so seriously burned that it will be disfigured for life. The mother, after suffering great agony, died next day. Shreffler seemed to be prostrated with grief, and had the sympathy of the community. The entire city has been stirred by the fearful charge made against him by his sister-in-law.

Famous Midget Back.

New York, July 11.—Mrs. Tom Thumb was a passenger on the steamer Astoria, which arrived here last evening from Glasgow. The famous little woman, who is a trifle less than three feet high and about 60 years old, is still as sweet faced and good tempered as of old. She is now the wife of Count Magri, also a midget, who was her first sweetheart. Tom Thumb married her in 1863 when she was Miss Mump of Middleboro, Mass., and they were with Barnum for many years. On the death of Thumb Count Magri renewed his suit and won the widow for his wife.

Fight with Mad Dog.

Passaic, N. J., July 11.—While Mrs. Charles Leonone was out driving yesterday her pet bulldog attacked her, trying to fasten its teeth in her ankles and jumping at her throat. Mrs. Leonone fought off the animal and tried to kick it from the wagon, but the dog returned to the charge. Convinced that she could not get rid of it Mrs. Leonone grabbed it by the collar, holding the animal to the floor with one hand and guiding the horse with the other. She drove swiftly toward the stable, where a groom killed the dog. Then the brave woman faints.

Torn by a Mad Dog.

Muncie, Ind., July 11.—A ferocious bulldog, believed to have been suffering from hydrophobia, last night attacked and seriously bit three persons before it was killed. The victims were Lilla Miller, Frank Albright and David Spear. The girl was attacked in the streets and her flesh was terribly lacerated. The animal next leaped upon Spear, and before being beaten off by several men, bit him severely. Two horses were also attacked and ran away. The condition of Spear and Miss Miller is critical.

Postal Thief Caught.

Duquoin, Ill., July 11.—Guy H. Weber, aged 19, a clerk in the postoffice at Eldorado, was arrested yesterday by postoffice inspectors on the charge of rifling registered mail. He confessed after they had caught him by the marked money trick. He will be taken before United States Commissioner Crenshaw at Shawneetown today. The amount of his stealings, which have been going on for some time, is not known.

Republicans to Meet.

Cleveland, O., July 11.—Although Senator Hanna has done his level best ever since arriving home from the Philadelphia convention to conceal the fact that there was to be a meeting in this city of the new national executive committee of the Republican national committee, it is met here on July 13, which is Friday of this week.

Return of Commander Sperry.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—Commander C. S. Sperry, who has been until recently in command of the gunboat Concord in Chinese waters, has arrived in this city on his way to Washington. He was detached from his ship just before the trouble developed in China.

Prominent Hebrew Dead.

New York, July 11.—James H. Hoffman, president of the Hebrew Technical Institute, trustee of the Baron de Hirsch fund, and for more than thirty-five years prominent in Hebrew charities in the United States, is dead, aged 67 years.

Given \$150,000 to the Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 11.—The treasurer of the Pan-American Exposition company has received a check from the New York Central Railroad company for \$150,000, the full subscription of that company to the exposition.

St. Petersburg Herald says Germany and Russia agreed last autumn that neither should act in East Asia without consulting the other.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt refused to dine at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's on learning that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were guests.

Swiss newspaper suggests that Switzerland be annexed to the United States to gain trade advantages.

Persons received relief in India number 6,213,000; deaths in Bombay, 16,822 in last week in June.

Deputy Lasals in Chamber accused French ministers of many crimes and was censured and fined.

Berlin street car employes get 23 3/4 cents for nine hours work.

NISSEN SHOOTS THE RAPIDS

After Floating Forty Minutes in an Eddy

IN HIS BOAT THE FOOL KILLER.

Boat Spun Around Like a Top Until "Bowler's" Head Ached—Time of the Descent Two and One-Half Minutes—Says He'll Never Do It Again.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 11.—Peter Nissen, the Chicago Dane who prefers to be known as "Mr. Bowser," made a successful trip through the rapids and whirlpool of Niagara in his boat, the Fool Killer. The experience was far more terrible than he expected, and, while he came out unharmed, he says he will not repeat the trip. "Mr. Bowser" wore his ordinary clothes, covered with a cork jacket. A tight-fitting jersey cap covered his head. He was not fastened into the boat, as he desired a chance to swim for life in case the boat should upset and fall to right itself. "Bowser" went into the Fool Killer at 4 o'clock and was towed out into the center of the stream by two men in a rowboat. He started from near the Schoolkopt mills, close to the Bridal Veil falls. Before he got to the beginning of the rapids he struck an eddy, in which he floated for forty minutes. He was enabled to get out of the eddy by means of the foot propulsion of his boat, and after he had drifted for half an hour the men in the row boat went to his rescue again and towed him out of the eddy.

Dangerous Voyage Begins.

This time he struck the stream all right and in ten seconds his dangerous voyage had begun. Almost at once the boat pitched into one of the big foam-topped waves. The 1,250-pound keel went straight in the air as if it were a mere stick and the boat executed a somersault. For an instant boat and man were lost in the bowels of the wave. People along the shores and on the bridges thought the adventurer had met his fate thus early. But presently out of the foam rose the boat and the man. That "Bowser" had not lost heart was quickly evidenced. Holding to the boat with his left hand, he drew off the jersey cap with his right hand and waved it. A great cheer broke from the watchers ashore. The fight of the Fool Killer through the rapids occupied two and a half minutes. During one-third of that time at least the navigator and his craft were out of sight under the waves.

Passage Extremely Swift.

Just when the watching crowd thought the end had come the nose of the Fool Killer would rise from the waters and "Bowser" would wave his hat to show he was all right. The passage was so swift that it as hard to follow the boat. Whenever it dived under the waters it came up so far downstream that one could just catch sight of it, when it would disappear once more. Having safely run the rapids the little craft found itself in the whirlpool. The impetus of its journey carried it right to the vortex of the pool where it was sucked down quickly, but rose at once and again "Bowser" swung his hat over his head. The whirlpool held him fully forty minutes. Its vortex changed. For awhile it would spin the boat around like a top until "Bowser's" head ached. Then it would let him whirl around in the larger circles. Gradually he worked the boat toward the outer rim. Then three men, fastened to shore with a rope swam into the river as far as they dared and caught the rope which "Bowser" threw to them. They drew him ashore.

Rescued With Cheers.

Women ran to him to shake hands and men cheered him. The navigator complained of the cold. The water was icy and he was almost paralyzed by his long immersion. "It was worse than I expected," said "Bowser." "I expected to be drowned when the boat capsized. I know I could not have swum out. I guess I'll give up the scheme to run a line of passenger boats through the rapids. I meant to go through again the 12th, but I've changed my mind." The boat was in good shape after its voyage. "Bowser" lives at 578 Francisco street, Chicago and was a bookkeeper. He did not get a cent for making the trip.

Lapse from a Windmill's Top.

Coldwater, Mich., July 11.—Mrs. William Kessler of Gilead township committed suicide by jumping from the top of a high windmill. Mrs. Kessler was a sister of ex-Judge David N. Green of Coldwater, and one of the oldest residents of Gilead. Death was instantaneous.

Japan to Send More Troops.

Yokohama, July 11.—The government has decided to immediately dispatch 23,000 men and 5,000 horses to China. The newspapers in indorsing this action point out that, should the foreigners at Peking perish, Japan could not be absolved from blame.

Cotton Mills Close Down.

Fall River, Mass., July 11.—In compliance with an agreement to curtail production for four weeks during the summer, several cotton mills here suspended operations. When the curtailment is in full operation nearly 20,000 employes will be affected.

Weekly Kentsuckas Shot and Killed.

Louisville, Ky., July 11.—Eugene Owens, one of the wealthiest men in Parkersville, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Walter Clem. Owens abused his wife and Clem took her part. Mrs. Owens witnessed the killing.

DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE.

Chairman Jones is Calling in His Lieutenants.

Chicago, July 11.—An important fraction of the Democratic party rumbled into Chicago on a limited train today and took up quarters at the Auditorium Annex hotel. In the delegation were Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, the party's national chairman; James G. Johnson of Kansas, chairman of the national executive committee; Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, national secretary; Committeeman D. J. Campau of Michigan; Senator White of California and James Hamilton Lewis of Washington. With the arrival of the leaders the room assigned to Senator Jones became a Mecca for Democrats who had business with the national chairman, and in it were held a prolonged series of conferences concerning the active management of the Democratic campaign. All-in the delegation were fresh from conference, with the two national nominees at Lincoln, Neb., and were charged with the ideas and suggestions of the presidential candidate and those of his advisers who remained at the Bryan home.

LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA

Curzon Reports Relief from Rain in Some Provinces.

London, July 11.—The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston:

"The rainfall has been fairly general this week in Bombay, Berar, Khandesh, the central provinces of the Gangetic Plain, and the Punjab, but has been much below the average for these tracts, except in southern Deccan. Little or no rain has fallen in Rajpootana, Guzerat, and central India. The cholera mortality continues high in Bombay. The May mortality there was appalling. The number of persons receiving relief is 6,013,000." The governor of Bombay telegraphs to the Foreign office as follows: "There were 10,820 deaths from cholera and 6,502 fatalities in the famine district during the last week in June."

Young Mother Ends Two Lives.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 11.—The dead bodies of Mrs. Elizabeth Shants, 27 years old, and her 5-year-old daughter Irene were found by neighbors in their home at 2044 Orianna street. The mother lay on the bed, with her child alongside of her. The little one had been poisoned by her mother, who, after watching her baby die, had turned on the gas and ended her own life. Mrs. Shants' husband was accidentally killed a year ago. She became melancholy and avoided her neighbors and friends. Since yesterday she had not been seen by the neighbors, so this afternoon the strong odor of gas caused an investigation, which led to the discovery of the double crime.

Trolley Car Runs Wild.

New York, July 11.—A Third avenue surface car got beyond control of the motorman shortly after 1 o'clock this morning and dashed from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street at lightning speed. Luckily the few passengers on it jumped to safety.

At the foot of the hill it crashed into another car, completely wrecking it, fatally injuring one woman passenger and slightly injuring several others.

The motorman of the rear car and the conductor of the forward car were also badly injured. Both are at the hospital and the physicians say they may die.

Lightning Strikes Two in Bed.

English, Ind., July 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Guest, living four miles from here, were struck by lightning, both being completely paralyzed and he stricken blind. The bed upon which they slept stood by a window, through which the lightning flashed. The unfortunate couple lay more than a half hour after the stroke before Mrs. Guest's mother came from another room to complain of being injured by the shock. Physicians have no hope of permanent relief for the young couple.

Dr. C. F. McDonald Dead.

New York, July 11.—The death is announced at Hamilton, Ont., of Dr. Charles F. McDonald, aged 71 years. While connected with the postoffice department at Washington the postal money order system was organized under his efforts. President Lincoln appointed him superintendent of the money order department, which office he held until 1892, when President Cleveland appointed him consul at Hamilton.

Woman Slays with a Shotgun.

Little Rock, Ark., July 11.—Near Falcon, Columbia county, Lee Watson was shot and killed by Mrs. James Henry Watson went to the Henry home and Mrs. Henry alleges attacked her. She seized a double-barreled shotgun and emptied both barrels at Watson. Mrs. Henry was arrested on a charge of murder.

Ex-King Gen. Diaz President.

City of Mexico, July 11.—The electoral college met in the chief town and cities all over the republic. A great majority of the votes were cast for Gen. Diaz by the national liberal convention held here last January. The National Bank of Mexico has raised the discount rate to 10 per cent.

Strikers Fire on Soldiers.

Rotterdam, July 11.—The strike of sock laborers and car men here has assumed a most serious aspect. The strikers fired upon the soldiers, wounding ten of them. The garrisons have been reinforced and warships are protecting the water front.

TIME CARD.

Car	Leaving	Arriving
6:45 a. m.	6:00 p. m.	7:15
7:40	7:50	10:15
8:40	8:50	10:15
9:40	9:50	11:15
10:40	9:50	12:15 p. m.
11:40	10:50	1:15
12:40 p. m.	11:50	2:15
1:40	12:50 p. m.	3:15
2:40	1:50	4:15
3:40	2:50	5:15
4:40	3:50	6:15
5:45	4:50	7:16
6:45	5:55	8:15
7:40	6:55	9:15
8:40	7:50	10:15
9:40	8:50	12:15 a. m.
10:40 p. m.	9:50	
11:40	10:50	

Care of the D. P. & N. make direct connection with cars of the Ann Arbor leaving Detroit on the even hour. For information about special cars, rates, etc., address, T. E. Griffin, Plymouth Tel. No. 24.

THE DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Time Table in Effect Oct. 5th 1909.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Detroit	Lv. 7:30	8:00
Carleton	8:35	7:05
Dundee	9:15	7:45
Tecumseh	9:40	8:15
Adrian	10:08	8:37
Wasson	11:05	9:25
Maple	11:25	10:05
Hamlet	12:00	10:30
Leipzig	12:18	10:48
Col. Grove	12:30	11:00
Lima	12:45	11:15
	1:15	11:45

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Lima	Lv. 6:00	3:00
Col. Grove	6:30	3:30
Ottawa	6:45	3:45
Leipzig	6:57	3:57
Hamlet	7:15	4:15
Maple	7:27	4:27
Napoleon	7:40	4:40
Wasson	8:10	5:10
Adrian	9:00	6:00
Tecumseh	9:34	6:34
Dundee	10:15	7:15
Carleton	10:42	7:39
Detroit	11:45	8:45

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, run daily, except Sunday.
F. E. DEWEY, C. A. CHAMBERS,
Gen'l. Supt. Gen'l. Pass. Agt.
Detroit, Mich.

PERE MARQUETTE TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 7, 1900.

SAGINAW DISTRICT.

Trains leave Plymouth as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
Train No. 4, 10:30 a. m.	Train No. 3, 9:00 a. m.
" No. 5, 2:15 p. m.	" No. 2, 3:30 p. m.
" No. 8, 8:40 p. m.	" No. 9, 8:15 p. m.
" No. 10, 7:00 a. m.	" No. 11, 6:15 p. m.

Trains Nos. 3 and 9 run through to Alpena.
Train No. 3 connects at Ludington with steamer for Manitowac and Milwaukee (weather permitting) making connections for all points West and Northwest.

Sleeping Parlor Cars between Alpena, Bay City, Saginaw and Detroit.

Trains leave for Toledo at 11:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 a. m.

GRAND RAPIDS DISTRICT.

GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Grand Rapids	7:10	12:00	6:30
Tonawanda	7:40	12:30	6:00
Leaning	8:24	1:45	7:27
Salmon	10:46		9:08
PLYMOUTH	11:30	3:25	9:29
Detroit	11:40	4:05	10:08

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit	8:40	1:10	8:15
PLYMOUTH	9:22	1:48	8:58
Salmon	9:34		9:10
Leaning	11:22	3:50	9:55
Tonawanda	12:30	4:45	10:05
Grand Rapids	1:20	5:10	10:40

D. W. SHAYER, Local Agent

Ohio Central Lines



The Through Car Line

DETROIT, DETROIT, TOLEDO & COLUMBIANA, TOLEDO & COLUMBIANA, COLUMBUS & MARIETTA, COLUMBUS & MARIETTA, CHARLESTON, W. VA., COLUMBUS & MARIETTA.

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Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Rates Always Low as the Lowest.
Days Connect with Ohio Central Arts.

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FROM BEHIND THE COUNTER.

(From the Chicago Record.)

By courtesy of Mr. Cox the sun was shining brightly down the little west side street that backed up against the railroad tracks, making iridescent the hairs in the tail of the sorrel horse that caparisoned with saddle and bridle and tri-colored roussettes, stood before the little cottage next to the carpenter shop. There were flags stuck over the cottage door and a colored lithograph of Admiral Dewey in the front window and flags and lithographs appeared at intervals all up and down the street; it was, in fact, Dewey day.

The sorrel horse was a large animal with a drooping head and eyes, big froofs and a mane that bore the marks of the chafing of the work collar. His appearance was decidedly dejected in spite of his roussettes, but he seemed to be an object of admiration to quite a considerable group of boys and men, who from time to time turned to look expectantly at the cottage door.

"How long is he going to be?" inquired the carpenter of the small boy who was proudly holding the horse's bridle.

"I don't know," replied the boy. "He's puttin' on his sojer clothes now. He order him here by now."

"Maybe they don't fit him an' he's havin' 'em altered," suggested another boy.

"He'll be late for the procession an' won't get to ride alongside o' Dewey."

"It's all right about that. They wouldn't start without him. They might get along without Dewey, but they've got to have Hogan. It wouldn't be no procession if they left him behind."

"Hold on to that horse; he's going to break away if you don't watch him. Somebody take hold and help the kid."

"Here he comes now."

Everybody turned about as the cottage door opened and a big, broad-faced, very newly shaven man walked down the steps with a martial dignity that was due to the uniform that he wore. It was a lovely uniform, dark green with yellow and white facings, epaulets that were a triumph to lavish upholstery and broad bullion stripes at the outseam of his trousers, but big as the man was his uniform was bigger. It wrinkled across and over his new tan shoes and puckered at the breast and fell superfluously over his knuckles in a way that would have caused the contractor pangs of anguish for the waste of material if he could have seen it.

When the man saw the crowd his broad, red face relaxed into a grin and he raised his hand to his plumed hat in a clumsy salute, whereupon the crowd cheered.

"What are you injuns doin' rubberin' here?" he asked. "Why aren't yer down town on the coorb wid yer soapboxes? Why didn't you go, James?"

"I'm goin' all right," replied the carpenter. "Only I don't have to hurry—I'm goin' to walk myself."

"Ain't you goin' to get them whiskers on your horse's feet trimmed up?" inquired a young man with a dusty derby hat.

"If you'd go wash if 'ud improve you," retorted the warrior. "And I'd like you to move further off wid the cigarette," he added; "I've got my good clothes on."

The young man laughed mirthlessly and backed into the middle of the road as the man in the uniform approached his steed and regarded it thoughtfully.

"It's the best they could do, Hogan," said the carpenter; "he's some friskier than I'd like meself, but I guess a good rider can manage him. They told me to tell you not to try to stop him if he ran away, because he'd soon get tired and lay down in the street."

"Is that so-o-o?" asked Hogan; "well, 'tis a horse anyway. Hold my sword for me till I ascend."

"Why don't you get on him, Mike?" called a stout woman from the door.

"Here we waitin' to see you ride an' you stand there blatherin' as if that was all in the world you had to do."

The big man turned round with a magnificent gesture. "Be aisy, woman, be aisy," he said; "I'll be on him in a pig's whisper; I'm taking his altitude first."

"Run into the shop, sonny, an' bring out the little step ladder you'll find in the corner at the wise end of the bench," said the carpenter, addressing a small boy.

"Did I tell you where I put the accident insurance policy, Mary?" called the big man, turning with one hand on the pommel of his saddle.

"Go on," laughed the woman encouragingly. "Trust me to look after the insurance."

The big man raised his left foot and was inserting one in the offside stirrup when another took his pipe out of his mouth and told him he was getting up the wrong way.

The big man paused a moment. "It don't make a taste of difference to this horse which side I take," he said. "He's been bred aither handed. Whoa! Now this."

He hoisted himself up and then stopped again as he saw that he would reverse the usual equestrian position if he went any farther. The carpenter and the man with the pipe encouraged him to proceed.

"Wait till the boy puts the horse's head down so's it won't be in your way," said the carpenter. "You can get your leg over it all right, and you'll get a better sight of Dewey if you ride with your face to the tail."

The big man lowered himself to the ground again and thought a moment. Then he put his right foot in the stirrup and hoisted himself in the seat. The boy gave him the reins which he returned while he pulled his coat tails from beneath him and settled himself carefully in the saddle. Then he beckoned to the carpenter.

"By the cold feelin' on my shapely ankle there's an undescent sight of

cock showin' on the other side of me James," he said. "I don't want to get out of the perpendicular to look meself, but you might do me the favor and pull down the leg of me pants if it's necessary."

The carpenter replied with the request and the equestrian clucked to his steed and kicked it gently in the ribs, upon which the dejected animal heaved forward with its shoulders and then stepped off in a ponderous walk. It had proceeded about fifty yards when a general shout made the rider pull up with a victorious "Whoa-a!"

"You've forgot your sword," called the woman from the door. "Come back here and get your sword!"

The big man turned the horse, which forthwith climbed upon the sidewalk and kept on turning and backing until the young man with the dusty derby magnanimously came up and led him off by the bridle.

"I've the makings of a fine military man about me," said the big man, ruefully, as he buckled on the ornate sword that the grinning carpenter handed to him. "To think I'd leave me indispensable implement of destruction behind me, an' me on parade jerry! I can see my finish wid the horse, too, unless I get in th' middle of the bunch of th' boys of the mounted infantry an' they jam so tight they can't lose me. If I had time I'd go take a few lessons in the art of steering before I make me debut, but it's too everlasting late now. Will some kind person take an' thurn me around till I'm headed right an' I'll have to trust to Providence to turn the corners."

He started again and the onlookers gave another cheer. He got to the corner and then dropped one of his gauntlets.

This time, however, he did not attempt to execute the right-about-face movement, but made signals of distress without turning his head. At last one of the boys at the request of the carpenter ran down the street and picked up the glove. Then the dejected horse broke into a clumsy trot and with his rider disappeared from view.

The carpenter stood for a minute or two in evident expectation of seeing him return. Then he turned to the stout woman at the door. "I'm afraid Mike is going to have his trouble today, Mrs. Hogan," he said, and she replied: "Well, that's in the nature of the man he'll enjoy them."

Grape Food as Medicine.

The grape fruit is becoming popular for spring breakfasts since physicians have assured us of its medicinal qualities for the distressing complaint commonly known as "spring fever." According to these physicians, who speak its praises, "the pulp of this fruit is nutritious, and the juice contains sugar, tannic acid, bitartrate of potassium, tartate of calcium, common salt and sulphate of potassium."

Without doubt the woman who cultivates the habit of eating a great deal of fruit is the gainer of health and appearance. The grape fruit, or shaddock, so called from its discoverer, Lieutenant Shaddock, or to mention its soft Chinese name, pumelo, is highly prized by those who live in malarial localities. It is a charming rival to quinine and boneset, and is driving them from the field.

She who eats her grape fruit with a spoon from the natural cup, or relishes it served as a salad, may gladden her heart with the reflection that she is not only pleasing her palate, but benefiting her health. Like oranges and lemons, the grape fruit has great medicinal virtues.

If you are of a bilious temperament, eat grape fruit; if fever threatens, eat grape fruit, but in this latter case use so only at the advice of a physician, as there may be certain tendencies with the grape fruit would only aggravate.

The complaint is often made that this fruit is extremely bitter and unpleasant. It is only the white inner rind which is so, and this should be carefully removed.

Wedding Presents.

For persons who disdain the banality of bonbon dishes, fruit knives and other almost inevitable wedding presents, the china shops show some charming and useful gifts, fitted snugly into ornamental cases and looking as dainty and far more novel than the six coffee cups and the pepper and salt sets from which it seems no bride can escape. These china dishes, dainty as they are, might be called cooking utensils, and so are eminently suited for wedding gifts in the most old-fashioned sense of the term. They are of futed china, white, tinted, touched up with gilt or flowered in lovely Dresden patterns. They are broad, shallow soufflé dishes, like little butter tubs; scallop shells exquisitely shaped and tinted; ramskins in the shape of little fruit baskets, tapering toward the bottom; broad, shallow quaff cases with flaring brim of china or silver; oyster shells of open-work gilt or silver with inner cases of metal, and odd round and oval dishes for vegetables, macaroni, etc.

It is quite safe to say that not one-third of the salad oil sold in America is pure olive oil; the rest is made of cotton seed, while thousands of gallons of so-called olive oil is a fish product. There is a process by which the fishy flavor is extracted, and this animal passage as a pure vegetable product. There is no reasonable objection to cottonseed oil; it is pure and wholesome and makes a good salad dressing; the objection is in selling it under a false label. Unless one is an expert it is almost impossible to tell the cottonseed and olive oils apart; the test used to be in the color, the olive oil having a peculiar green shade which distinguished it; but now this color is most cleverly imitated in the cotton seed oil. The fish oils are most objectionable, being heavy and too heating to the liver. First-class codliver oil does not sell the fish oils. In Russia an excellent salad is made from the sunflower seed, but it is sold for what it is, and not under the guise of olive oil. In Russia also as well as some parts of France, they use a walnut oil for salad. This oil has a peculiar bitter flavor, which one has to be educated up to. The finest oil used in Paris for salad dressing and for other culinary purposes is sweet and delicious.

TRUE STORY OF WHITTIER

Peew's Letter and Sonnet Sent to a Child.

Klyda Richardson Steege tells in St. Nicholas a true story of the poet Whittier. The nursery was bright and cheerful, she begins, and the two children were happy as they listened to a kind voice reading to them. Every day the same old favorites were told or read to the little listeners, who were never tired, but always asked for more. The stories were all about fairies and elves, or boys and girls who had distinguished themselves, or brave soldiers and noble heroes. And the poems were everything in the world from Mother Goose to Shakespeare. But the greatest favorite of all the verses were those which told about Barbara Fritchie. You surely know them, and how when she, though old and gray and feeble, refused to take down her flag, and said as the soldiers marched through Fredericktown: "Shoo! if you must, this old gray head, But spare your country's flag," she said.

And then how General Stonewall Jackson treated her, and how her flag waved the whole day long over the heads of the passing soldiers, not one of whom uttered a word against it, or its brave defender.

In the old nursery, the children loved this poem, and through it the author, one of the greatest and best of men, as well as a poet of whom our country is justly proud. They talked very often of Mr. Whittier, and at last, one of them evolved, with great labor, from her childish brain, a little verse. It was of little value, no doubt but she was a small child. The answer to the enigma was the Quaker poet's name, and so writing a timid little letter, the child inclosed this first literary attempt and mailed it to Mr. Whittier.

Then followed several days of suspense and anxious waiting. "Would Mr. Whittier think it very strange that she had written and would he call her very foolish?" It was strange how much she cared, but she was the kind of child who always did care about her own happiness.

At last, one morning, the postman brought a letter for this little girl. Written in violet ink on thin paper, this is what it said:

Amesbury, 4th mo. 20th, 1877.
My Dear Young Friend:
I thank thee for thy little letter & the ingenious Word Enigma, which is certainly very nicely done.
I am very glad thee and thy brother like Barbara Fritchie. I send thee a piece of one of her dresses, given me by Miss Dorothea Dix, the lady who has done so much good in visiting hospitals and prisons.
With every good wish for thee I am thy friend,
John G. WHITTIER.

The good poet never knew how great was the pleasure he gave to one little heart that day; she has the letter still, and the piece of silk from Barbara Fritchie's dress is pinned to the shoe of note paper with the same pin John Greenleaf Whittier's kind hand placed there.

In the letter you notice the mention of Miss Dorothea Dix. Perhaps, some day, if you have not yet done so, you will read about her and learn of her wonderful life and what she accomplished for poor prisoners and insane people, not in America only, but in many other countries. Mr. Whittier, who himself was always trying to relieve the oppressed and to help people in trouble, was her dear friend, and once, toward the end of her busy life, when she had sent him some words of appreciation, he wrote to her, "Compared with such a life as thine, my own seems poor and inadequate." He was modest, you see, as well as great.

The little child who wrote the letter to the poet once saw and spoke to this honored friend of his. She remembered the gentle hands on her brown curls and the soft voice. Now as then, there are always associated in her mind, Barbara Fritchie, who would not give up her flag, John Greenleaf Whittier, who wrote the poem, and in the midst of his many more important affairs took time to please a child, and Miss Dix, the noble woman who sacrificed comfort, and home, and health, to relieve, as far as she was able, the suffering of the world.

When Peeling Onions.

The pungent odor of the onion is due to a sulphurous oil, which volatilizes rapidly when the tissues of the vegetable is broken in any manner, and especially affects the delicate membranes surrounding the eyes. This effect, however, can be easily avoided by sticking a small pared potato on the end of the knife with which the cutting is done. A chemical affinity, which cannot be readily explained, but which is none the less satisfactory in its working, attracts the fumes, and their presence is not manifested to the operator till the potato has reached a certain degree of saturation, when it can be readily replaced by another.

Variety for the Menu.

The Caterer gives the names of several dishes not ordinarily used in the American plan hotel, but which have of late found a position of honor in several "up-to-date" houses:

"Walnut sandwiches" and "sandwiches a la Turque," as hors d'oeuvres.

"Eggs moulded in foie gras."

"Eggs scrambled with green peppers."

"Peanut sandwiches."

"Individual plum puddings."

We should like to call attention to a nursing-bottle advertisement, which concludes with the words:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap."

"If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."

YOUTHFUL EYES.

Many Women are so Careful of Their Eyes as They are of Their Complexions.

Youthful eyes are a woman's constant care.

Many women are so careful of their eyes as they are of their complexions.

Every morning they are opened in a bath of salt and water. At first there is great winking and blinking, but in a short time the eyes grow accustomed to the dip and they like it.

Salt and water is a fine tonic. It not only keeps the eyes clear, but it helps stumpy lashes along.

At night the lids enjoy a couple of pads of cotton wet in hot water. Dipping the hands in hot water and gently bathing the lids is very soothing.

When my eyes ache I use my grandmother's remedy. The dear old lady believed in tea grains. She would bind them on her lids, and she used to drench a cloth wet in weak black tea when her eyes felt tired.

She had a rose-leaf lotion too. It was made by pouring hot water over the dried leaves, letting them get cool before using the wash.

An up-to-date oculist calls such lore nonsense. Bless him, he can afford superior scorn, for he is certainly a blessing to all classes if he understands his profession.

More headache women have been helped by having their eyes treated. It is such agony never to be able to go anywhere without trotting home with a headache. Weak eyes will spoil in this way the best part of one's life.

Tepid water should be used for the first eye bath of the day. The eyes must be opened and the water allowed to trickle under the lids, in this way bathing the ball of the eye.

Dry the eyes with a soft towel, always wiping them inward toward the nose. Wonderful sight is supposed to be the blessing of a silver-haired matron because, as she says, all her lifetime she has taken this precaution.

Be careful not to press on the ball of the eye. Oculists say that the tightening of the lens of the eye is one of the signs of old age. Wiping the eyes toward the bridge of the nose will also smooth out lines at the corners of the eyes.

Three Good Desserts.

FLAT PLUM CAKES.—Work two ounces of lard into one pound of dough add one ounce of sugar and two ounces of currants, knead thoroughly and form into flat cake on an old plate. Score across the top in diamonds and bake for three-quarters of an hour. Ten minutes before the cake is done brush it over with milk, scatter brown sugar over it and serve warm.

PINK CREAM.—Boil four ounces of ground rice into a quart of milk, adding two ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar and any flavoring liked. Stir after the rice is added to the milk, and for twenty minutes after it boils, tiff it is a smooth custard. Color the rice to a pretty pink with cochineal. Spread the bottom of a glass dish with strawberry preserves and, when cool, pour the rice over the jam till the dish is full. Set aside till cold, and then scatter desiccated coconut over the surface.

BANANA SPONGE.—Banana should be peeled by hand and never touched with a knife. Dissolve over night one ounce of gelatine in one and three-quarter pints of water. Add next day the pulp of six very ripe bananas, one-quarter pound of sugar and the juice of one-half lemon. Stir well on the fire until it boils. Take off the fire and allow to cool, and when the mixture is beginning to settle add to it the well-beaten and perfectly stiff whites of two eggs. Beat all well, and place in a wetted mold for next day.

Perfumed Beds.

The recent fad for perfumed beds has gained great popularity. The perfuming is managed by spreading a cotton pad, thoroughly sacheted, beneath the lower sheet. By this one's bed can be made to seem stuffed with roses or violets.

Conservative women, however, do not approve of this method. They stick to the custom of their grandmothers and the nearest their beds come to being perfumed is from the clean and wholesome scent of lavender they exhale. Sprigs of this old-fashioned shrub are generously strewn in many well-regulated linen closets.

There is nothing new under the sun in housewifery.

Passing of the Old Maids.

The old maid of the past—sour, scandal-loving, sharp of temper and of features—is now almost an unknown quantity. The unmarried woman of to-day who has passed her twenties is cheery, active, busy and useful. Generally she is in business or has some special art, profession or accomplishment to which she devotes herself. Anyway, she is not idle. She finds many things to employ her hands and brains. She has little time for gossip and less inclination. Culture and occupation have broadened her nature and given her charity and wisdom.

I shall never cease to preach the gospel that women of means should do more than rush through life for nothing but their own pleasure. It is the duty of women who have wealth to help others, and especially other women, and to make life for them worth the living. So much happiness may be scattered continually that the more one tries to help others the more one loves to do it.—Address of Helen Gould to Cincinnati Woman's Club.

As the nursery is a room where the infant spends most of his time, especially the first few months of his life, let it be one of the brightest, sunniest have a southern exposure, if possible, rooms in the house. In a city house have it in one of the upper stories where the sunlight shines brightest and

More New Watches

Owing to the large sale of watches the past month I have bought a number of the latest style, which I will sell at the lowest possible price, and live. Our special lines are:

THE AMERICAM WALTHAM,
THE ELGIN NATIONAL,
THE HAMILTON RAILROAD,
THE DUBER HAMPDEN.

Call and See Them.

Every lady customer is cordially invited to call and get one of our beautiful souvenir fans.

Jeweler, **C. G. DRAPER**

Millinery Sale.

Untrimmed Hats at Cost.

Every yard of Fancy Ribbon to Sell at Cost.

You need a Necktie or Sash as well as Hat Trimmings.

MAUD VROOMAN,

Main St.,

Plymouth

-A. A. TAFFT-

DO YOU KNOW

THAT YOU CAN BUY

Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear Cheaper than you can Make it?

We quote you Children's Drawers from 12c to 25c
Ladies' Drawers from 25c to 75c
Corset Covers from 15c to 50c
Ladies' Gowns from 50c to \$1.25
White Skirts from 50c to \$2.00
and other articles just received in large quantities direct from the factory.

SHIRT WAISTS

I have large quantities at almost any price you wish to pay.

WASH DRESS GOODS!

I have a large line Cord, Dimities, Swiss Mull, India Linon, Percales, French Ginghams and others too numerous to mention.

FOR GENTLEMEN

We have Straw Hats, Felt Hats and Caps, Neckwear, Suspenders, Fancy and Work Shirts and Overalls, Underwear, Hosiery and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and inspect our stock.

Butter and Eggs Taken in Exchange for Goods.

-A. A. TAFFT-

A Lansing statistician has compiled from reliable sources some figures of interest regarding the municipal management of water works. He finds that of the sixty municipal water supply stations in the state of Michigan fifteen are owned by private corporations, and the water rate based on a family rate averages \$7.80 per annum. Of the re-

maining forty-five which are owned by municipalities the family rate averages \$4.72. Considering all things equal, and figuring that municipal plants furnish water at actual cost, the plant owned by private corporations are making 65 per cent on their investment. Many village taxes now

PLYMOUTH MAIL

BY F. W. SAMSEN & SON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50

ADVERTISING RATES.
Business Cards, \$5.00 per year.
Resolutions of Respect \$1.00.
Cards of thanks, 25 cents.
All local notices will be charged for at 5 cents per line or fraction thereof, for each insertion. Display advertising rates made known on application. Where no time is specified, all notices and advertisements will be inserted until ordered discontinued.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1900

Sherman Miles, son of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, has been appointed to fill one of the vacancies to occur by graduation at the West Point Military Academy in 1901. There were ten additional cadets appointed from the country at large, the announcement of which has just been made at the War Department. Nearly all are sons of army officers.

There is at present no intention whatever of sending Dewey to take charge of the Chinese situation, although it is well known that the admiral would rather be in command there than anywhere else. Even if he applies for the post, it is said that his request will be refused on the ground that the United States has no fleet in those waters of sufficient size to warrant the assignment of a full Admiral to its command or to support the dignity of his station.

The Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish minister in Washington, is urging upon the State Department the claims of Spanish subjects in the new American insular possessions for a more definite determination of their status. The Treaty of Paris fixed this status only in general terms and there are details of the utmost importance to those who have elected to remain Spanish citizens while continuing to reside in the islands which perhaps will require judicial interpretation.

The test of the 18 inch Gathmann gun, which is expected to fire enormous quantities of gun cotton, will take place some time this month at the Bethlehem Steel Company's proving grounds, which are located at Redington, Pa. There is a great deal of interest throughout army ordinance experts here in the gun, and there has been a great divergence of opinion among them as to its value. In the navy the ordinance officers succeeded in defeating the plan which contemplated the Gathmann system upon the service for trial. Many experts declare that the projectile will tear the gun to pieces.

The War Department has called the attention of Gen. McArthur to the failure to properly mark the remains of soldiers shipped home from the Philippines. In reply Gen. McArthur has advised the War Department that he has issued circulars to all commanding officers requiring them to make reports quarterly to the chief quartermaster at Manila of the location of graves, in order that proper arrangements may be made for future shipment of bodies to this country. Graves in which bodies are interred are not always marked distinctly or are carelessly designated, so that it is impossible to identify remains which are disinterred for shipment to the United States.

The Bureau of Printing and engraving has been brought under the operations of the eight hour law by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip. The Bureau has been doing an enormous amount of work, and the production of bonds and of notes for the new national banks has pushed the plant to its fullest capacity. 2,300 people are employed, but in order to keep up with the demands made many employees had been regularly working for twelve hours at a stretch a shift and a half daily. A number of new people have been employed, as the pressure was too great for the hot weather. The new currency law has created a large number of small banks all over the country, and they are now getting their notes engraved.

The effect of the new Porto Rican tariff act is plainly perceptible in the commerce between the United States and that island during the month of May. The Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows that exports to Porto Rico have more than doubled as compared with the preceding May, and imports from the island have nearly doubled. Exports to the island from the United States in May 1899, were \$305,564, and in May 1900, \$596,179. The imports into the United States in May 1899, were \$647,179, and in May 1900, \$1,038,867. This increase is remarkable because it had been understood that the people of Porto Rico had little to sell and little with which to buy, since the hurricane of last August had gone far to impoverish the people of that island.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookkeeper, O. Sold at Metler's drug store.

CHURCH NEWS.

The class of probationers of the M. E. church will be received into full connection by the pastor next Sunday morning.

Subject for next Sunday at First Church of Christ Scientist will be "Truth." Come one and all and hear the words of truth.

Next Sunday morning, Rev. Florence K. Crocker and Mrs. K. MacArthur will occupy the Universalist pulpit. This will be the closing service of the church year.

There will be an ice cream social held on Mrs. Markham's lawn to-night for benefit of repairing Baptist church. Come and help us. Music by Plymouth Cornet Band.

Several Baptist young people went to the Livonia Aid Society meeting at Mr. and Mrs. Worden's Wednesday. They report having a good time and say the Livonia people would be hard to beat when it comes to serving an elegant supper.

The quarterly conference of the M. E. church at its meeting last Saturday voted to give their pastor, Rev. Stephens two weeks' vacation. Also by a unanimous vote the presiding elder was requested to use his influence to have him returned to them another year.

The Rev. Mr. Zoll, who preached at the Presbyterian church on July 1 and 8, has returned to Chicago. Services will be held next Sunday as usual, conducted by Rev. Wm. Jerome, of Northville. Sunday school at two o'clock p. m. and preaching service at a quarter after three.

At a business meeting of the B. Y. P. U. Tuesday evening, they voted to put in a memorial window in the end of the church facing the road, and the Ladies' Aid Society voted Wednesday to put in another. When the Baptists get their church remodeled, they will have essentially a new church.

Excitement ran high in the Baptist S. S. last Sunday, when Edward Mackey, chairman of the committee for raising brick to remodel the church, interviewed the several classes as to the number of brick they would pledge towards the 20,000 needed. Mr. Mackey's class of boys headed the list with 3,000 brick. The young people's class were not to be out-done by boys and pledged 5,000. Mr. Smye's class of little boys added 2,000. The girls were not to be left out of the race and Mrs. Markham's class of girls pledged 2,000 and Mrs. Smye's class followed with 1,500. Every class in the S. S. from the old people's bible class down to the infant class joined in the effort, and as a result the whole 20,000 brick needed in remodeling the church were raised in a few minutes in the Sunday School.

W. C. T. U.

Plymouth W. C. T. U. held an all-day meeting last Friday in I. O. O. F. hall, with guests from Salem, Canton and Northville unions. About 35 ladies were present and the attendance would doubtless have been much greater had it not been for the extreme heat. A bountiful repast was served at the noon hour, after which a social time was enjoyed until 3 p. m. when the business meeting was held. At its conclusion, Mrs. M. A. Patterson, delegate to the State Convention, read an interesting report of the same. At five o'clock tea was served and the ladies left for home. Taken all in all the day was one of great enjoyment and will long be remembered by Plymouth W. C. T. U.—Supt. Press.

M. F. Gray, of Lansing, is in town this week. Ered is a member of the fire department there and was one of a crew taking part in a water battle July 4th, his side coming out winners. Such a contest would be a novelty for Plymouth. The Lansing Record tells of the affair thuswise:

Probably the one incident that afforded the best opportunity to the greatest number of people, and which thoroughly entertained them as well, was the water contest between hose companies Nos. 1 and 2. There were five contestants on each side, and at a given signal with a strong stream of water pouring from each nozzle, they walked steadily upon each other, the desire of each being to drown out their adversaries. It was nip and tuck for a time and the continuous shouts that went up from the throats of the 10,000 spectators, could have been heard for a great distance. At one time it looked as if No. 1 would be able to bear the others down; but in a moment the tide of battle changed and from that time on it was seen that the victory was to rest with the brave North Lansing laddies. One by one the members of No. 1 team fell away and soon their nozzle dropped to the ground. Then No. 2 picked that up also and turned it on their defeated brothers.

Commissioner's Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of Edward Corwin, 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 late residence of said deceased in the township of Canton, in said county, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock A. M. of each said day, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1900, were allowed by said court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated July 12, 1900.
JOHN B. TILLOTSON,
HERBERT W. BRADFORD,
Commissioners.

Midsummer Clearing Sale

OF

Men's, Boys' and Children's Tan Shoes and Straw Hats,

One Week, commencing Sat., July 14th

J. W. OLIVER

SEE BILLS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE 1st National Exchange Bank

At Plymouth, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, July 29, 1900.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 34,778 88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,712 29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,340 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,374 00
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures	7,883 45
Other real estate owned	5,672 89
Due from approved reserve agents	17,141 01
Internal Revenue Stamps	60 25
Notes of other National Banks	3,198 01
Fractional paper currency, tickets, and cents	141 29
Specie	7,251 55
Reserve fund with U. S. Treasurer, 3 per cent of circulation	5,821 50
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than reserve fund	1,087 50
Total	\$ 121,682 01
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	6,500 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,041 25
National Bank notes outstanding	10,757 00
Notes in circulation	40 00
Individual deposits subject to check	29,382 29
Demand certificates of deposit	32,944 17
Total	\$ 121,682 01

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WAYNE.
I, O. A. FRASER, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. A. FRASER, Cashier.
F. LOUARD, P. LOUARD, Notary Public, Wayne Co.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th day of July, 1900.

Correct—Attest:
RUSSELL L. ROOT,
W. H. HOYT,
PETER GAVER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Plymouth Savings Bank

At Plymouth, Michigan, at the close of business, June 29th, 1900.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$175,740 36
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	19,575 35
Overdrafts	152 38
Banking house	4,581 00
Furniture and fixtures	3,022 00
Other real estate	5,000 00
Due from banks in reserve cities	18,111 10
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,248 00
Gold coin	5,541 00
Silver coin	1,697 65
Nicks and cents	84 37
Checks cash items, internal rev. acct	572 00
Total	\$298,042 19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	7,355 87
Dividends unpaid	1,041 00
Commercial deposits	44,747 74
Certificates of deposit	80,154 64
Savings deposits	146,522 94
Total	\$298,320 19

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WAYNE.
I, C. A. FISHER, acting cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. FISHER, Acting Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1900.
EUGENE P. LOUARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
L. C. HOUGH,
E. C. LEACH,
W. O. ALLEN, Directors.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WAYNE.
At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate office, in the city of Detroit, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Marian H. Beckus, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Charlotte F. Butler, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to her or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, That the twenty-fourth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Plymouth Mail, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
JOHN F. PEYKE, Deputy Register.

Commissioner's Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of August Blunk, 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 late residence of said deceased in the township of Plymouth, in said county, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock A. M. of each said day, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1900, were allowed by said court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated June 22, 1900.
EUGENE M. ROOK,
WILLIAM B. KNIGHT,
Commissioners.

Job Printing

WILL CURE KNILL'S RED PILLS

FOR WAN PEOPLE "Pale and Weak." Restore vim vigor and vitality, make old people look young, feel young and act young. The great Blood and Nerve Medicine.

KNILL'S WHITE LIVER PILLS

Are the great Liver Invigorator, System Restorer and Bowel Regulator. You can work while they work, never gripe or make you sick.

KNILL'S BLUE KIDNEY PILLS

For Backaches, lame or sore, and all Kidney and Urinary troubles. Only 25c a box or five boxes, \$1. Guaranteed by your druggist to do as advertised or money refunded.

R. E. COOPER, M.D.C.M.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office hours 11 to 2; 8:30 to 9:30.
Coleman Block.

T. H. OLIVER, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon
Office over Riggs' Store.
Hours—Until 9 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and after 7:30 p. m.

Robinson's Livery

Open at all hours.

FIRST CLASS RIGS

In every respect.

HARRY C. ROBINSON
E. C. LEACH, Pres.
L. C. HOUGH, Vice Pres.
C. A. FISHER, Asst. Cashier.

PLYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK


CAPITAL \$50,000.

3 Per Cent paid on certificates and savings deposits

A portion of your business solicited.

E. K. BENNETT,
Cashier

"Given Up"



to die several times, yet I am spared to tell how I was saved," writes Mrs. A. A. Stowe, 237 N. 4th St., San Jose, Cal. "I had valvular heart trouble so severe that I was pronounced 'gone' two different times. The valves of my heart failed to work properly, and circulation was so sluggish that the slightest exertion produced fainting. 'There is no hope' said my physician, so I decided to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and the result I consider miraculous. I am satisfied it saved my life."

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee. Get bottle, examine or money back. Back on heart and never sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE!

10,000 Worth of Merchandise to be Closed Out Regardless of Cost

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR OUR FALL STOCK!

Come and select what you need at your own price. You may not get this chance again.

All Our Wool Dress Goods			Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes		DUTCHESS TROUSERS	
Dimities	Ginghams	Wrappers	Ladies' and Children's Summer Underwear.		All sizes and all styles.	
Percaies	Challies,	Shirt Waists			Men's Fancy Soft Shirts and Underwear	
Prints	Lawns	Corsets			Lap Dusters Stable Blankets	
Muslin Skirts	Silk and Satin Waists		Men's Suits	Fedora Hats	CARPETS & MATTINGS	
Muslin Gowns	Tailored Suits and Jackets		Youths' Suits	Derby Hats	CURTAINS, SHADES	
Muslin Drawers	Skirts and Capes		Boys' Suits	Straw Hats	AND DRAPERIES	
Petticoats	Ladies' and Gents' Belts		Men's and Boys' Caps and Canvas Shoes			

Come Early and Get the Cream of the Stock!

E. L. RIGGS, Plymouth Cash Outfitter

Local Newslets

John Herdman was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Hattie Baker is visiting friends in Petoskey.

Charlie Riggs is visiting in New London, Conn.

Mrs. Alfred Lyndon is visiting her son, Roy Lyndon.

Mrs. Frank Sheldon, of Detroit, is a guest at J. W. Oliver's.

Al Kelly, a former Plymouth boy called on friends Saturday.

Mrs. J. R. Rauch spent Wednesday with her mother at Northville.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kensler have returned from their Ohio visit.

Miss Alma Lyons, of Detroit, spent Sunday with Miss Francis Bailey.

S. W. Spicer is visiting his cousin, Mrs. L. Thompson, at Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Francis Bailey is spending a couple of weeks at her home in Salem.

Miss Avis Green is visiting friends at Pontiac, Birmingham and Farmington.

Sarah Penniman is spending a few days with Mabel Hamilton at Walled Lake.

Miss Mamie Fairman has returned home from a several months' stay in Arizona.

Miss Anna Westfall, of Caro, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Louisa Bassett.

Mrs. C. A. Pinkney and daughter Zaida are visiting relatives at Salem this week.

¼ off on all shirt waists at RAUCH'S.

Mrs. Rivera and Miss Edna Burlingham, of Chicago, are visiting at John Kellogg's.

Miss Fannie Spicer picnicked at Allen's flats Tuesday, with her Sunday-school class.

Geo. E. Peasgood, of Chicago, is spending his vacation at the home of David Oliver.

Dr. Cooper is attending the State Medical Society meeting at Mackinaw Island this week.

Fred Gray, of Lansing, was here over Sunday. Mrs. Gray and children are visiting in Wayne.

Wirt S. McLaren, of Chelsea, is spending a few weeks with his cousins, John and George McLaren.

Mrs. Lane, of Ellendale, North Dakota, and Mrs. James McLaren, of Chelsea, are visiting at J. D. McLaren's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stephens and son Frank are at Pinckney this week visiting their daughter, Mrs. Floyd Jackson.

Two rooms to rent. Enquire at this office.

FOR SALE.—Gasoline stove in good repair. Enquire of Alfred Chaffee.

Pay village taxes now.

Miss Zaida Briggs is spending her vacation with relatives at Bellevue.

J. W. Oliver is advertising a mid-summer sale of shoes and straw hats.

Mrs. Czar Penney is entertaining her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Penney, of Detroit.

Mrs. Geo. Taylor and daughter Hazel were callers in Northville Wednesday.

The Misses Bernice and Blanche Goodrich spent Wednesday with Northville friend.

Mrs. R. O. Mimmack will leave Saturday for a visit with relatives at St. Mary's, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hough and Mrs. Sheffield left for an outing at Walloon Lake, near Petoskey.

Rev. Stephens was called to Pinckney on Tuesday last to officiate at the funeral of Daniel Jackson.

Millspaugh Bros. are using big type for an ad. this week that will not trouble you to read. They are hustling for business.

The ladies of the W. H. M. S. of the M. E. church gave a five o'clock tea to the Mothers' Jewel Band at the M. E. church parlors Wednesday.

The Plymouth and Wayne Juniors played a game of ball on the fair grounds Wednesday p. m. The game resulted in a score of 19 to 8 in favor of Wayne.

E. C. Hough and A. A. Taft were in Detroit Tuesday finishing up work connected with the purchase of supplies for the local telephone system. They will commence setting the poles Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Larzere, of Toledo, O., and Miss Boltin, of Pittsburg, Pa., will present something new and of interest to ladies at the parlors of the Presbyterian church July 19th, 3 p. m. All are invited. Admission free.

The ladies of the Eastern Star have invited the Silver Cornet Band to join with them in giving an ice cream social in the park on Saturday evening, July 21st. If the weather should be unfavorable, cream will be served in Masonic parlors. Music furnished by the band.

¼ off on all shirt waists at RAUCH'S.

The Political Equality Club will hold its last meeting for the summer at the home of Mrs. Fred Dunn on Monday evening, July 16th, at 8 o'clock sharp. An address will be given by Rev. Florence H. Crooker on the subject of Equal Suffrage. All wishing to hear this able woman before she leaves for other fields of labor will be more than welcome. Especially do we ask all members of the club to be present. Committee.

TO THE PUBLIC: I wish to inform the public that the stories which have been circulated relative to my having been married are untrue and without any grounds whatever.

M. L. FORD.

Felix Freydl, the tailor, was married to Miss Lena Evert, of Farmington, at Pontiac Wednesday.

D. H. Fitch, attorney, took down his shingle last Saturday and departed for his home in Howell. Business was not forthcoming.

E. L. Riggs advertises a mid-summer clearing sale of \$10,000 worth of seasonable goods in his store. Everything goes at a price, which is down to almost cost and some less. Read the ad. and then go and see the goods. You'll buy too.

It is reported to us that several graves in the Riverside cemetery have been robbed of choice potted plants, placed there by loving friends of the dead. Such vandalism is very much to be deprecated and it is hoped no more cases will occur.

The new hook and ladder truck arrived last Monday and the fire lads are very much pleased with the new apparatus. It was needed by the department and will prove of great value in case of fires. But we hope it will not be needed for use very often.

Justice Valentine assumed the judicial functions of his office on July 4th. His first official act was to assess a fine of \$10 and costs against Dan Adams, Wednesday, because Dan kicked up a disturbance in his saloon the night before contrary to law and good order. Marshal Weeks made complaint.

Postmaster Hall, with delegate E. H. Passage, attended the Republican congressional convention at Manchester Wednesday. H. C. Smith, the present incumbent, was renominated without opposition. Mr. Smith, has made a record that has been satisfactory to his Republican constituents, at least, and it appears certain he will also be re-elected.

The Republican county congressional convention at Northville last Saturday afternoon was a very harmonious affair, the whole business being transacted in an hour. Not all delegations were full and some towns were not represented at all. E. H. Passage, of Plymouth, and John Nash, of Canton, were among the delegates elected to the congressional convention.

The street commissioner has been at work this week filling in the road alongside the car tracks north of Markham's shop. The road has been unsightly and dangerous to travel ever since the track was laid, but no amount of persuasion would induce the car company to grade it up, as the franchise strictly provided for. The village fathers finally concluded to have the work done at village expense. The car people do not seem inclined to do anything to favor Plymouth.

The farmers hereabouts are having no trouble harvesting their wheat this year. The crop is almost a dead failure. Farmers who last fall sowed twenty or thirty acres will not get enough to pay for seed. Indeed, many of them have mowed down what little there was for horse feed. With the short crop last year, it makes the farmer feel somewhat blue, and he has reason to be. In the main the damage can be attributed to the Hessian fly, while some fields were damaged by ice. The State crop report estimates the yield for the southern tier of counties at six bushels to the acre. The State average is only seven.

Chase Bros. Co. New England nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Fruits, ornamentals, roses, bulbs. Reserve orders or give me a call.—Jetta M. Hough, apt. at RAUCH'S.

The North Side

Pay village taxes now.

V. E. Hill was a Detroit visitor on Wednesday.

Jolliffe Bros. were in Detroit on business Wednesday.

Mrs. John G. Streig was a Detroit visitor on Tuesday.

Pearl and Winnie Jolliffe are visiting at Milford this week.

Chas. Butterfield, of Grand Rapids, visited in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Hassinger and daughter, Fida, visited in Detroit on Wednesday.

Miss Alice Springer is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Reeves, at Toledo.

Miss Laura Bogartus, of Saginaw, is visiting Miss Mattie Germer this week.

Miss Mable Graham, of Grand Rapids is visiting her cousin, Miss Genevieve Beale.

Closing out sale of Summer Millinery at Mrs. Dickerson's. Call and get her prices.

Mrs. Fred Moore, who has been on the sick list the past two weeks, is able to be out again.

Mrs. John Neumann, of Detroit, is visiting her parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Chas. Gentz, this week.

Frank Shattuck who underwent the second operation at Grace Hospital is getting along nicely and is expected home this week.

Jolliffe Bros. have secured another contract with the Horton Cato Mfg. Co., of Detroit, for another month's cheese at 10c per lb.

There is a good demand for early cabbages this season. Geo. A. Starkweather is getting orders faster than his men can cut and pack them.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Heywood, of Chicago, and Mrs. Harvey Heywood and daughter Pearl, of Wayne, visited at Geo. A. Starkweather's on Tuesday.

The new telephone line along the P. M. B. R. is nearly put up to Salem and camp which has been here the past two weeks was moved there on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Stewart and son, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Springer the past three weeks, returned to their home in Indiana this week.

Following is a list of names of ladies of Detroit who visited Mrs. Geo. Springer on Thursday and presented her with a fine rug as a present: Mesdames Meyers, Schreiter, Schultz, Klaze, Noah, Eich, Beck, Ludwig and Frank and Misses Schreiter and Frank.

We notice by an advertisement in Detroit papers, bonds of the Detroit, Pike's Peak and Ann Arbor street railway line are offered for sale. It appears the line will not be known as the Detroit, Plymouth & Ann Arbor and there is some curiosity to know why. Perhaps it's because to avoid confusion between the Detroit, Plymouth & Northville and perhaps it's because the promoters are getting back at Plymouth for insisting upon a protective franchise. But who cares?

Great Bargains in Shirt Waists:

\$.50 waists for..... \$.28

1.00 " " " "..... .55

1.00 " " " "..... .75

2.00 " " " "..... 1.40

2.50 " " " "..... 1.75

at RAUCH'S.

JOHN L. GALE

Fire Works, Fire Works

I have just received a large stock of Fire Works, Flags and Paper Balloons, Fire Crackers all sizes, Torpedoes, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets, Cannons, Pistols, etc. I gave my order for Fire-works early in the Spring, when prices were very low, so I can afford to sell CHEAPER than other houses.

GROCERIES

In the line of Groceries I want to call your attention to our fine line of Canned Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, &c., which we sell 3 for 25c. We also have fancy brands of Peas and Corn at a little higher price. We are selling the best fine Granulated Sugar for

6c.

and expect to until July 15th. We have just bought the latest thing out in Dried Beef Cutters. This is an expensive machine, but does fine work.

COMING—A new stock Bottled Pickles for camping out parties, sweet and sour.

I am Giving my Especial Attention to Drugs.

We have a good Drug trade. New goods in this line received every day.

If you want Paints and Oils, come and see us.
If you want Wall Paper, come and see us.
If you want Baskets, come and see us.
If you want anything you cannot find at other stores, come and see us.

JOHN L. GALE

EXCURSIONS

VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

Toledo, Sunday, July 15th.

Train will leave Plymouth at 10 a. m. Returning, leave Toledo at 6 p. m. Rate 75c.

Detroit, Sunday, July 22.

Train will leave Plymouth at 9:40 a. m. Returning leave Detroit at 6:30 p. m. Rate 25c.

Island Lake, Grand Ledge and Grand Rapids, Sunday, July 23.

Train will leave Plymouth at 8:20 a. m. Leave Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m., Grand Ledge 8:40 p. m. Round trip to Grand Rapids \$1.75; Grand Ledge, 75c.

DAY VIEW, MICH.

Camp meeting and assembly. One fare rate. Sell July 9 to 19. Return limit August 15.

DETROIT, MICH.

Democratic State convention. One fare rate. Sell July 24 and 25. Return limit July 27.

LUDINGTON, MICH.

Epworth League assembly. One fare rate. Sell July 24 to August 12. Return limit August 24.

NIAGARA FALLS,

TORONTO AND ALEXANDRIA BAY.

Aug 2nd. Very low rates and long limit. Details to be announced later.

ST. PAUL, MENN.

National Republican League. One fare plus \$2.00. Sell July 14, 15 and 16. Return limit July 21.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Village Taxes are now due and payable at the Plymouth Savings Bank. Pay your taxes now and save the percentage. C. A. FISHER, Treas.

Mrs. Yorks and daughter, of Dexter, are visiting at Harry Wilkinson's.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
UANDI TEA
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
IN SEALED PACKAGES ONLY—PURE AND FRAGRANT.
"IT COSTS NO MORE—TRY IT"

A YELLOW SEA POPPY.

Only a yellow sea poppy,
That grew in the shingle and sand,
Kissed by the spray of the ocean,
Afar from the dews of the land.
Hard is thy bed, little beauty,
And few are the comforts that bless;
No butterfly wing passes by thee,
Thy life is one lonely distress.

Yet thou art golden in beauty,
And delicate, too, in thy form.
Thine as I lifted thy glory,
Thou shatterest before the rude storm.
Flower, thou art parched in this desert,
Too dry for one tear of complaint;
Around thee hard stones, and above
Fierce rays—thou wilt wither and faint.

"Oh, no," said the poppy, "not so;
God made me to blossom out here;
My red-coated brothers, I know,
Were formed for a different sphere.
But God wanted one little flower
To grow where no other bloom grew,
And He has provided my dower,
Where you think the comforts are few.

"And if He has called you to be
Where all things seem barren and bare,
Then learn this best lesson from me—
God's flowers in a desert are fair.
The yellow sea poppy God made
To grow amid shingle and sand;
And here I have always His aid,
To me 'tis a good, fruitful land."
—William Luff, in N. Y. Tribune.

A Chat With a Detective.

There was a tremendous crowd outside the Marylebone Police Court last Tuesday morning when I presented my card to the policeman at the door.

Some time after I had entered the court, I was introduced to a very well known detective, who has gained many laurels in the past, and who will gain so many in the immediate future.

He is a very gentlemanly man, well-dressed, smart-looking, and when you have talked to him for a few minutes you realize in the quickness of his eye, and the sound sense of his conversation, the ability that has brought him into his present position.

I wanted his reminiscences; but an inherent dislike of publicity forbids him from helping his would-be scribes; nor would he help me more than others.

"Never mind," I said, "I shall have them for all that, you see if I don't." I am able, however, to tell you some amusing things about this great detective, things learned in a chat with an old detective officer, almost as famous, and an ardent admirer of my subject.

He is now forty years of age; he has been in the service for twenty years, but has only been a detective for ten years. During that time he has seen as much of London life—in its better and more vicious forms—as any living man; and were he to write a book, it would be one of the most entertaining volumes that we could possess.

One of the most amusing cases that he was ever engaged on was when, in 1882, he arrested three famous "magsmen" that is, confidence-trick men, in a public-house near Euston Station.

He had followed these men for days, until one morning he saw two of them in the public-house and the third loafing about outside. They were waiting for a victim; "and so," said the "tee," "I will be their victim, and they shall try to play the confidence trick on me."

With that he strode into the bar, and instantly one man nudged the other, and gave him the signal that the game was to begin. Little thinking what a comedy they were playing or how particularly lively a bird was their audience of one.

The first process was for them to quarrel. They called each other a lot of bad names, and then one turned to the "victim" and said:

"Look here, sir, this man is my son, and I allow him a lot of money every month, which he dissipates and wastes. He has just spent five hundred dollars of mine, and he wants me to give him more; but I've no confidence in him—none at all."

Here the son called his father bad names; and then turned to the detective and asked him to have a drink. He had a drink, smoked with the men for over an hour, and pretended to be fresh from the country.

The fellows were delighted, and were about to confide in him, when in came the confederate from outside, and, suspecting something, said, "You fools; don't you see he's a detective?"

The game was nearly up, but the detective, quick as lightning, saved it. He pulled out some money from his pocket, and said:

"Look here, let's toss for drinks."

The pseudo-father cried to the suspicious man, "It's all right, you idiot, shut up," and then he fell to tossing with the detective, and finally opened the whole scheme, saying that, if the detective would trust his son with his one hundred dollars to go round the corner with, he would give him more money, and the son hinted that he (the victim) and himself might divide it.

"Exactly," said the detective, and with that he whipped out the handcuffs and buckled the pair.

Of course the swindlers were fairly taken. "That big sum of money did me," said one of them, "I never thought that the police went about with so much money."

These three sharpers were in a jesting mood when tried. They kept the judge and jury in fits of laughter, for they did not seem, even then, to have recovered their astonishment at learning that the supposed greenhorn was one of the sharpest men in London.

"Didn't you drink with me?" asked one. "Didn't I stand you cigars?" inquired another, and to all this the detective merely smiled, and replied:

ELM-LEAF BEETLE

The imported elm-leaf beetle is a native of southern Europe and the islands of the Mediterranean sea. It is destructive in France, Germany, Italy and Austria. It was imported into the United States as early as 1837 at Baltimore. It has spread north as far as Albany and south as far as North Carolina. Our government reports that it has not appeared west of the Allegheny mountains, but we believe this to be an error, as the writer has found it on an elm tree near Chicago. This illustration should be carefully studied, so that the beetle

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CORN CULTURE

Preparation of the Seed Bed is the First Thing in Order.

In growing corn the first thing in order is the preparation of the seed bed, but let us see that it contains an abundance of available plant food. As the business man cannot draw money from the bank unless he makes deposits from time to time, so the farmer cannot expect to continuously draw on nature's supply of available plant food without eventually exhausting it. Rotation and manures must be resorted to as a means of keeping up the fertility.

If meadow or stubble land is to be used I would strongly advocate fall plowing. It can be done usually at a time when work is not rushing; it gives a better chance for the rubbish to decay and for the frost to act on the soil, thus facilitating its ready pulverization in the spring; it will destroy many insect enemies that are liberating in the pupa state, by exposing them to the elements; and it may enable us to plant at a more salubrious time. The rougher the fall plowed surface the better. The rough surface presents a larger area to be repeatedly frozen and thawed than the level one; it presents a larger area from which water may evaporate and a better one for the absorption of the sun's heat. When the final preparation of the seed bed is made it will not only contain a larger amount of frost-prepared soil, but it will be distributed at a depth more suitable for the young plants than if the surface had been level during the winter.

As to the depth of plowing, I would advocate under most circumstances six to seven inches for fall plowing and four to five inches for spring plowing. The increase in yield for deeper plowing, if there is an increase, will not be sufficient to pay the extra cost.

Just before planting, make the seed bed level and well pulverized by the use of harrow or whatever other implements will enable you to accomplish the cheapest. I say just before because this process will destroy all weeds that are beginning to grow, and before others will have had time to grow the young corn plant will probably have appeared. This leveling and pulverizing process is essential: first, because it enables us to plant at a uniform depth, thus facilitating an equal and uniform germination of the seed and growth of the young plant; and second, because small corn is much more quickly and perfectly cultivated on a level, well-prepared surface than on a rough and cloddy one.

As to depth of planting we find at the experiment station that better results are obtained by planting one inch deep rather than at any greater depth. A careful examination of the roots of the corn plant show that the permanent roots or those which nourish the plant start at a point from one to two inches from the ground surface, no matter how much deeper the kernel is planted. From this it would seem that planting more than two or three inches deep is useless except in a very dry time and obviously we must plant sufficiently deep to get moisture to germinate the seed.—S. B. Hartwell, in The Market Basket.

ROADSIDE FRUIT-TREES

France, Germany and other European countries a large percentage of the fruit consumed is grown on trees planted along the roadsides. These trees are a source of considerable revenue to the local authorities, town or city governments who planted them, and sell the fruit on the trees to the highest bidder. I see it stated that in Belgium there are three quarters of a million roadside fruit-trees, which in one year produced \$2,000,000 worth of fruit. I am sure that the sour cherries alone that are grown along the roadsides in Germany figure up many million dollars in value. The sour cherry tree is the most commonly round roadside fruit-tree. The sweet cherry is also frequently seen, and so is the plum and the pear, the apple, the walnut and the chestnut. Our European brethren are too practical to plant trees along the roadsides that are merely ornamental. I believe that in many cases here, especially in back settlements where the deprivations of the small boy are less to be feared than near the big cities, we might profitably select fruit-trees in place of the usual elms, maples and other mere shade trees when planting roadsides. Basswood or lindens, however, may be planted with profit where bees are kept. A large tree is apt to yield dollars' worth of honey in a good year. Besides, it is a stately tree and good to provide shade. Last summer I noticed that my European linden bloomed quite a little later than did the American basswood around me. I do not know whether this is a general observation or whether there is some difference in the blooming season of all lindens. Should the European species be a confirmed tardy bloomer, it would be advisable for bee-keepers to set trees of both kinds in order to prolong the season of the basswood honey flow. Whatever trees we plant on the roadside, however, should be trimmed up rather high.

UTILIZING FRESH MANURE

I have tried quite a number of plans of handling manure on my farm by which to economize labor and at the same time get all possible benefits from the manure, and as a result of these trials on the field I have the manure: hauled direct from the stables and sheds, scattered as freely as possible on plowed land and then at the first opportunity harrow or cultivate into the surface.

I have only a small farm—fifty acres—and I must make it produce as much as possible, and it always was an item with me to make and save all the manure possible and apply to the land to the best advantage, always taking into consideration the cost; and while the costs might adopt a different plan of management, practically I like it.—N. J. Shepherd.

CHICKS AND WARMTH

Whenever chickens droop always look closely for the large body-lice on the heads and necks; but supposing there are no lice, the cause may be lack of warmth in the brooder. Young chicks are as tender as babies, and must never get chilled. Whenever you notice that they crowd and some are found dead under the brooder in the morning it indicates that there was not enough heat. The floor should be only luke-warm. As the heat should come over the chicks. Of course, the food is important, and should be varied. Uncooked oatmeal, hard-boiled eggs and too much meat will cause bowel disease.

AN INGENIOUS SCHEME

When the wily Boer wants to hide the gun wherewith he intends to shell the unwary Briton he is about the most artful person at designing such shelter that the world ever saw.

A detachment of British troops riding along near a quiet and secluded wood received a totally unexpected greeting of shells. The detachment retired without losing men, it is true, but with great haste, and the total loss of its dignity. Then, from a safe distance, the scouts set to work to find out where those shells came from.

Undoubtedly there was a battery concealed in the clump of trees, but not a man in the outfit could say just where. It was certain that the guns could not be hidden up the trees, and nothing could be distinguished between the trunks, yet the guns were there—and uncommonly well aimed and well served guns, too—was an unpleasant fact.

Just on general principles the British palatins generally dragged some guns up the hills and patiently shelled the woods. Not a shot was fired in reply, and the British, confidently believing that the Boers had either been killed or made to retreat, again advanced.

Once more there broke forth a swirl of Boer shells, and once more the detachment performed one of those masterly retreats now so popular in South Africa.

It took a week to solve the puzzle of the Boer battery, and the final solution was distressingly simple, too. The trouble was that the British scouts had been looking for guns between the trunks of the trees or else hidden behind earthworks. If they had directed their field glasses straight at the tree trunks they would have seen something that would have interested them and would also have solved the mystery of the hidden battery.

All that the Boers had done to hide their guns was to place each one behind the biggest and thickest tree they could find. Then a gun-port had been laboriously chopped right through the trunk of the tree and—well, that was practically all there was to it. A little mud made the port-hole "khaki," and the thick trunk of the tree gave all the protection the most exacting artilleryman could ask for.

HOW OLD SCROGGES QUIT SMOKING

In one of the large arm chairs in the corridor of a prominent Broadway hotel sat a feeble old man. The fit and texture of his clothing betokened that he was at least well to do, if not wealthy.

In strange contrast there sat in the chair adjoining a boerish looking young fellow. His clothing was of a ready made variety. Although he wore a big gold looking watch-chain, and an elaborate pin in his tie, he seemed a little out of place in such luxurious surroundings.

He was smoking a large fat cigar. He was smoking it vigorously, too.

With each exhalation he took pains to turn his head a little, so as to puff the smoke directly into the face of his elderly neighbor. The old man bore it in silence.

Indignant comments were made on the young man's conduct by the various groups scattered through the corridor, but no one seemed to think it his place to interfere.

At last, however, one man walked up to the desk and remonstrated to the clerk.

"See here," he said, "there's a great boor of a young fellow over there who persists in blowing his tobacco smoke into a feeble old man's face."

"That so?" said the clerk, auarantly not in the least excited.

"It's an outrage; it ought to be stopped," continued the indignant patron, apparently made more indignant by the calmness with which his complaint was received.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the clerk; "that's what he's paid for."

"What do you mean?"

"Why that's old Scrogges, the millionaire. His doctor told him he had to quit smoking and he did. But ever since he has hired that young fellow to go around with him, and all the young fellow has to do all day long is to smoke the best cigars and keep blowing the smoke in his boss's face."

A 10 POUND EAGLE CARRIED OFF A TREE

Ten or twenty years ago there was a popular ballad, which had for its burden, "When the Pigs Begin to Fly." One flew recently at Blue Springs, just east of the town.

W. H. Hutchens of that village was out squirrel hunting and to his dismay he heard the squeal of a pig overhead. Being a trained hunter Hutchens dropped under cover of a friendly bush and waited developments. His dismay was not lessened when he beheld, as he thought, a pig flying for Clay county with the biggest wings he ever saw in his life. To let go both barrels was the next thing, and then the explanation was easy. An eagle had stolen a pig and was making off with it. The shot killed the bird instantly, as it did not even flap his wings once, so Hutchens says. The pig was the first to hit the ground, scattering every inch of the way until he struck the earth. Then came the bird. Hutchens is a "copper," using a four-foot snitch. He spread the wings to the wings to be six feet. The pig weighed forty-two pounds and had been carried half a mile. The owner saw the theft, but could not get to his gun quickly enough. It is little short of extraordinary that a load of squirrel shot would kill an eagle. The charge went into the bird's throat.

Although the spread was all Hutchens estimated the body of the bird was small. It was about the size of a young turkey with the feathers on. Its talon points are sharp as lancets. Its beak a rich yellow, head and tail white and its tongue an inch and a half across.—Kansas City Journal.

It is easy enough to find a seat in a crowded street car, but it is always occupied.

A woman takes until things get serious then she gives the man a chance.

SAVE INSANITIES

Every one has had times of stories or ideas for invention the result of "dreams," said a well known writer, who has produced a number of clever humorous short stories and several books. "Do not be taken in by them, my boy. The ideas of Dreamland are only plausible but empty fakes."

"Most of my writing is done at night after the family has retired and the house is quiet. When I finish my work I go to bed, be it two or four o'clock in the morning, with my brain at the boiling point. Then I plunge at once into Dreamland. I don't know the way there or how to get back, but I always manage to return, probably plotted by a crazy idea."

"In Dreamland I get more ideas for good stories than I could write in a thousand years if I were ambidextrous. That is, when I dream them they are good. As I dream I say to myself, 'Oh, if I were only awake that I might jot this down!' This is the best idea I have had in a year. What a corking story it would make! But I'll be sure to forget it when I wake up."

"One night in a dream I made up my mind to remember a certain story I had dreamed and wrote it as soon as I got up in the morning while it was still vividly impressed, in all its humorous details, on my mind. Following this, with the suddenness of the turn of a kaleidoscope, came a dream in which I was having a most exciting experience with a purple mastodon with long shining gold tusks, of which I was trying to rob him to make a gun rack for the reception hall. I forgot all about the previous good story. I knew that I was forgetting it, and in my puny struggle with the mastodon I made a violent mental effort to retain the story and at the same time secure the tusks. Just as I got the better of the mastodon I awoke and tried to think of the story that I might get up and make copious notes of it. But the story was clear gone, and the mastodon incident was so utterly foolish that I turned over in disgust and went to sleep again."

"One night I dreamed a most excruciatingly funny story about the adventure of a character called Fiddledsticks. As I dreamed it I reckoned it at about five thousand words, and knew exactly word of it, so that had I been awake I could have written it word for word as it occurred in the dream. It was great, and knowing my weakness of forgetting my dream stories, I resolved to remember it. I did remember it in the morning, and it was the most incoherent, silly stuff in the world. That is always the way with dream ideas."

"Again I dreamed a story. This was the best of all. As I dreamed it I thought what a sensation it would produce and what a reputation it would bring me! The story was complicated, yet simple, and such a plot as the most ingenious intriguer could hardly produce. It was full of situations both humorous and pathetic, and the dialogue was witty, crisp and convincing. 'If I could only make notes of this,' said I, 'I would be all right, for I am sure to forget it by morning.' Just then I had a pad of paper before me and a pencil in my hand. I worked away feverishly making copious notes of everything and elaborate descriptions of the persons in the story. 'Now,' said I, 'I'll fool the dream demon this time.' Then I fell into a calm sleep. When I awoke and while half asleep I thought of those notes. Where had I put them? I got up and searched everywhere, but could not find them. I had a hazy, tantalizing memory of the details of the story, but I must have the notes I had made to write it as I had dreamed it. I searched everywhere in an agony of apprehension at their loss. Then I woke up again and found that the notes and the search for them had both been dreams."

"My dream stories give me more trouble than those that I conceive and write while awake. They seem so good when I dream them, but while dreaming I know that they will be utterly impossible and ridiculous when I awake."

"Don't believe these stories of great works coming out of dreams. When one is dreaming the brain is off on a harlequin holiday—a carnival of seemingly sane insanities."

IT'S ALL THERE, IF YOU LOOK SHARP

A Germantown girl who usually gets things mixed, was the victim of a hoax one evening recently. "Here's a puzzle for you to work out," said a friend of hers, handing over a slip of paper on which appeared the following, which she said might be translated into a complete sentence:

B. B. B. B. B.
DEWEY
624918
349632
973550
IMBURGER CHEESE.

The German town girl puzzled over it for some time, and finally gave it up. "Why, it's easy," said her friend. "It reads: 'Sigsbee sent Dewey some Imburger cheese.' " "Yes," said the victim, as she scanned the lines again; "but where's the secret?" "In the Imburger cheese," was the reply.—Ellenville Journal.

It requires a peculiar talent to be a good farmer, and much intellectualty to grasp the details and learn the methods," says Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "I found out it was a deep subject. The first time I took the plow handles from the young boy who was guiding them with one hand, I found that it was not so easy as it looked, for I plowed that furrow by main strength. I forced the share through the earth by my unaided efforts—at least, I could not see that the horse did anything particular except to keep ahead—although sometimes the implement took long bounds over the surface, so that when my row was finished it looked like a succession of dots and dashes. The farmer was dying with laughter at my red face and bilaterated hands, so I felt my religious indignation over him would be gone until I learned how to do it, which I presently did."

CYCLONE AT KALAMAZOO.

Blew the Roof Off a Big Dry Goods Store.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$100,000.

Two Storms Met Over the Business District of the City—Elevator and Other Property Destroyed by Fire at Birch Run—Game Warden's June Report.

Cyclone and Glendhart.
The climax of one of the most terrible wind and rain storms which ever occurred in Kalamazoo came at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, when in the midst of a pouring deluge the wind lifted the roof off the store of Joseph Speyer, corner of Main and Rose streets, and carried it away as if it had been so much paper. The damage to the building and contents, which was one of the most valuable stocks of dry goods in the city, will amount to many thousands of dollars. The loss in other parts of the city will also be great. The damage to wires of every description throughout the city was severe in the extreme. Many telephones were put out of use on account of it. The destruction of trees was widespread, four or five great oaks in Bronson park being among them. The asylum car track was blocked with streams of running water and drifting sand which completely blocked traffic. The local office of the Postal Telegraph Co. was entirely cut off from the west, and it was supposed the wires leading to the towns in that direction are all down. It is estimated that the damage will be between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The storm was in reality two storms, one coming from the northwest, meeting directly over the business part of the city. Rain fell in torrents and the city was as dark as night.

\$20,000 Fire at Birch Run.
The worst fire that has visited the village of Birch Run since the forest conflagrations 25 years ago occurred on the afternoon of the 5th. Flames were seen in the cupola of the newly constructed elevator and it took but a few minutes for the entire structure to be a mass of flames. The fire leaped from there to the cheese factory and then across the street to a store owned by George Fisher, the buildings with contents being entirely destroyed. Dwellings owned by Wm. Fisher and John Dobbs were also destroyed, and buildings to the south were saved with much difficulty. Wind blowing from the west was all that saved the entire village, as it is without any fire protection. The total property loss is estimated at \$20,000, which is only about half covered by insurance.

Unclaimed Lands in the U. P.
The report of the U. S. land office at Marquette, made public on the 5th, shows that there are still 251,557 acres in the public domain in upper Michigan. A year ago, there was 288,458 acres. Nearly 37,000 acres have been taken up during the past year. The most land has been pre-empted in Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon counties, in the two last by reason of the copper boom, every piece that promised to obtain copper being home-steaded. Chippewa has the largest acreage of unclaimed lands, 69,208; Marquette comes second with 50,284. Benzie county has the least, 944 acres. The total for the lower peninsula which is also handled through the Marquette land office is 250,000 acres but spread through more counties than in the upper part of the state.

Good News for the Militia.
Quartermaster-General Atkinson, of the 6th, said that in view of the opinion of the attorney-general deciding that the state military fund is entitled to a greater portion of the money returned to the state by the Henderson Ames company, he had no doubt a state encampment of the national guard would be held. Gen. Atkinson stated further that the military board would doubtless soon hold a meeting and make arrangements for the encampment which will probably be held at Island Lake about the middle of August.

Traveling Library Report.
Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian, has prepared a report covering the work in connection with the Michigan traveling library system for the period ending with the close of the fiscal year June 30. The report indicates a large increase in the circulation of solid reading matter, ethics, biography, travel and history having more than held their own with fiction. The report affords a circulation of 56,306 with 10,443 readers, as compared with a circulation of 32,915 with 4,673 readers for the previous year.

They Got a Raise.
The following Michiganians are affected by the recent promotions in the interior department: Frank E. Post, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Miss Kate F. Spencer, \$900 to \$1,000. Pension office—Henry C. Workman, fourth assistant examiner at \$1,300, to third assistant at \$1,400; Miss Alice E. Stranahan, \$1,200 to \$1,400, and Miss Gertrude Withington, \$800 to \$1,000 in the patent office.

Railroad Accident at Lansing.
The east bound fast express on the C. & G. T. left the tracks just as it entered Lansing on the night of the 6th. Three sleepers and three day coaches were derailed. No one was killed but one seriously injured. A house switch was the cause.

The cornerstone of the new Presbyterian church at Mason was laid on the 6th.
John D. Merabou, of Saginaw, was commissioned assistant paymaster of the Michigan naval brigade.

Michigan Crop Report.

The Michigan crop report for July says that the June temperature was three degrees below normal. This retarded corn and beans, but was beneficial to wheat. Hail storms have damaged fruit in some sections and high winds have blown down some fields of wheat that were badly affected by the Hessian fly. The wheat crop does not promise as well this year as in 1899. The average estimated yield in the southern counties is six bushels, central counties nine bushels, northern counties nine bushels, and the entire state seven bushels. The condition of corn for the state as compared with an average year is 89; oats, 98; beans, 94; potatoes, 95; pastures, 93. The hay crop has been shortened somewhat by the dry weather, yet in most instances the yield exceeds that of last year, the average yield for the state being 1.42 tons per acre. The prospect for apples is better than one year ago. The peach crop promises to be a large one in some sections.

Michigan Disabled.
The old man-of-war Michigan, having on board the Michigan Naval Reserves on their annual cruise, had been out of port just one hour when an accident was met with that caused the Michigan to turn back. As the man-of-war was abreast of the head of Belle Isle it was discovered that something was wrong with her steering gear. An examination showed that the rudderpost was bent and she was forced to return to Detroit. Repairs were at once begun and she was able to resume her journey on the following day, the 10th. The cruise will last 10 days.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

The cornerstone of the new Presbyterian church at Mason, was laid on the 7th.

Gen. Rutherford, department commander of the G. A. R. in 1888, died on the 6th at Hart.

Edward Keeler, of Vicksburg, has been elected superintendent of schools at Glendene, Mont.

Col. A. T. Bliss has appointed Herbert E. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, as his private secretary.

Hon. W. C. Maybury, of Detroit, is said to be the choice of Eaton county Democrats for governor.

The Eaton county Democratic convention has been called to meet at Charlotte on the 21st.

Sugar beet weeding in Bay county is about ended. The crop looks 100 per cent better than it did last year at this season.

The water works at Traverse City is now run under municipal control, the plant having passed into the city's hands.

The First Baptist church of Owosso, has extended a call to Rev. Frank Lyon, of Cleveland, to become its pastor.

The registration for the summer quarter at the Normal college at Ypsilanti has reached 371, and more are expected.

Thomas Appleton, of Houghton, has been appointed assistant superintendent of construction of the life saving service.

The taxpayers of Olivet have defeated the proposition to bond for \$20,000 for an electric light and water-works plant.

Albert Horner, aged 35 years, committed suicide by drowning at Millington. Disappointment in love was the cause of his act.

Joseph Greise, fireman on the tug Ralph, disappeared on the 7th. Two days later his body was found in the river at Alpena.

All telegraph wires north of Grand Rapids are down owing to a terrific wind storm that took place on the night of the 6th.

Wm. Henke has been postmaster of River Raisin for 34 years. He was appointed by President Johnson in 1860. He is 78 years old.

The young son of P. H. Irish, of Mt. Clemens, while playing on the banks of the Clinton river, was drowned in three feet of water.

S. D. Snyder's two-year-old son was killed at South Haven on the 7th by being run over by a wagon in which he had been riding.

The first week of the U. of M. summer school shows a registration of 306, which is 88 more than the total registration last summer.

Joseph L. Cox, state commissioner of labor, and his brother, Paul T. Cox, have decided to start a new morning paper in Battle Creek.

Banking Commissioner Maltz has called on all state banks for a report of their condition at the close of business on Friday June 29.

Bishop Foley, assisted by 15 priests from the Detroit diocese, confirmed a class of 27 at St. Mary's Catholic church at Royal Oak on the 9th.

In a collision in the Michigan Central railroad yards at Jackson, Engineer Mitchell and brakeman Lewis F. Tracy were more or less injured.

The Lansing Arbeiter society celebrated its 20th anniversary on the 7th. Delegates were present from Grand Rapids, South Haven and other cities.

Philip M. Osburn and W. S. Osburn, of Ionia county, were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Chapin at Lansing, on a charge of counterfeiting. It is charged that Philip Osburn manufactured spurious nickels at the home of his cousin in the other prisoner. The nickels were used in slot machines.

A Lenawee young man not long ago proposed marriage to a young woman, but hearing that her hair was false he declined to fulfill his engagement. She brought suit against him for breach of promise, but was now dismissed on the ground that she had won the young man's affection under false pretenses.

Bad Fire in Walnut.
Princeton, Ill., July 11.—The business section of Walnut was destroyed by fire this morning. The burned buildings include the Walnut Bank, the opera house, Faber Brothers' dry goods store, the Fisher hotel, the State elevator, railway depot and Moore's drug store. The loss is \$100,000 and the insurance \$80,000.

ALL WERE SAFE ON JULY 5

Second Dispatch from Consul Goodnow.

THE POSITION OF UNCLE SAM.

State Department Makes Public a Synopsis of the Stand Taken with Regard to Taking Part in Assault by Powers—Peace Our Purpose.

Washington, July 11.—The secretary of state has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the governor of Shanghai that the legations were standing July 5 and that the outlaws were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that this statement does not obtain general credence.

General MacArthur cables the war department that the Fourteenth Infantry and the Fifth Artillery will leave Friday for Taku. Other troops are being sent to replace these.

Washington, July 11.—The state department has concluded to make public the identical note which was delivered recently to the powers as defining the position of the United States respecting the Chinese troubles. It is understood that this circular instruction was drawn up June 30 and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the president, and communicated to the powers concerned July 3. It embodies the views to which this government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles, and which the different powers have one by one taken into favorable consideration. The view announced at the start by the president that we did not consider ourselves at war with the Chinese nation, and that all our efforts should be directed to localizing the disturbances in the Province of Chih-Li and keeping them from spreading throughout the empire by enlisting on the side of peace the powerful viceroys of central and southern China, has now, apparently, been adopted by all the other powers. It is too soon to prophesy the ultimate results of this policy, but thus far the indications are all favorable. It will be seen that no answer from the different powers was required or expected to the circular of July 3, but it is understood it has been everywhere favorably received, and that no objections have been made to it in any quarter. It is not true that there has been any formation of groups or combination of powers of any sort whatever. It may be positively asserted, for instance, that the co-operation of France and the United States has been constant and cordial.

Is Empress Again in Control?
Shanghai, July 11.—News from official sources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the empress had June 30 resumed the reins of government and appointed Yung-Lu prime minister. It is said that she sent a dispatch to Nanking by courier at the rate of 100 miles a day, thanking the viceroys of the Yang-tse Kiang provinces for their loyalty, and recommending that they protect foreigners at any cost.

Seize Prince's Palace.
Tien-Tsin, Tuesday, July 3.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Peking have taken possession of one of the prince's palaces, opposite, and commanding the British legation, and that the native Christians have been installed therein.

Kiel, July 11.—The German east Asiatic squadron has sailed for China. Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia witnessed the departure of the warships. Addressing the first naval division prior to its departure, Emperor William said:

"Yours is the first division of armored ships which I send abroad. Remember you will have to fight a cunning foe, provided with modern weapons, to avenge the German blood which has flowed. But spare the women and children. I shall not rest till China is subdued and all the bloody deeds are avenged. You will fight together with the troops of various nationalities. See that you maintain good comradeship with them."

Allies Have Hard Fighting.
London, July 11.—The allies at Tien-Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time. The last engagement of which news has come through occurred on July 8. The Chinese artillery opened at dawn. Their fire was more accurate and their ammunition better, the shells exploding with precision and setting fire to several buildings. H. M. S. Terrible's guns again quieted the Chinese, who, shifting their artillery, reopened the attack in the afternoon, but a thunderstorm breaking, the Chinese suddenly quit. The allies immediately attacked and drove the Chinese from their works, but lost thirty killed or wounded in so doing. The non-combatants are leaving Tien-Tsin and the opinion of a minority favors the military leaving also. Stories of colossal Chinese armies gathering continue to worry not only the rank and file, but the commanders, who admit the uncertainty of reconnaissance and the complete absence of an effective intelligence department. Chinese information is received with extreme distrust.

Bad Fire in Walnut.
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CHINESE GUNNERY.

Lord Beresford's Amusing Account of What He Saw.

The Workmen Were Delighted, With Him at the Arsenal—He Shows Them How to Set Their Speed and Feed Gearing for the Tools.

Lord Charles Beresford, discussing the openings in China for mechanical engineers, gives an amusing description of Chinese forts and arsenals.

"I would like," he says, "to tell you one or two stories thoroughly characteristic of the Chinese. At Shanghai in the superb arsenal under the superintendence of Mr. Bunt and Mr. Cornish, both British mechanical engineers, I saw an Armstrong gun which had had the breech piece repaired in a most clever manner. As a matter of fact, it was really a Krupp gun, but with an Armstrong breech mechanism. On asking for explanations, I was told that the original breech piece had been blown out, and on visiting a fort later on I found out how and why. At this fort I congratulated the mandarin on having the guns (67-ton) mounted in proper positions, and I was afterward shown the powder used. I then said: 'You surely do not use this powder in those guns?' 'Oh, yes,' replied the mandarin, 'we do.' 'But it will blow the breech-pieces out.' 'Yes, it does,' was the reply. One killed fourteen men; and then they tried the other gun and killed twenty-four men.

"Later on I visited another battery, where there were five sixty-ton guns. Observing the arrangement of these, I asked the mandarin where his front was. The mandarin pointed in one direction, but the guns pointed in another. I mentioned this, and the mandarin nodded, and said he thought there was some mistake. I then pointed out that only one gun could be fired safely in the desired direction. 'Oh, no,' replied the mandarin, 'we should fire them all.' At my request the experiment was then made, and on pointing the guns around as desired they became an echelon, so that the wave of concussion of one gun would have destroyed the detachment on duty at its neighbor. Knowing that I played the soldier's hats and clothes about the guns, and on firing the latter in succession these garments were blown sky high. You see? I observed to the mandarin. 'Yes,' replied the latter, 'we should have had some men killed, but the shot would have reached the enemy, wouldn't it?'

"At another place there was a 60-ton muzzleloading gun, at which the arrangements were such that the gun was actually loaded in the magazine. A badly sponged gun or burning wad might, therefore, have blown the whole up. I pointed this out, remarking that I had never seen anything so dangerous. The mandarin smiled, clapped me on the back and said: 'You are the cleverest man I have ever met. That is just what happened last year. We did fire the gun and the magazine blew up. I will show you where. About fifty men had been killed in this explosion, but no alteration had been made in reconstructing the battery. Later on I went to a powder mill and found there excellent machines of German make. I noticed however, that there was too much powder in the pan, and, further, that the windows were all open and protected by gratings. Hence it was possible for dust or grit to blow in, and, getting into the pan, it would be liable, by the friction caused, to start an explosion. I pointed this out and the mandarin replied: 'Yes, it blew up like that last year; this is the new place we have built since.'

"The Chinese were also delighted with me at other arsenals having no European superintendent when I showed them how to set their speed and feed gearing for the tools.

"In one place I found a man boring a 6-pounder gun, and the tool protesting most vigorously against the ill-treatment. I showed the man how to adjust it, and got it going properly. The workmen gathered in a corner and talked excitedly. I asked what they were saying and was told: 'They are saying that England produces the most wonderful mandarin in the world. We have many, but not one of them knows anything about any of the machinery in the shop.'

Hetty Green at Home.
"Hetty Green, 'The Richest Woman in America,'" writes Leigh Mitchell Hodges, in the Ladies' Home Journal, "lives modestly in two small flats in a brick block in Hoboken, New Jersey. There are two electric push-bells at the door under each of which one finds the name 'C. Dewey.' Mrs. Green prefers that the public should not know where her home is situated, and she uses this name because her pet dog's name is Dewey, and she commonly calls it 'Cutie.' The parlor is in the lower suite, and is a little larger than a good-sized closet. A couch, a small table and three chairs are the furnishings and the ornamentation is quite as simple. Mrs. Green is a rapid talker. Words seem to come to her as easily as dollars. She is witty, too, and these gifts, with her remarkable memory and pleasant voice, make her an excellent conversationalist. Her daily routine is more severe than that of any other living millionaire, perhaps. She rises early, eats a light breakfast in the little dining-room of the Hoboken flat, and hurries off to the city. It is only a short distance from her home to the slip, and she always walks by the weather what it may. Her husband, E. H. Green, who is seldom seen or heard of, is an old man, almost eighty, and somewhat of an invalid. The upper one of the two flats is called his, and there, in a plainly furnished sitting-room, he sits day in and day out while his wife is in New York looking after her financial affairs. When she comes home in the evening—it is always late—she sometimes reads to him."

STRANGEST OF LAKES.

Three Thousand Feet of Water in a Lake and Narrow Mountain Channel.

The result of a survey of Lake Chelan in the northern part of the State of Washington, on been given by Gen. Merriam, commander of this department. He says in his report:

"The cliffs on each side of the lake were most precipitous, towering up in many places to a height of 1,500 or 2,000 feet. But it is the lake itself that is the greatest marvel. Its waters are clear and blue, and by actual soundings have been found to be of an average depth of 3,000 feet. This seems almost incredible, but it is the truth. The width of the lake varies from a mile and a half to two miles, but the length is the most remarkable of all. 'When I pointed up toward what appeared to be the head of the lake and asked the Indians if the lake was not about three miles long, they laughed and shook their heads. They said it was a three-days' journey for a four-man canoe. I determined to see for myself, so the next morning my engineer and I and two Indians started on the lake in the largest canoe the natives possessed.

"It was impossible to go on the lake shore as in most places the mountains ran sheer down to the water's edge. We rowed along until we came to the northern confine of the lake and there we found that it made a big bend to the right and stretched on and on. The next day we started out again, and on the third day at nightfall, just as the Indians had said, we reached the head of the lake. On the return trip we measured the distance and found the length to be a fraction over sixty-five miles.

"This curiously narrow and deep body of water was cut right down through the mountains by the glaciers of bygone ages. At the foot of the lake is a great moraine."

Power From the Earth's Heat.
A distinguished scientist has seriously suggested the sinking of boilers deep enough to use the heat of the earth as fuel," said a prominent engineer of this city.

That sounds fantastic, in view of the fact that a depth of 12,000 feet would be necessary to boil water, but a scheme of the same sort was urged with great energy back in the 60s by a Washington inventor named Forain. If my memory is correct, Forain was a man of considerable means and a mathematician of ability. The internal heat of the earth is supposed to equal about one degree to the 100 feet of penetration, but he claimed to have discovered that the percentage was very much greater and increased in compound ratio after a certain depth was reached. He figured out an elaborate table and proposed to sink a huge shaft with accumulators at the bottom, from which unlimited steam would be supplied to the surface. All that was needed was a few million dollars capital to pay for the digging and the plant, and he immediately set to work to raise the amount. Forain succeeded in interesting a number of people of wealth and formed a joint stock company, but meanwhile his calculations were assailed by scientists and it was shown pretty clearly that the figures were incorrect. He replied with great bitterness and the consequence was that the scheme went to pieces in the shock of controversy.

"What became of Forain I don't know. If the problem is actually solved, I suppose he will be fished out of the limbo of cranks and visionaries to take his proper place in history."

Chance for the Surplus Women.
A report issued by the British government says that there is "a notable lack of women throughout the entire extent of the British colonies," and the suggestion is made that "at least five hundred thousand English women should emigrate there in order to establish a proper equilibrium between the sexes." The reason for this suggestion is the fact that there are in England, and especially in London, many more women than men, and political economists argue that, as many of these women cannot find husbands at home, they ought to look for them in the colonies. In London alone there are said to be five hundred thousand unmarried women, and if they would only consent to emigrate the colonial problem would readily be solved.

The women, however, are not inclined to emigrate, and they turn a deaf ear to the grave statistician, who assures them that this is simply a case of supply and demand. Five hundred thousand London women will go out and marry them they will make themselves and others happy, and they will give greatly to the prosperity of the British colonies." Neither, do they pay much heed to the French writer who informs them that they will make a grave mistake if they decline to accept this invitation.

History consistently teaches us that women are never more happy than in young countries. The Sabine women, when their first surprise was over, grew accustomed very quickly to their new husbands, and were treated at home with respect which was not accorded to them in their own country. It was the same at the beginning of the century in young America, and if the women of that country are so very more free and more independent than the women of any other country, the reason is because for many years the supply of women in the United States was less than the demand."

Rapid Development.
"You are in business in Montana?" asked the passenger in the skull cap. "Yes," said the passenger in the smoking jacket.

"Is business good out there?" "Yes." "In the last two years our plant has increased in size more than one thousand per cent."

"Great Scott! What was the size of your plant originally?" "It consisted of a pair of Belgian rabbits."—Chicago Tribune.

LOW RATES, HEAVY TRAINS.

A Gradual Change Which is One of the Features of American Railroad.

Through causes wholly beyond the power of railroad managers to change—increased competition between trunk lines, the lower price of many commodities, the rival service of trolley and cable lines, the improvement of roads, the abolition of tollgates and the abandonment of canal charges—there is a steady and apparent uncontrollable trend toward transportation rates for freight on American railroads which is being met by economical operations in every department. Economy in the use of fuel, in the force of train hands employed and otherwise is possible, but the chief resource in meeting these reductions in revenue is by the increase of train loads. A general realization of this fact among American railroad men has led to a general new development of the facilities of transportation which bids fair to transform some of the old methods in use for handling freight.

The most marked economy in operation is attained through the lengthening of trains whereby a single engine without additional cost for train service can draw as much as fifty per cent additional freight through the use of heavier steel rails, the substitution of iron for wooden bridges, stone masonry for earth embankments, automatic brakes for those operated by hand, stone for earth ballast and the gradual abolition of grade crossings which in many parts of the country entail considerable expense. Long freight trains are no more difficult to handle than short ones, provided always that the capacity of the locomotive is not over taxed, that the roadbed is in good condition, and that the gradients are not too steep. On many American lines there is in constant progress a plan of modifying the steeper grades and doing away with curves, whereby the cost of railroad operations is lowered to keep pace with the reduction in the rates charged.

On all American roads last year, more than one billion tons of freight were carried and the operating expenses of American railroads were about \$1,000,000, exclusive of the sums devoted to new construction and to improvements on the roads, their equipment and their terminal facilities. The practical effect of the change must clearly be the great improvement of American railroad service, and evidence of this improvement are not difficult to find, for with the addition to the carrying capacity of the roads through their improvement in construction and equipment, have come two other benefits, speedier service and a reduction in the number of accidents. Speedier service enlarges the market for shippers in many lines of product, especially in fruits, vegetables, dairy products and live stock, and the reduction in the number of accidents has relieved the railroads in recent years of an onerous item of unproductive expenditure.

Kitchener Fields to a Near Girl.
While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Prieka rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farm stood a pretty young Dutch girl, her hands clasping the doorposts and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sunbonnet. The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of "Arrah darlint; wisha now, achusha," the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed. Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded Chief of Staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself. Kitchener gazed sourly at her, standing bravely though tearfully there, and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the Commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen."—London Evening News.

The Baby on the Plough.
Stories of Western life teem with adventure, battles with redskins, in which the white men have put their feet to rest, and of camp life in the claim districts.

There is another side to the story. One full of pathetic interest—the woman's side.

Take the case of Bridget Halpin, whose whole life has been spent on the Western border, and whose recent death has recalled memories of her. She was among the first pioneer women to venture into the West.

With her young husband she settled on Superstition Mountain, then a rendezvous for Apaches, and with him courageously faced a death that seemed almost inevitable. Their plan was to work a rich mine in the vicinity of the mountain.

At the end of that time Mr. Halpin was shot, together with some comrades, with poisoned arrows by ambushed Indians. His widow still clung to her little home with her children. Not daring to leave her youngest child at home while she ploughed her small acres, she constructed a sort of rude shed for it on top of the plough handles.

Care of Rubber Plants.
A woman who has great success with her rubber plants, according to an exchange, sponges off each leaf on the under as well as the upper side at least three times a week; more often still if the plant has been exposed to street dust or that of room cleaning. Only enough water is put on the earth in which the roots are planted to keep the soil from feeling hard.

Once a week the earth about the roots is loosened and two teaspoonfuls of castor oil are allowed to drip all about the roots, after which operation the earth is scratched back.

Ladies:

Ladies, please call at the

'93 PHARMACY

and get a sample bottle of the

Finest Perfume Known

FREE OF CHARGE.

Also a sample cake of

Palmoline Toilet Soap

ASK FOR THEM.

Drugs & Groceries

Clean and fresh. No old shop-keepers. Everything new.

Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.

F. M. BRIGGS

When you buy Bread

Buy the well known brands of bread made by the

WAGNER BAKING CO.,

We handle STANLEY, VIENNA, CREAM, POPPY SEED, Twist, COMMON, Twist, HALF RYE, FRENCH, MA-MA and QUAKER BREAD.

Vienna and Current Buns, French Rolls, Fried Cakes.

These goods arrive every morning by street car and are always fresh. TRY THEM.

NORTH VILLAGE.

GAYDE BROS.



Hard Work

On the part of the house-wife might enable her to produce

BREAD

nearly as good as ours.

But why work hard when the purest, lightest and most palatable bread made is within easy reach. Our wagons deliver every day. Try our Salt Rising Bread.

G. A. TAYLOR

Subscribe for the Plymouth Mail

Best Paper in Western Wayne.

Breezy Items

By Five Correspondents.

MURRAY'S CORNERS.

Miss Martha Walker is spending two weeks with friends in Howell.

Clifford McClumpha is very busy hauling cabbage to Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Pooler returned from Ann Arbor Saturday much improved in health.

Hiram Murray was in Northville on business Monday.

STARK.

Mrs. Charlotte Sherwood is still sick at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Gates.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richmond, of Drayton, visited at O. E. Chilson's last week.

Mrs. Allen, of Toledo, spent a couple of weeks with her brother, W. Coats.

Mrs. Henry Tuttle, of Plymouth, called on friends here Tuesday.

John Crum, while drawing in hay, caught his finger in the pulley and severed it from his hand.

PERRINSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tyre spent the 4th with the latter's mother, Mrs. William Herr.

Mrs. E. L. Parmalee and children spent a few days last week with her mother, Mrs. L. P. Hanchett.

C. Vreeland has purchased a new spring wagon.

Peter Daniels and daughter, Ella, of Bay City, spent last week with their cousin, W. R. Parmalee.

Mrs. Edith Meldrum is talking of purchasing a wheel.

A. C. Tait is on the sick list.

NEWBURG.

Mrs. Rosencrans, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. James King, and her sisters, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Grow.

Mr. and Mrs. Gies have returned to their home in Detroit.

Floyd Ostrander is working at the blacksmith trade with Mr. Wills at Plymouth.

Hattie Hoisington will go to Grand Rapids Saturday. She will be a nurse in the Soldiers Home. A party will be given at her home Thursday evening as a farewell visit. Newburg young people are invited.

The L. A. S. ice cream social at the hall last week netted \$4.60.

The entertainment, "Living Pictures of Celebrated Women" which is to be given at Newburg on the 20 and 21 of this month, promises to be both unique and interesting as the characters will be represented by home talent. The play, which will consist largely of pictorial living figures of the women of the French Revolution, will be given in the costumes of the period which they portray. The play was written by Mrs. Hester Johnson Spinning, of Detroit, and is given under the direction of Miss Belle Preston, a talented young elocutionist of that city. Miss Preston will train the participants and also add largely to the pleasure of the entertainment by giving several recitations herself.

IVONLA CENTER.

Haying is about all done in these parts and as wheat is such a poor crop, several are cutting it for hay and that too will soon be garnered in.

Miss Anna Cort came home from Northville on Saturday last.

Several from east of here attended the Ladies' Aid at Mrs. Warden's on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Philips, of Clinton county, are visiting at Mrs. A. Stringer's.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Carpenter Sunday in Wayne.

News seems to be scarce around here just now. Guess everyone is too busy to stir up any excitement.

On Sunday last, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson entertained Mrs. Hart Smith, of Detroit, Chas. Gibson, car tracer for the F. & P. M., Mr. and Mrs. M. Newton, of North Farmington, Miss Nellie Riddle, Otto Zisler and Joe McEachren of our town. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are royal entertainers and everyone seemed to have a good time.

Politics and the Chinese war is all we hear discussed now-a-days.

Miss Grace Peck returned to Plymouth Sunday after spending the week with her grandmas.

John Meyers has closed his mill until after harvest.

Is Baby Thin

this summer? Then add a little SCOTT'S EMULSION to his milk three times a day. It is astonishing how fast he will improve. If he nurses, let the mother take the Emulsion.

SALEM.

About sixty years ago there lived in this town a family named Coldren, consisting of the parents, eight graceful and accomplished daughters, and four stalwart and enterprising sons. One by one they have dropped away until only the oldest son, Mr. Geo. Coldren of Northville, is left. The last to die was the youngest daughter, widow of the late ex-sheriff of Oakland county, Austin N. Kimmis. She was the victim of a painful accident by which her thigh was fractured or she might have lived many years yet. She was a kind neighbor, an indulgent mother, and a faithful christian. Her funeral was attended at her late residence in Novi on Thursday last week, services conducted by Rev. Jesse Boyden, of Kalamazoo. The only survivor of the name in this locality is Charles H. Coldren, only son of the late Peter Coldren and grandson of Elijah Coldren of sixty years ago. Mrs. Kimmis is survived by two daughters and one son.

Mrs. Crane, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Perkins, who has been visiting her mother for several weeks, is about to return to her family in Conn.

The little son of Mr. Waldemeir met with an accident the other day by which one of his legs were broken. Dr. E. P. Wade reduced the fracture.

Mrs. Jas. H. Murray has been quite seriously sick the past week. She is improving under treatment of Dr. Burgess, of Northville.

Miss Zada Sober, of Fowlerville, is in Detroit with Mr. and Mrs. Will Thayer.

Mrs. H. B. Thayer is slowly recovering from her recent illness but is still quite feeble.

C. H. Coldren, wife and daughter, attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. A. N. Kimmis, at Novi last week Thursday.

ELM.

The workmen on George Hawkins' house are rapidly pushing it to a finish. As soon as it is finished, George will abandon the log house in which he has been living since he came from Farmington about one year ago.

David Leach, of Birch Run, Mich., made a business trip through this vicinity the fore part of this week and while here called upon friends and relatives.

Chas. Shaw, his wife and Miss Lewis, the latter's sister, of Moundsville, West Virginia, are spending the summer with friends and relatives at this place.

The party who found the lap robe between the church and cemetery last Sunday, please bring it to church or leave at John Shaw's.

Mrs. Chas. Wagonschultz, of Plymouth, is visiting her father, John Franklin.

Carrie Ableson, of Plymouth, is spending a few days with the Misses Tohring.

Mrs. John Rattenbury is visiting her sister, Mrs. Barnes, in Isabella county.

Mrs. A. Robring and children are spending a few weeks with her parents at Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Emory Millard, who has been receiving treatment at a hospital in Detroit, has returned home.

George Bentley is contemplating a visit to Grand Rapids this coming week.

The Ladies' Aid Society will give an ice cream social at the home of Markham Briggs Wednesday evening, July 28th. All are cordially invited.

Johnnie Blue, who has been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Blue, returned to his home at Detroit Thursday.

T. V. Shaw and family went to Orchard Lake Thursday, where they will camp during the summer.

The L. A. S. met at the home of Mrs. Worden July 11th. About sixty were present and a very enjoyable time was reported.

A Woman's True Work.

"The work of a woman in the world is not to make money, but to make a home; her true business in life is that of wife and mother," writes "An American Mother" on "Is a College Education the Best for our Girls?" in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "That is true with regard to nine out of ten of these pretty girls who are tiptoeing about now in caps and gowns, and cherishing the fondest hopes that they may some day be learned Fellows and Deans. They will marry perhaps, or remain single, helpful sisters or aunts. They will have houses to manage, marketing to do, stupid cooks to guide, babies to rear, sick children and men to nurse. Not once in a woman's life perhaps will she be called upon to quote from an Assyrian-Babylonian epic or to dissect a cat. But three times every day a meal must be cooked under her supervision. At any minute, she may be called upon to make a poultice for a sick child, to change the sheets under him, to know why the bread is sodden and the meat unpalatable, to give medicine intelligently to the baby in her arms. The college, be it remembered, takes the girl for four years out of family life in which this kind of training would be given her. Its controllers, in their anxiety to develop her brain as fully as that of a man, forget the woman's life which is inexorably placed before her, and do not fit her for its inevitable work."

"The republican party renews its allegiance to the principals of equal and uniform taxation. All property owners in the state, whether individuals, partners or corporations, should contribute their just share to the public burden and expense; and we demand that every dollar of wealth shall be taxed equally with every other."

Thus reads the republican state platform upon the purely state issue which will claim more attention in the coming campaign. It is not an extreme declaration, nor does it savor strongly of "reform," but it is straightforward, bears the imprint of honesty, and is so explicit in its terms that it cannot be misunderstood, misconstrued or dodged. The republican platform pledges the party, if continued in the administration of state affairs, "to the principles of equal and uniform taxation." The platform does not prescribe a sure cure for the defects of the present system, but it promises the enactment of laws which will put all property owners on the same level. And this is what the people want. The cause of equal taxation will not pine away and die with the retirement of Governor Pingree. It is a live issue still, and always will be until settled in a satisfactory manner. Under the platform just adopted the issue may lose some of its acute "reform" features, but the pledges are none the less positive, and will be more

apt to be fulfilled.—Grand Rapids Herald.

A Good Cough Medicine.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlin's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. For sale at Meiler's drug store.

There is no rule for keeping stock, so far as the number of animals is concerned. It is well to keep as many as will consume the food grown on the farm. It pays to use the food and sell the stock, because a portion of the food will remain as manure. If a farmer made no apparent profit on his animals except the manure derived from them, he would become more successful each succeeding year, as the producing capacity of his farm would be increased. As long as the farm is made more fertile instead of being impoverished, the farmer is making a profit every year.

Home-seekers' Excursion via Ohio Central Lines.

To points in the west, southwest and south, July 3 and 17. One fare plus \$2 for the round trip. For full particulars call on agents of Ohio Central Lines, or address Moulton Houk, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Toledo, O.

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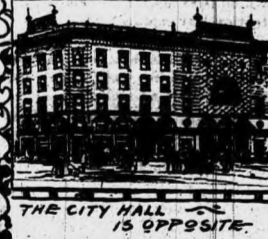
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