TOUTH MAIL OUTH, MICHIGAN.

LLAR PER YEAR,

. STEERS, and Proprietor.

Office in Punches Block, on South Main street Entered at the Postoffice at Plymouth, Michigan, as Second Class Mail Matter,

WHAT THEY SAY.

Bad colds are very fashionable this

How do you like the appearance of the MAIL ?

-Miss Jessie Steers visited at Wayne ver Sunday

-The Ypsilanti fair comes off Sept. 27

-Marvin Berdan's house has been receiving a new roof this week.

-Full program of the encampment doings will be found in this issue. Half fare on the railroads to this place

next week to attend the encampment. -The old 24th Michigan will hold their

annual meeting here on Tuursday next. Several of the members of the K, of

L. took in Labor day at Detroit last week--Little Minnie Sands, "the daughter of the regiment," will enliven the encamp-

ment with her patriotic songs. -Subscriptions for the mail, if more convenient, may be left with any of our merchants, or at the post office.

Owen Miller left Monday morning, for Lansing, to assume a position as teach-

er in the State school for the blind. -County school examiners John Gillesple and Cholett Cady conducted the ex-

amination of teachers here last Saturday. -We solicit items of interest from all.

If you have a friend visiting you; or if you are going away from town, let us know

-The Markham Manufacturing Co., of this place, are taxed to their utmost to fill orders and are some ways behind yet. This is the kind of business we like to

Our thanks are due the secretary of the Fowlerville agricultural society for a complimentary to their first annual exhibition at Fowlerville, Sept. 27 to 30 intlusive.

-Jackson claims to use 316 telephones and thinks the rent of them too high. There is no doubt but what the charge is excessive and should be regulated by the legislature.

-The young ladies of the baptist church will give a peach and cream social at the parsonage this evening. As the ladies are anxious to make several dollars they would be pleased to have a good turn out.

If your eye teeth are cut it will not take you over a week to make up your mind that our Baking Powder offer is the greatest snap thrown in your way since Noah drove the animals into the ark. E. J. Bradner.

-Farmers! bring your grain and produce to Plymouth, Our dealers are lively, wide-awake fellows and will pay all it is worth. Many from a distance have found this out and drive right past their old markets, for this place.

-The Rev. Mr. Allington left Monday Although the Rev. gentleman has been here but a few months we are told that he has made a large number of friends who. hope for his return here.

-This copy of the MAIL is given you for perusal. The price is one dollar per year. We hope that you may see that amount of value in it and that you will hand in a dollar for the same at once, thus beginning with the first number.

Potter, the harness maker has been aking considerable change in the interior of his store which will give him more room in which to display his large stock if goods. Potter has more goods to the are foot in his store than any place we ere ever in.

-The G. A. R. committee here have in on a large streamer to be stretche postoffice building to some one It will be embellished with G. A. R.

-You should get your MAIL every

One-fourth off on all jerseys at A. A.

-D. M. Doyle, of Wayne, was in town Sunday

-Entries for the fair are coming in at a lively rate

-Our village will be full of strangers next week.

A new line of fall and winter hats and caps at A. A. Tafft's -The name of East Milan has been

changed to Azalia. You can buy a good skirt for thirty

cents at A. A. Tafft's. -E. C. Leach has had teams at work

this week grading his front yard. -A large delegation of Detroit citizens will attend the Encampment here.

-The postoffice at this place will be presidential office after this month.

-The building of an exposition building in Detroit is again being agitated.

-George Wills has opened a blacksmith shop in the old John Bennett build-

-Byron Peole and Marvin Berdan took in the Tri-State fair at Toledo, last week Thursday

-Smith, the peach man, north-west of town, had about 140 bushels of peache

-The re-union of the army of the Ten-

with a large attendance. -The ladies of the Presbyterian church

will serve meals in the John Bennett house during the Encampment. -We understand that Fairbanks Post.

of Detroit, will turn out four hundred strong for the encampment. -At a meeting of the school board Monday evening, N. T. Sly was elected

moderator; C. D. Durfee, director; R. C.

Safford, assessor. -Frank H. Wherry, formerly of this place, was the secretary of the shooting tournament which took place at Marshall,

Wednesday and Thursday of this week. -The wife of Julius Penniman, we are orry to say, is very sick with hemorrhage of the lungs. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kennedy, of Northfield, Minn., are with her.

-This signal service business is a great They had hardly more than change in the weather.

-William Winters, the owner of Molly W. with a record of 2:58 (?) Horsteader's rules, is now engaged in the book business, having started out to obtain subscriptions on an Ancient history. He reports Plymouth as not much of a book town, and threatens to go to Detroit to do canvassing

. -The Open Court is the name of a three months old journal in pamphlet form published at Chicago, and devoted to the work of establishing ethics and religion upon a scientific basis." It is neatly printed on good book paper. It contains numerous interesting articles from well known

Len Caswell, Geo. Stanley, Bert Roe, Chas. Berdan, Owen Peck, and Will Latkins as chief cook, left Tuesday morning for Straits lake for a camp out. They will probably return on Monday. They wer well equipped with fishing tackle and

-The adjourned meeting of the ladies aid society of the baptist church, Tuesday evening made progress. They appointed a building committee consisting of chairman Henry Robinson, Marcus Miller and W. B. Van Vliet. There were several other committees appointed to look after the various supplies etc.

—Next weak with see our village in gay attire. The old vice and in their suits of blue, marching through our streets escorted by break week with their enlivening their enlivening ed by bran by hundreds, or m will be flying

PUBLIC SENTIMENT HAS DECLARED US ENTITLED TO

OF DEALERS IN-

SHOES AND SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, Millinery,

Carpets, Wall Paper, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy-ware, Cutlery, Groceries, Etc.

We did not beg the place, but we did try to deserve it, and the steady appreciation of our efforts has been delightful. FIDELITY TO HONEST, OLD TIME PRINCIPLES, JUSTICE TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

HAS :: PAID :: WELL.

And the measure or success which has been accorded us, encourages us to greater efforts nesee in Detroit, commenced Wednesday, than ever, to merit the good will of our patrons and always

Keep

Cannonading High Prices in behalf of you and your friends. Remember OUR PRICES WILL BE THE LOWEST! OUR QUALITY WILL BE THE

And Remember it pays to investigate every statement made by

Who are in interprise, the youngest; in good intentions, the oldest; in everything the best

HOUGH

OBSERVE CLOSELY!

All Kinds of Farm Produce,

COAL, LIME, SALT, FLOUR,

Feed, Timothy and Clover Seed.

-A party consisting of Mat Springer, Homstead and Buffalo Fertilizers at 110

and let live prices

F. &. P. M. Elevator.

C. A. FRISBEE

Lumber Lath, Shingles, and Coal.

ces as Low as the Market will allow.

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

W. BEAM, WAGONMAKER,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,

raised the pole upon which to display the flags, Tuesday, when we noticed a decided change in the weather.

QUALITY!

CENERAL STORE

H. Dohmstreich & Co.

Fresh, Best Quality, and in Abundance.

Dry - Goods, - Gent's - Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Glassware, and Grocery Lines.

-Call and inspect our stock.

HENRY DORMSTREET 2 2

ABOUND A GREAT STATE.

sentember Crops. For the September crop report the sec-ctary of state has received 695 returns, rem 559-townships, 490 of these returns chang from 858 townships in the batthern four tiers of countles. The total yield of wheat is placed at 22,062,749 bush-cls. This total is found by multiplying the acreage is each county, as returned in May by the supervisors by the average per acre as shown by threshers' records. The number of acres reported in the southern counties is 14,217, and in the state 230,828. Independent of the record kept by threshers coverage dents made a conby threshers, correspondents made a car-vass, and report from the northern coun-ties 1,616,908 bushels threshed from 126,-192 acres. Computing by county as before the probable product obtained for the state is \$2,100,217 bushefs, or \$7,568 bushefs, more than found by using the averages obtained from threshers, reducts. The quantity of wheat reported marketed in August is 752,741 bushels. Of the 1886 that the product of the product of the 1886 that the product of the product

wheat crop 13,802,700 bushels have been reported marksted to date.

The totals taken from threshers' records indicate that the average yield per acroats in the southern counties is 28 and 100 bushels, and of barley 19 and 74-100 husbels.

Polatoes are estimated to yield 21 per cept of an average crop in the southern counties, 42 per cent in the central, and 45 per cent in the northern. Average for

Of winter apples there will be about ne-half, and of late peaches three-fourths

Remion of the Army of the Tennesape The twentieth reunion of the society of the Army of the Tennessee was held in Detroit on the 14th and 15th inst. Detroit capitulated to the heroes who helped pre-serve the union, and made eminently succossful the celebration of a glorious military jublies.

his address before the society Gen. Sperman detailed the causes of his ferences with Gen. Logan, and of their reconciliation before the latter's death. an' paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the dead hero.

The paralle and review by distinguished guests in the 14th was an imposing affair, the streets along the line being handsomely and profusely decorated.

In the evening an immehse gathering assembled at the Princess rink, where Gov.

Luce welcomed the secrety to the state, and acting Mayor Pridgeon of Detroit ex-tended a cordial welcome to the city. Gov. Augustus Jacobson delivered the annua address, followed by Gen. Poe in a grace

ful speech.
On the 15th business meetings were held in the morning; in the afternoon the society and invited guests were given an excussion on the steamer Greyhound on the river and lake. From 6:30 to 8:30.p.

m. a general reception was tendered by
Gen. and Mrs. R. A. Alger to Mrs. John
Logen. Gen. Sherman and other distinguishet guests. The annual banquet was
given later in the evening.

Smother Time, Perhaps.

In response to the invitation to visit Detroit President Cleveland writes: Hon. M. H. Chamberlain, mayor. Detroit,

DEAR Stu-At the time I received from your hands and the gentlemen with you the invitation extended by and in behalf of the citizens of Detroit, during my western and southern trip. I stated that circomstances had so shaped the arrangements for the journey in contemplation that it would be quite impossible to visit your city without breaking engagements positively made.

Legret to say that further consideration of the plans and route of travel only con-firm the opinion I then expressed, and I desire now to reiterate assurances, heretofore given of my sincere appreciation of the invitation, so flattering in form and sentiment

I shall take the liberty of construing so complimentary a tender of the hospitality of your fellow-citizena, as inteliding to cover any future time that I may find it practicable to visit them, and I will count this privilege as one of the pleasures yet in store for me. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A \$40,000 Smarh-Up.

Freight trains No. 115 and 24, the former going east and the latter going wast, on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad, attempted to pass each other on a single track near Charlotte the other morning. A disastrous smashup was the result, as the trains were going 12 miles bonr. Both engines were completely of freight consisting of four, lime. on freight consisting of four, may, tousceed, sait and cats, were tumbled on top of cats other and are an entire loss. Seven other cats were partially wrecked. The loss is fully \$10,000,

The engineers and aremen of both trains jumped to a ve their lives. Charles Strong of Fort Graties, fireman of the east-bound train in jumning injured his back and breast severely and internal injuries are feared. All trains were delayed over 12

The train dispatcher at Battle Creek is alleged to be at fault, it being stated gave orders for one train to go to Charlotte and the other to Olivet:

PENINSULAR POINTERS.

Branch county is agitating local option. The 'Soo' had a \$6,000 fire the other Forged drafts are bothering Jackson

Work has been commenced on Lowell's

ever the state.

North Branch is to build an \$8,000

Prowing and seeding are in progress

ever the state.

Lensing is the
ef typheid fover. ned with an epidemic

Laird is the m me of a new postoffice in Houghton county.

A must of Hollanders have arrived in Grand this month.

spruce swamp near Hamburg, was the other day.

ested because she talked too much. The A. O. U. W. of East Saginaw will dedicate their new hall September 20.

largest for many years

istique inside of a year.

railroad near Buchanau.

vention Nov. 22 and 23.

Lansing is to have a street railway to the fair grounds and agricultural college. H. H. Maxlett of Greenville is under

Monroe's grape crop this year is the

Railroad men count on a track to Man-

Arthur Gluch was fatally injured on the

Owosso will hold a state sanitary con-

Apples are dropping from the trees in many sections of the state.

Bay county will assume control of the

A Grand Rapids man had his wife ar-

Tuscola plank road, July 1, 1888. Track laying has commenced on the

Lowell. Freeport & Hastings road.

arrest for forging a postoffice money order. Prof. Butts of Pontiac declines the offer of a professorship in the lowa university. Harris Stilson, a resident of Michigan for 56 years, died in Vassar a few days

ago. Gilbert Van Gordon, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Kalamazoo a few days

The next meeting of the Michigan busiiess men's association will be held at Cheboygan.

The Oscoda salt and lumber company's plant in Oscoda was destroyed by fire the ther day.

All but 95 per cent of the right of way has been secured by the Toledo, Saginaw & Mackinge.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler will be in East aginaw. Nov. 7 on business connected with Hoyt estate.

Old vesselmen av that the September gale was one of the most terrible ever

William C. Lewis. bookkeeper for the Elk Rapids iron company is an embezzler to the amount of \$1,500.
William Raleigh of Pontiac was knocked

down and robbed of a silver watch and \$30 in money the other night.

D. A. Blodgett has 75,000,000 feet of pine yet to find his outlet through the Clam river railway system. D. N. Avery shot a duck at Muskegon

twelve hours before Sept. 1, and will an swer for it before a justice.

The body of an unknown man was found near Mount Morris on the 9th inst. The man died of heart disease. Chas. D. Long, supreme judge elect will

represent Michigan at the Philadelphia centennial constitution celebration.

George Genouime, a 16-year old lad of East Saginaw, foole! with a dynamite cartridge, and is now minus his right hand. The board of agriculture has taken none tion in the matter at issue between Prof.

Johnson and students of the agricultura college. John Frazer of Harrisville, fell between the cars on the Muti branch of the Detroit,

City & Alpena road, and was instant-Capt. Joe Nichelson of the Detroit bouse of correction has been elected presi-dent of the National prison warden's as-sociation.

Charles Parrish of Flint was run over by a 4,500-pound poller the other day, and his leg horribly crushed. His recovery is

The Jackson Guards capture: the \$1,000 drill prize from the National Guard in De-troit during the reunion of the Army of

the Tennessee. About 100 men in the Muskegon car work struck the other morning because their wages was too low, and the time

keeping imperfect. Thomas Murphy was killed by a blast

at the South Jackson mine in Negaunee the other morning. He leaves a wife and three children in England. Thomas Wiltar, an Englishman employed in the heunstite mines near Ishpeming, had his left leg cut completely off in a mine accident the other day.

John A Halst, ad died in Shelby recent ip at the advanced age of 80 years. He settled in Calhoun county in 1837, and knew Battle Creek when there wasn't a frame house in it.

Rev. Fr. Van Antwerp of St. Phillips' church, Battle Creek, has resigned to enter the order of Jesuits. He will enter the order at alorissant, near St. Louis, to

Frank Norton, who murderously assaulted his mother with a knife at Adrian recently, has been bound over to the circuit court for trial, and failing to secure \$1,200 bail went to jail.

. Grand Rapids electric light and powe a Grand Rapids electric light and power company has commenced proceedings in the United States court to prevent the Edison light and gas fuel company from operating in the Valley city.

The Indiana & Lake Michigan railroad company has executed a mortgage for \$509,000 to secure its bonds to the Farm-er's Loan & Trust company of New York. The road will be built at once.

Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit. United State, Minister to Russia, is now in Castigione. France. He says he has not yet resigned, and that he will spend next winter in St. Pet raburg.

A movement has at last been commenced to develop Merrill's hig mineral paint farm near Howell. The paint covers 20 acres and is found in nine distinct shades
It is said to be worth \$60 a ton.

A hundred dollars will be paid for information leading to the conviction of the burglars who made the recent visit to the McArthur store in Cheboygan, stealing and ruining a large amount of goods.

George Randall of Newaygo will spend two years in Jackson for horse-stealing and Frank Thompson of the same place, will meditate three years in the same institution for a criminal assault upon a

An inmate of the Michigan anvino d Botell escaped last June and after nending the summer quietly working near Comstock, developed signs of insani ty, which led to his arrest. He fought desperately, but was jailed.

J. C. Beardsiee, an aged citizen of Ce-

dar Springs, died a few days ago from the effects of a dog bits received 40 years ago: He had never felt any ill effects from the bile until two days before his death, when he was taken with convulsions.

John McNaughton, a prominent lumber man of Big Rapids was fatally injured by the engine of a logging train passing over him the other day. He had gone ahead of the engine to put sand on the track, and in some way got under the wheels.

Prof. J. Russell Webb, widely known ong teachers as the author of primers country, and the originator of the word method for teaching primary scholars, died in Niles a few days ago, aged 63 years.

The order restoring certain railroad land grants in the upper peninsula does not apply to the six-mile or granted limits of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon grant, nor to lands claimed by the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad company.

Abraham Shellenbarger of Elba, has begun a civil action for damages against Daniel Robbinolt, growing cut of ter reporting that the former had murder ed a man some 18 years ago, placing the

Senator Palmer has given the Michigan (L.A. R. \$10,000 as nucleus for a \$50,000 building in Detroit, and it is rumored that Gov. Alger will contribute a like sum. It is expected that the proposed building will yield income enough to support un-fortunate (rand Army men.

David Fester, ages 70, who was in the state prison 23 years for murdering his wife at Pontiad in 1854, and was pardoned out at the expiration of the time state. has returned to Jackson and asked to be could for, as he has no friends or home. He was put in the prison asylum tempora

According to the entries just closed will be exhibited at the state fall this fall, 550 cattle, 502 horses, 555 sheep and 205 swine. The show will, of course. and 205 swine. The show will, of course, be much finer than if was last year, for it always is. The entries in the other de artments are coming faster than ever be

The frequent fatalities in the mines. have given rise to many complaints among workingmen, but the appointment of a mine inspector sept. 15 by the board of supervisors will probably lessen this awful/list of loss of life and limb which is made out each month among the mines of

the upper peninsula.
Fletcher S Son's hardware store in South Haven was burglarized the other night. The safe was broken open and about \$1,000 some \$400 of which belonged to the masons and a small amount to the jax collector of the village, was carried off. The money was received too late in the day for bank deposit.

Mrs. Brooks of Caro, still adheres to the fact that she has money out west, and as soon as her father, who is ill, gets better she will go after it. A person listening to her story cannot help but be impressed with her sincerity. When she reaches that part where her captors killed her baby she gives away to her grief and wante hitterly. weeps bitterly.

weeps bitterly.
W. H. Elson, a prominent merchant of
Marshall, has filed a bill of divorce from
his wife alleging undue intimacy with
Rev. Wm. Reilly, a prominent Methodisc milnister, well known throughout the state as one of the strongest advocates of pro-hibition. On account of the prominence of both parties the affair has created an immense sensation.

B. Ely, who lives near Litchfield, went hunting a few days ago. When he reached home he threw his hunting bag on the floor, and with his wife left the room for a moment. In their absence one of the children threw the powder horn into the stove. A terrible explosion followed. and the three children were terribly burned. One will be blind for life:

A miner named Thomas Curtis was kille at the Cambria mine in Negaunce the other night. He charged a hole for a blast and righter in the second of the charge in the ch ustas the explosion o curred, killing him instantly. This makes four fatal acciinstantly. This makes four fatal accidents in Negaunee mines in two days. Curtis was 56 years old and married.

David Potter, for several years ticke agent at Grand Rapids of the D. G. & M. railroad, has commenced suit for \$2,000 damages, claiming that the railroad contracted to give him certain commissions and also clerk hire, but have failed to keep the agreement; and further claiming that he was discharged from employment without cause two months before the piration of the contract.

At an carly hour the other morning burglars entered the store occupied by N. M. Giltner, druggist, and D. W. Clark, je A. eler, at Grass lake, and blew open the safe, which contained \$100 in cash and about \$1,500 worth of gold watches city, etc. They escaped with the plunder and without detection. The job was very neatly done and indicated the work of professionals. The postofice was also ran sacked, but nothing of wilne taken. Le wards will be paid for clues to the thieves

The Rev. George F. Walters of Red lacket, has received numerous anonymous letters lately threatening his life and property because of his vigorous crusade erty because of his signious crusade against illegal liquor selling in this region. He read the letters to his congregation on recent Sunday, and fold who he thought ofe them. His house has been fired by incendaries twice, and on one ocea e one tried to blow it up. after three men chased him one night and attempted an assault. Fears are enter-tained for his life.

Mr. F. Thorp, assistant adjutant gener of the Michigan department of the G. A. Ri says: There appears to be some mis-understanding upon the part of some as to the arrangements for the trip to attend the encampment of the G. A. R. at a. The special train for the de-St. Louis. The special train for the department of Michigan on the Illinois Ce tral railway will await the arrival of the eastern morning trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, Michigan Ceparas and Grand Trunk roads Monday morning. September 26, enabling all to join the train in Chicago who wish to. Michigan headquarters while in Chicago will be at the Sherman house

Care boasts of a wide-awake improve

WILL HANG NOV. 11.

The Illinois Supreme Court Decides the Anarchists' Fate.

A History of the Case.

The Illinois supreme court delivered an opinion in the anarchist case on the 14th inst, affirming the judgment of the court The execution is to take place

November 11 between 9 and 4 o'clock.
The condemned anarchists did not de pend upon what they term the capitalistic press for authentic news of their fate. Within a few moments after the decision was announced. Carl Azwansig, editor of the German Herold, 'and a pronounced sympathizer with the 'reds.' appeared in the telegraph office in tow of a couple of his political friends, and dictated a dispatch informing the reds that no hope re-

It was addressed to August Spies, coun-HISTORY OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE

The most startling and bloody episode of 1886 was the haymarket massage in Chicago on the night of May 4. in which, by the explosion of a dynamite bomb thrown by anarchists, seven police officers were killed and op wounded and many attendants at the aparchist meeting in the old haymarket, at the intersection of Randolph and Tespialnes street, were killed or wounded by the return fire of the police. This deplorable affair was pre-cipitated by the riots on the Black road on police. the preceding day, where several men had been killed or wounded by the police. The anarchists called the haymarket The anarchists called the haymarket meeting to give expression to their indignation at the police because the latter tried to perform their duty, and while they were being harangued by incendiary speakers a force of 200 police marched up under Capt. Bonfield, who ordered the meeting to disperse. Before a reply could be received the fatal bomb was thrown Officer Matthias Degan was killed outright and officers Mic. aet Sheehan. John P. Barand officers life act sheehan, John P. Barrett, Thomas Redden, Nels Hansen and Timothy Flavin died soon afterward from the effects of their wounds. Others of the officers were fearfully wounded or maimed for life, but they managed to pull through, and some of them have returned to their posts of duty.

The subsequent raids of the police on the anarchists dense the temporary sup-pression of their organ, the Arbeiter Zeitnegrand the wholeade arrest of fevery person who was known even to be a sympathizer with the "Fels" are now matters of hist ry. In these raids an immense quantity of dynamite and a large number of pistels and runs were captured, as well as nearly all their emblenes and flags.

Among those arrested were A. R. Parsons, August Spies, I ouis Lingg, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielding, George Engel, Adolp Fischer and George Neebe, and these eight were subse nently indicted for murder. On June 19, when their cases were called for trial before Judge Gary, to whom they had taken a change of venue from Judge Rodgers, the counse wenter from range rangers, the common made an application for a separate trial for each man, and this being denied, the trial of the eight together was immediately began. The selection of a jury was a long and trying operation, and resulted in the selection of the following: James F. Cole. F. E. Osborne, S. G. Randall, A. H. Reed, J. H. Brayton, A. Hamilton, G. W. Adams, J. B. Grenfer, C. B. Todd, C. A. Ludwig, T. E. Denker and H. T. Danford.

The trial last just two months. A vasa

The trial last just two months. A vast amount of cyldence was introduced by the amount of cyldence was introduced by the state to prove that a conspiracy by the eight prisoners to throw the haymarket bomb had existed. The verdict is well known. All that Nicebe were sentenced to death, and he was sentenced to a term of lifteen years in the penitentiary. December 3 was the date fixed for the execution of the seven men, but last Thanks-giving day they were given a results by giving day they were given a respite by Chief Justice Scott, of the supreme court, who granted a supersedeas in their case to take time to examine the motion for a new

The conviction of the anarchists was due to the indefatigable work of State's Attorney Grinnell, Capt. Shaack, Capt. Bonlield and a few detectives, who labored earnestly to gather in every bit of evidence they could find against the men. They did not, however, succeed in cap-turing the bomb thrower, Rudolph Schnaubelt, who was supposed to have fled to Germany.

When Capt. Black, the anarchists' sin-cere counsel, was informed of the decision of the supreme court his face was a study. His under jaw dropped down, the right hand went up, to the forehead with a lightning-like jerk and the captain gasped. in mg-like jerk and the captain gasped, "is it possible? Seven men to hang! Well, the surprise is great, but the disappointment is far greater. The only remaining course for us to pursue is by taking the case to the United States, supreme court. I shall immediately go before the supremecourt at Ottawa and ask for reasonable time to secure a certified transcript of the record for presentation to the supreme court at Washington. Such proceedings are rare, but I haven't any doubt of the court's decision on that point," and Captain Black rose and paced the floor with long strides, refusing to speak farther.

NEW YORK'S CONTINGENT!

Republicans of the Empire State in Convention Assembled,

Nominates Ticket and Declare Principles The New York republican state conven tion met in Saratoga on the 17th inst. Hon. Warren Miller was chosen president of the convention.

After routine work, the convention proceeded to nominations. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts placed the name of Col. Fred D. Grant before the convention for secretary of state, saying that Col. Grant was not only a citizen of the state, but of the United States in the broadest sense. He was known all over the commonwealth and was modest, just, sensible and true. A man within himself sufficient aside from the glory that surrounds his name. He was conspicuous beside his mother in the care of the dying soldier. The fitness of his character, his modesty, selds from his distinguished parentage, rendered him a first man for the place.

No other name was presented and Col.

Judge Jesse S. Lamoreaux of ounty was nominated for co

James H. Carmichael of Erie for James A. Dennison of Fulton general, O. P. H. Cornell for neer and surveyor were nomina completing the ticket.

The platform states that two

years of a democratic president, had the co-operation of amoverwing or the house of amover or the house of majority in the house of repre where under the constitution all remeasures must originate, have experincapacity of the democratic party a weakness of the democratic polic which so much was promised t but from which there has broken pledges, failure to the people's interests; no plan-the revenues or to retrench exeduce no purpose to promote a product divil service reform, or otherwise p improve the public service; while uspicuous among the many shortcoming of the ad-ministration are numberless appointed who have proven faithless and incompotent; the postal service disorganized and its efficiency impaired, public business in other departments delayed and obstructed. thradheres firrily to the American policy, under whose operation unexampled prosperity and thrift have blessed the land and hold that any change to be made by the friends of those laws, in the interest of protection of labor on our own soil and of home of labor on our own soil and of home markets, not by or in the interest of free trade propagandless, nor for the benefit of fereign producers and foreign labor. National taxation; should be so adjusted as to raise revenue sufficient for an economic and wise administration of the government, for the payment of the public debt, for the development of natural re-sources and for national defense; but any reduction should be so made us not to im-pair the prosperity of home industries. American markets must be preserved to the products of American labor and capi-tal and protected from foreign encroach-ments. The principle of the national and state civil service reform laws has a hearty approval. The laws should be hearty approval. The laws should be executed in the spirit in which they were enacted and accepted by the people and enacted and accepted by the proper and be advanced and made permanent. It charges President Cleveland and Gov. Hill with hypo-risy and "systematic perversion of the law to partisan purposes," and says, "the political rights of all persons throughout the land must be established Gowly and lawyed government. lished firmly and beyond controver-sy, but charges persecutions of the workingmen in the south and the denial of his civil rights, and declares that "A fair bearing on all public questions, a free ballot in every critizen's hand and an honest count of the vote are just prerogatives of citizenship, to which full respect must be paid to insure the enjoyment of the freeman's birth fight and the maintenance of a republican government on a stable foundation. "The veterans of the union armies and

navies are entitled to the liberal considera-tion of this people for all public prefer-ment and should receive generous cars and adequate pensions. The tippant sneering language of President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills was insulting to the veterans and de rading to the executive. The subservient spirit displayed in Mr. Cleveland's illegal order to return rebel battle flags, the precious trophies of the union troops, deserves only reprobation and justly excites the resentment of all loyal people.

On the question of immigration it says: On the question or immigration repairs, Anarchists, communists, polygamists, paupers, fuglikes. from justice, and insane, vicious and criminal persons, as also contract labor, should be rigorously and the contract labor, should be rigorously as a second of the contract labor, should be rigorously as a second of the contract labor and contract laborates. excluded. But honest, industrious, wellintentioned persons escaping the oppression and degradation of old world, des-

polisins and the crushing forces of free trade policies are welcome as a desirable element in our population."

On the liquor question in the state, it indorses the purpose of the republican majority of the legislature in passing the bills to limit and restrict the liquor traffic. The last section reads: "The cause or Iroland and the efforts in its behalf by Glasthe earnest sympathy of republicans and command their co-operation by all peaceful methods to promote an early and complete triumph.

plete triumph. **
Adjourned sine die.

Looks Warlike.

Affairs in Manitoba over the interfer ence of the dominion government with provincial rights in disallowing the charter of the Red River Valley railroad are daily assuming a more serious outlook. and the dominion government has ordered the military stations at Winnepeg to hold themselves in readiness to suppress any A Winnepeg dispatch says that the feeling on railway matters has been thoroughly aroused again by the action of the federal government in applying for an injunction to restrain the Red River Valley road from further treaspassing on a number of lots owned by the government

Sir John Macdonald says postively that he will enforce the veto power vested in him, while Torquay says he will fight for his rights to the bitter end. The troops anticipate a call to suppress another northwest rebellion. In the event of any, trouble Premier Torquay, who is a half-breed, would have at his back both halfbreeds and Indians who took part in rebellion of 1885.

Indicted for Alding McGarigle

Nine indictments have been returned by the grand jury sgainst four persons al-leged 'n have been abettors in the escape of bodder McGarigie from the Chicago fall: Dr. Leonard St. John of the college of physicians and surgeons: janitor of the same college: Ca Irving, commander of the school Blake, and Captain John Freer, er of the George A. Marsh.

There were two indictment against each for conspiracy to scape of a prisoner, and for as scape of a prisoner after conviescape of a prisoner after conviction in the harges St. John with p doubtless refers to life testimo the July grand jury, where he sented as deaying any connection escape. Assistant State Attorn er says a very strong cire

THE AMBITIOUS MAIDEN.

"The man I marry," said the maid.
'Must be aiman of mion sustare,
To whom respect is always paid,
And who is held in fear;
A man who wields authority,
Whom even children hold in dread,
And men samh as they pass by—
I yow no other man I'll wed."

Perhaps it was a duke or lore To whom she meant to give her hand, Or warrior bold, with flashing sword, With armies under his command.

If so, no noble came to woo.

Or warrior bold his suit to press,
But to her yow the maid was true,
And lived in single blessduess.

The years went by, and she began
To think she ne'er would married be
(For she would wed no common man
As we have mentioned previously);
"But all things come to those who wait"
(This maxim is as true as trife);

At last the maiden found her fate. In one who met her notion quite.

A"man of countenance severe, Whom everybody holds in fear—
To him the maiden gave her hand.
The weak, the strong, he lords it o'er, The children tremble at his frown-

the's married to the jamitor
Of an apartment house up town.

—George Russell Jackson.

My Story.

We were staying in Rome, although we had a magnificent home in the United States upon a high hill which . overlooked the sed

It was a charming place, with its great bunches of shrubery and aged trees, but we were never allowed to stay there-papa kept us traveling from country to country, from city to rity, in search of moldy pieces of furniture, antique vases, and bits of crumbling monuments of all ages and descriptions, until I used to tell Maudie that we never should again know the comforts of a home, or be allowed to remain in one place long enough to become acquainted and get married as

"It's true," she would say with a unile of resignation. "Papa cares more to-day for the welfare of that Eryptian maiden over there than he does for ours, Bel."

I laughed a little at this and glanced over at the still, straight form, wrapped in coarse matting, and carefully boxed, which papa obliged us to keep in our own room for safety, regardless of any superstitious fears which might trouble us, or any fanciful dreams which might be inspired by the constant association with a defunct damsel of three thousand years of age.

It was a genuine Egyptian mummiv, and papa expended more toil and care upon It than he ever did upon any living woman, besides dollars enough to have portioned off both his daughters.

And to crown all, he insisted upon our tolerating its unwelcome presence; we must have an eve upon it constantly. he could not think of sending it home without going with it himself. It might be broken by careless expressmen, and its sacred dust be mingred with mere pleb an soil, and, stronger reason than all she might meet with some admirer even more affectionate than our doting papa, and be spirited away like the fair bride in the poem of young Loch-

But then we had long-dwelt in close proximity to the cast-off bones of giants and mastodons, and relies taken from the graves of druids, and Cleopatra, as we had named her, proved to be a not intrusive companion after all; so we never thought of her unless it was when he were talking over our grievances and wishing that we might at least have one admirer apiece and be like other girls of our own age.

But we did not know-ah! how could we know?-that that girl sh wish was but the preface to a fate, which either Maudie or myself would have laid down our life to have kept from the

Ah. why need it have been! How to know that if even the strongest affection of woman be fully returned, that some underlying sorrow must accompany it to mar the happiness which would otherw se be perfect

I do not think two sisters were ever deater to each other than Maudie and

she was 18, I was 20. We were both binnettes, and looked so much alike that one was often mistaken for the

My own eyes told me that Maudie was pretty and bewitching, and I was ever pleased to be told that my sister

resembled me greatly.
It was the very day after our little conversation in our room that papa came into our presence fidgeting about with excitement concerning a purchase

he had just made.
I have secured all the old. pictures and the plate belonging to the old Lorazzi palace." he said, breathlessly. The palace has been shut up for years. and I made the best of my opportunity and bought up everything of value as soon as it was opened."

But how did they come to open it? I supposed it was nothing but a ruin,"

asked Maudie.
It has just been purchased by young American gentleman, who what, and that the plate is but pewter, and he may be right, but it is old and the crest upon it would sell it in New York for ten times the price I paid for it.

le must be a rarity—this American believes anything which belongs to

him is not simon pure perfection in its

"He is a very agreeable gentleman my dears," replied my father, smiling shyly, "and is coming this evening to attend the theater with us, so that you will have a chance to judge for your-

"Oh, goodie," I cried, laughing. One does get so tired of going about with only one's father for an attend-

aut." \
"I knew that news would please you, Bel," returned papa.

"If only he is young," put in Maudie. "Papa's young gentlemen have a provoking way of turning into ht ddle aged men who have just tin shed some p of bric-a-brac, warranted to be a thous-and years old."

This American will turn out differ-

You are using the wrong word, papa.
You are using the wrong word, papa. Mr. Arden, the Englishman who introduced us to his family in Paris, called us United States'ns. This must be a United States'n too."

"You have not told us his name,"

said Maudie

"True, true," replied papa, despondingly. 'A name that would be of no use to the poor creature. Bel would manufacture a new one for him in half

"I like to see names fitted to their

"I like to see names fitted to their wearer," I replied, lightly.
"Or hear them," concluded Maudie, precisely. "Papa, what is this United States'n like?"

"I could not tell you," replied papa desperately. But I am sorry that I concluded to sacrifice him. His peace of mind will be wrecked forever.

Papa left us at this juncture, and we had just time to brighten up our toilets for the evening before dinner time.

Just at dusk the gentleman arrived with papa, and Mandie and I could not help but exchange congratulatory glances, for Mr. Weber was certainly an elegant and fascinating companion.

He was hardly what could be called a handsome man. His form was good, his hair and mustache were certainly red, his eyel-rows and cyclastics were undeniably white, yet his gentleman-ly air and fine conversational powers would distinguish him in any society, and in that one evening in that little Roman theater he made himself so agreeable to Mand and I that, after he had left us, we agreed that he was the most fascinating man we had ever met.

'He is ever so much homlier than papa," said Maud. 'What is it that is so charming about him, Bel?"
'I think it is the fact that we have not

oily Italians in weeks and weeks. We shall have to look out or we will be getting jealous of each other.

After this Mr. Weber called upon us very frequently, and together we four visited old-time prisons and modern St. Peters, and papa collected many a relic from among the ruined edilice ancient Rome, while Mandie, Mr. Weber and myself sat among the fallen though class eistones of the city which had once ruled the world, and talked.

I never shall forget those conversations. Mr. Weber was the most enter-taining man I ever met. We have traveled extensively, but he had seen far more than we had ever dreamed.

Delightful were those bright hours beneath the blue Italian skies, but they were but the forerunners of the tragetly which darkened all our lives.

Will Weber had not been with us long before I knew that he was interested in either Maud or myself. could tell it by the gleam in his eve when he joined us evenings by his every action. I knew that in his breast an affection dwelt for one or the other of us, two.

The first week of our acquaintance he brought letters of introduction from prominent men in America to papa, and seemed always to be very anxious that we should understand that he was respectable in every way.

And this too strengthened the belief

had formed concerning him.

But which was it:

Was it Maud? Was it myself? It was hard to tell, and yet when I remembered the glance I had met from hose gray eyes my cheek burned, and

and no other.

Cautiously I approached my sister. "Mr. Weber is very attentive to us. Mand. I wonder which of us it is which he admires?"

"You, too, have noticed it, then?" Mabel! I was afraid that I might be mistaken, and I love him so, so dearly. Oh, sister, dear sister, life would be

nothing to me without his love. Oh, Bel, it is such a strange feeling; all that have read of it never has half described this strange, delicious jov." It was well for me that she ran on in this way for some moments, not ex-

pecting any reply from me, for I do not know what I might have said to her. Never had I absolutely known before this moment that I loved Weber.

What could I do? Mande was my lit-tle motherless sister whom I had al-ways guarded so closely, and now she

was my rival.

For a moment I hated her fiercely; my heart throbbed in angry pain; I could have struck her in my blind rage had it not been that some restraining hand seemed to hold me fast. What was it? Perhaps it was the shadow of the coming event of sorrow which gave me fortitude to stand quietly looking at her while she boasted of the sweetness of he affection she bore to the man whom

I felt was mine, mine alone. As she innocently chatted on to the sister in whom she felt she could fully onfide, my heart changed within me must give him up and make no

Will Weber must be nothing to me but a brother henceforth and forever. It was agony to me, and I could not

trust my voice to speak.

"Bel, what makes you act so queer?"
asked Mande at last. "Oh, I know you think I ought not to talk like this, even to you, until he has spoken to me of his love. Never mind, Madam Pro-priety. I feel that it will not be long before he speaks now.

"Did papa tell you we were all going out to Mr. Weber's place the afternoon and have a look at papa's treasures?" "Yes, he did," replied Maud; "And

I have been thinking that perhaps may be invited to be the mistress of the mansion before we leave it."

I turned away with a burning pain at my heart, and making an excuse I remained in our little room while Mand, happy in her love-dream, went down to huckeon with papa. Shortly after the Mr. Weber came for us with one of the strango little

carriages peculiar, I think, to modern Rome, and we all started out to explore Mr. Weber's Italian residence, the former abiding place of one of the cruelest of old Italian families.

The day was delightful. Mr. Weber was in the brightest spirits: Mand was gay and witty; papa was enthusiastic silent.

Occasionally Mr. Weber glanced around at me as if to inquire the reason for my quietness, but I gave him no responsive glances, and it was not long before we reached our destination.

The place was new to Maud and my self, our only knowledge of it being gained from the gentleman's reports of it and an occasional ride past it upon our donkeys.

closer acquaintance with it re vealed many a feature which we had not before suspected. It was old, very old, and some way it brought back to all the weird old Italian history I ever read. The very air seemed had over read. suggestive of the assassin's dagger and the terrible crimes of the Borgias of

old.

I kept close by papa's side when we looked over his collect on, and my ex-pertenced eye told me that he had not been mistaken in the value of the ar-

t cles before us.

Mand and Mr. Weber were very quiet, and after we had examined each article and had read the descriptive label papa had placed upon it, they came around to my side, and Mr. We-

papa," said Maud. "What is it that is so charming about him, Bel?"
"I think it is the fact that we have not met another man except these little afraid that we shall meet a ghost if we go alone."

Tapa made an excuse. He could not

be entited away from his treasures to verlook empty rooms, and we then

starfedont together.

"Do you ever intend to live here,
Mr. Weber "I asked by way of making talk Um, no. I hardly think that I

shall. That fancy passed away as the novelty of the place wore off. I hardly tke the impression the place gives me.v "It seems rather gloomy," I replied.

We passed from one apartment to another, up, down, all over the mouldy old white marble palace, and at length we three paused in a little room with three of its sides composed of finely sculptured marble columns connected with the most delicate lattice work.

"My Lady's bower," cried Mand, gavly flitting about the room. "What a lovely place!"
Mr. Weber did not reply. 1 felt

that his eyes were fixed upon my face.

I turned away from him and was going over to Maud's side, when she exclaimed, in a half frightened voice:

"Oh, oh, Mr. Weber, look here. See that I have done." Mr. Weber was at her side instantly.

and after a momentary examination sud: "You have touched a spring to a secret drawer, Miss Mand, and been

fortunate enough to discover what we have never seen before. It was as he said. One of the white marble blocks had moved forward from its place in the side of the wall, and we saw that it was hollowed out into

I believed with joy that it was myself the resomblance of a drawer, and no other.

At first it seemed to be empty, but Mr. Weber's gray eyes had discovered something at the bottom.

"A ring." he cried, bringing forth a usey circlet of gold. "Worth more than all your father's collection, too. undoubtediv. See, Miss Mable, it has a setting too; just note the peculiar inster of the stone."

I glanced at the jewel which he had polished with his silk handkerchief, and its dull, unnatural gleam made me shudder. It reminded me of the

I ght in the eye of a serpent. This jewel must have an owner." sa d Mr. Weber. looking straight at me. "But which of the two fair dam-sels shall it be?"

He held dup as he spoke and Maud blushed row red.

Mr. Weder moved a little nearer toward me. It seemed as if I were to

I turned quickly and ran out of the

the hall where papa was awaiting us. I did not tell him our discovery, but I could not help engerly waiting for the appearance of Mr. Weber and my

sister. They came at last, and I saw that

the ring encircled Mand's finger.

Mr. Weber began to relate the strange circumstance and Maud came straight to me. Bel, dear sister, coax paps to return

at once I do not feel righ "Did he say anything?" I whispered.
"No. I'm provoked at him; nothing only that I had a right to the ring as

its discoverer. Let's go, pape." she continued, "I am tired." I glanced at her face. It seemed as if some light in it were extinguished,

and I hastened our departure:
Papa could talk of nothing but
Maud's jewel all the way back to the
hotel, and I think no one noticed but

myself the death-like palor of her face. I am faint," she whispered, as we alighted at the ladies entrance. 'Lean on me dear sister.'

throwing my arm about her. We had enfered our room, and I was removing her wraps when she stargered and fell headlong in a faint as I thought

I hastily called papa, and Mr. Weber ran for a physician.

Mand could not be brought out of the strange state into which she had fallen, and it was with raptures that I welcomed the physician when at length he

He was an Englishman, and a welllearned man.

"She is dead," he said at once.

think she has been poisoned."

Every doctor in the ancient place was summoned, and no one of them disagreed with the verdict of the first comer.

Our darling, my little sister, was dead, but who could there be that was enough her enemy to have wished her

This puzzled us for hours, but at length a wrinkled, yellow, little old Italian saw the ring which now lay upon our dressing table.

"See, the cause of her death!" he

rise, the cause of her death? he cried in broken Italian. "The ring, the poisoned ring."

His words were shortly verified. There was a tiny puncture upon Maudie's finger just under the spot where the ring had rested, and there the poison had centered her system and the poison had entered her system and did its fatal work.

All the English people and the Americans in this city came to condole with us, and to see the remnant of the dark days of Italy, which has found its way to the light only to deprive us of our darling.

It formed a sensational item for the newspapers of several of the great capital cities of the world, and then Maud was forgotten by all but us three. I speak in that way because Mr. Weber remained with us. He told me that he never had cared anything for Maud save as for a sister, having loved me from the lirst, and is now my own loving husband.

So by her death Maud was saved the pain of loving one who did not care for her, and L too, perhaps gained my happiness, for certain it is that I never should have accepted a lover at the cost of my sister's happiness.

And yet, ah yet I often think why is it that such things must be?—Sara B. Rose, in Chicago Ledger.

Bogus Cheese.

Is it not about time those friends of the dairy who were active in getting measures through Congress to prevent the sale of bogus butter to begin to take steps for the suppression of bogus. skimmed and adulterated cheese? They were by no means the mass of dairymen, who preferred urging on the dogs of war while they sat quietly at home enjoying the sport carried on for their special benefit. But the men active in the work of enrbing butter frauds had no special end to serve except those of justice and the welfare of the public. They have the same interest in suppressing bogus cheese. But when some of the dairymen, "who have some of the pork," are approached on the subject of regulating, if not suppressing, the manufacture of skimmed lardfund rancid-butter cheese, they hold up both hands and say "we ought not to be contented now that we have got the anti-oleomargarine law, and let matters adjust themselves without fur-ther legislation!" The fact is that the kinds of bleese we have named, added to the tops of cheese that have been spoil ed in making and enring, are injuring the cheese market, at home and abroad, as much as bogus butter was injuring the butter markets; and the marvel is that butter markets; and the marvel is that sensible dairymen will resort to this kind of thieving, after the disastrous experiences of the past. They injure the market not only with the buyers but with the general public, by discouraging home consumption. The consumer may not know what the matter is with the cheese set before him on the table. He may not even know that there is anything the matter with it, but he does know that he does not relish it and is not obliged to eat it, and he will not eat it. It is time that all other bogus practices in the name of the dary, as well as the manufacture and sale of bogns butter, were suppressed. Let us have honest goods or none. If it is possible to enforce general anti-adulteration and anticounterfeit or anti-mitation law, let us have it. We are now daily imbibing the very spirit of dishonesty and ras cality with our food, and the end must come somewhere. If we do not apply reasonably and seasonable reme dy it will be the worse for us, for it will come sooner or later in the form of business disaster and general wretchedness. It is not possible to always

dire consequences. - U. S. Dairyman. An Awful Prospect.

"How many lodges did you sav your husband belonged to ?" she suddenly asked.

Fifteen. "Mercy on me, but think of a man being out fifteen nights a week! I'm really glad that I'm a widow.—Detroit Free Press.

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE. Wonderful Progress Made in Practi

al Application of Bleetricity. A New York letter says: The New York Electrical society. which is to hold an exhibition at the American institute this fall, is still receiving applications for space from intending exhibitors. Already more than twice the number of square feet of space at first thought sufficient for the exhibition has been exceeded, and there is no longer and boubt that it will be the greatest affair of the kind ever held. The society has already received applications for 12,000 square feet of space and for 700 horse-power to operate the exhibits, Among them will be 2,500 incandescept lamps, 200 are lamps, 300 motors, several storage batteries and three electric railways, besides countless miscellaneous inventions. This, in itself, would constitute an interesting display, but as new applications are being received daily the indications are that the electrical exhibition will be the finest and most varied, as to exhibits, ever held. The society having the matter in charge has made a classification of the exhibits as follows: Section 1. production of electricity; section 2. apparatus; requiring strong currents; section 3. paratus requiring comparatively currents; section, electric conductors; section 5, electrical conductors; section 6. historical, educational, bibliographical, and miscellaneous exhibits. A series of lectures will also be given by several of the most noted electricians of

Special interest is manifested in the electric motors. Manufacturers of them say there is no business in the country more active than the rs to-day, although it is, as a commercial development, practically the growth of but one year. There are now ten thousand electric motors running in this country, nearly aff of which are on electric light circuits, which now have a double luty to perform, supplying power by day and light at night.

A reporter was informed to-day by a gentleman who had made a close study of this new and promising field that one motor company alone is now building motors for four thousand horse-power, and has more orders ahead than it can fill for months. other company, making smaller sizes of motors, has built twenty-five hundred of them since last November. The tendency now is toward using larger sizes; up to twenty-five borse-power. it being found that the motor makes no dust and scarcely any noise, occupies a min mum of space, generates no heat and is started or stopped by the turn-The motor ng of a small switch. runs as well at the bottom of a mine as at the top of the highest building. All that smeeded is that the little wires from the central station shall be connected with it, and then fifty or five hundred of them can be run on a single circuit without in any way interfering

with each other.
Some of the uses to which motors are being put are decidedly original. For running printing-presses they are in great favor, and are now used in a number of newspaper offices.

More than a score are now running freight and passenger elevators in tha One motor in Detroit, Mich., is driving the machinery of a knitting mill that employes 2,000 hands. Large numbers of motors in all parts of the country are used on dental lathes, icecream freezers, fans, machines, laundry aparatus, etc. In one western town a motor pumped water from an artesian well six hundred feet deep. In sylvania two more are employed in filing and washing bear bottles. At a livery-stable a motor is in successful use currying and brushing horses, where it also runs an elevator, pumps water, and furnishes light. Most of the ways it is used will be illustrated at the electrical exhibition this fall. The

exhib tion will be open on Sept. 28 the American institute and the Date of the Fity-one foreign exhibitors about two hundred from this about two hundred from this Thomas A. Edison is said to surprise in store for the distribution world which will first be made public at the exhibition.

Japanese Foot-Gear.

In Japan, children's shoes are made of blocks of wood secured with cords. The stocking resembles a mitten, have ing a separate place for the great toe. As these shoes are lifted only by the toes the heels make a rattling sound as their owners walk, which is quite stanning in a crowd. They are not worn in the house, as they would injure the soft straw mats on the floor. You leave your shoes at the door. Every house is built with reference to the number of mats required for the floors, each room having from eight to sixteen; and, in tak ng lodging, you pay so much for a mat. They think it extravagant in us to require a whole room to ourse The Japanese shoe gives perfect free-dom to the foot. The beauty of the human footis only seen in the Japanese. They have no corns, no ingrowing nails, no d storted joints. Our toes are cramped netil they are deformed, and are in danger of extinction. They have the full use of their toes, and to them. they are almost like fingers. Near holding his work. Every too is to developed. Their shoes cost a pens apr last s. months.—Exchange. are last s months -

Churches

PERSTERIAL BOY Of H. Wallace, Pastor. Services, 10:45 a. m., 7:15 p. m. Sabbata Scho.l at close of morning service.

morning service.

HODIST. - Eev. Wm. Allington, Pastor. Ser[1530 a. m., 7:00 p. m. Satbath School after

ig service. Prayer meeting Thursday even-

Rappier,—Rev. H. Burns, Paster, Services, 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at close of morning service. Frayer meeting Tuesday and Thuraday evenings. All are invited.

Societies.

Torques Longr I. O. O. F., No. 32.—Mee s every Monday evening, at their hall at 7:30 o'clock p. m. W. B. VanVleit, N. G., John B. Rauch, Rec. 80c. B. F. of T. Counce. No. 27.— Meeta first and third mentaly of every month at W. C. T. U. hall, at 7:30 m. H. Burns, S. C. Mrs. H. C. Beals, Rec. Sec.

Themsy the Committee of the Committee of

WHAT THEY SAY.

(Continued from first page) Wm. Eldredge is seriously ill and it is feared will not recover

-Everybody should endeavor to have omething prepared for exhibition at the

Burnett & Robinson, our enterprising liverymen, have had a new platform built in front of their barn.

-Mill street is receiving a thorough overhauling from Main street to the north line of the corporation.

-Ypsilanti Commercial: Miss Alice Cole spent the first of the week visiting friends in Plymouth and Milford.

-Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore, returned missionaries from China, are spending a season with Mrs. A's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott.

A fine stock of Monuments and Tombstones at the Plymouth Marble Works, and at prices that defy competition. H. Hoyt, proprietor.

A. J. Wilcox, wife and son, of Bainbridge, N. Y., made Mrs. W. B. Van Vliet a visit the first of the week. The two ladies were bosom friends during their girlhood days.

Mrs. & Miss Mead, from Wayne have opened Dress Making rooms in the Wherry residence on South Main street, where they are prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making.

-The Markham Mfg. Co. have been plastering, painting and decorating their sofice in an artistic manner. The addition of a Hall fire proof safe makes it cope with anything in the village. It is heated with steam and is very cozy. "Will you walk into my parlor "

-The South Lyon Excelsior says that Northville is likely to have another addition to its manufacturing interests, that of the Rawson mower and reaper manufacturing company, of Hornellsville, N. Y. What's the matter with Plymouth having a hand in some of this business. We have much better railroad facilities and better sites for factories than has our neighbor.

Consoling. The Rochester Era assures its readers, that notwithstanding the severe "drouth" and the great cry of failure of crops thereabouts, they need have no fear of starvation. The editor, of course, will keep his word good, and if "worse comes to worse," will throw open the doors to his immense storehouses and invite his thousands of readers to step up and help themselves.' "God loves a generous giver!"

-The Advertisements in the MAIL are all new and fresh and well worth readings They are often of more value to the reader than all else in the paper. By reading the advertisements you find out who has catain articles that you desire and are not troubled with running all over town to hunt them up. Not only this, but when a man advertises an article it is because he is anxious to sell it and a person with any experience in buying knows that he can of he who is indifferent.

-The Ypsilanti Commercial in its last issue took to feeding its readers taffy in for them to come and that he would try this wise: "This year, as for years past, the Ypsilanti fair will be the largest and best held anywhere in this part of Michigan." Such stuff will do to tell to people at a distance, but those who have attended both the Ypsilanti and the Plymouth fairs know better. The Plymouth fair last year and year before "scooped" it so badly that there was no comparison and me're going to open the gap still wider this season. Those who wish to attend the best, will come to Plymouth.

-C. A. Pinckney, the commissary, for the G. A. R. Encampment has had erected upon the fair grounds a dining room 18x98 feet capable of seating two hundred people. The kitchen is 20x32. This dining room is for the use of the G. A. R. boys and can be enlarged to nearly double its size on short notice if found necessary. For the citizens dining room there will be a tent forty feet in diameter, with two wings each 14x28. These wings will be placed on each side of the main tent. making the whole length ninety-six feet. This will accommodate over two hundred re, so that those who do not bring their stables will fine conveniencies for getting the same upon the grounds.

Bert Baker of Wayne, Sundayed here. -Dr. Paseo, of Wayne, was in town Mon-

day H. D. & Co. pay the highest prices for butter and eggs.

-If you have anything to sell, advertise in the MAIL.

-The Malford creamery turns out 1,000 lbs. of butter a week.

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' working clothes on sale at H. D. & Co.'s.

-The Ypsilantian says: "Rev. G. H. Wallace, of Plymouth was a visitor here

We meet all competition in prices with good goods, fresh and new, at H. Dohmstreich & Co.'s.

-Miss Annie Stevens, of Wayne, was in town Monday calling upon several of her lady friends.

Call and see the large stock of Crock ery, Glassware, etc., and so cheap. Oh, my! at H. D. & Co.'s.

-The 2:13 train was three hours late Thursday afternoon on account of run off an open switch at Wayne.

New goods are received daily at Dohmstreich & Co.'s, and their prices, well they are always down.

-If you have any business at the probate count, make a request that the abvertising be done in the MAIL.

Say, observe, first of all, the advertisement in this issue, of II. Dohmstreich

-Miss Mary Hough and Miss Minnie Walker, who have been visiting at Ypsilanti, returned home yesterday. Largest display of oilcloth in town is

right in the new store of those gentlemanly dealers H. Dohmstreich & Co.

-A dollar and your name with post office address, left with any of our merchants will secure the MAIL for one year.

-Martin Peru, of Belleville, drove thro' town Tuesday for Northville, with a load of household furniture for a man named

Tricots. Cashmeres, Flannels, Dress Ornaments, Velvets, Fringes, etc., in large quantities, and prices right, at H. D. & Co.'s.

-Miss Minnie Walker and Miss Emma Coleman expect to leave next Wednesday for the home of the former, near New York City, N. Y.

-Since another item referring to him was put in type, we learn that W. T. Cole. pitcher for the Reed City club, returned here Wednesday.

-The G. A. R. ball will be held at Lapham's hall, next Thursday evening. The Whipple band furnishes the music and it costs but fifty cents to take it in.

-Mason & Morgan, who visited this place some years ago, will re-visit Plymouth with their Uncle Tom's Cabin combination, and give a performance at Amity hall, on Saturday evening, September 24.

Newton T. Kirk, of Howell, Mich., Pension Claim Agent, will be in attendance during the Re-union prepared to do any thing in the way of Pension business,original or increare claims-that may be wanted. He refers, by permission, to the Secretary of the Association, A. Pelliam.

-The MAIL is a Plymouth paper. It will endeavor to give all the local news and with the aid of a corps of correspondents, furnish interesting items from the neighboring districts. It will aim to advance the interests of Plymouth in every way possible, and to earn the good will and support of its citizens and the public generally, as well as a respectable living for its publisher.

-W. F. Markham, C. A. Roe and H. C. Robinson take the large tank, built by the Markham Manufacturing Co. for Senator buy an article cheaper of the latter than T. W. Palmer, to his farm, a few miles north of Detroit, to-day. Mr. Markham received word from the genial " Tom and find eatables for them, and that the "wet goods" would be kept wet, waiting their arrival.

-A hickory pole about seventy feet long has been raised on South Main street. near the music stand in the park, from which will be displayed the U.S. weather signals, reports being received every morning. The white flag indicates clear or fair weather; blue flag rain or snow; white fiag, with black center, cold wave. The black pointed flag denotes temperature and when placed above the white or blue flag indicates warmer weather; and when below the white or blue flag it indicates colder weather; when the black flag is not displayed it is expected that the temperature will remain stationary. When you see the white flag with black center look, out for a sudden and decided fall in temperature. The calculations are from seven a. m. until seven a. m. the next day. C. B. Crosby we believe is entitled to the greater part of the credit in this enterprise, as he solicited the necessary money to get flags and pole. The reports will be received by C. A. Pinckney and Dr. Pelham will act as " Old Prob" for the next

Sleep in most individuals lasts for the space of eight hours. Exceptions to this statement are numerous; whether these arise from duty or laziness we shall not venture to examine. Sir E. Codrington, the famous naval officer, when a midshipman, could watch on deck)for nineteen hours; this left only five for sleep, which in his case was most profound-so profound that no noise was sufficiently strong to waken him; yet if the word 'Signal!" was whispered in his ear he awoke and was on deck instantly.

Reporters of the House of Commons

require great exertions to keep them-selves from sleeping. A few years ago a distinguished member of "the gentle-men in the gallery" took down a speech

men in the gathery took down a speech while he was sleeping. His statement rests on his oath. Calvia tells of a friend of his read-ing aloud to him while asleep. The

organ of vision was alone active.

Coleridge, the dreaming philosopher, composed "Cubla Khan" (one of his poems) while fast asleep. Next morning he was sure there had been an acquisition to his literature, but was too negligent to write the stanzas. A few days afterward he attempted to recall the verses, but they had the most part fled, and the poem as it now stands is but a fragment.

Every one knows that extreme fatigue induces sleep, and this in spite of surrounding relations, which in ordinasurrounding relations, which in ordinary circumstances would hinder any one from resting. Previous to the shortening of the hours of work, factory children frequently fell asleep while work. ing at the machines, although well award that they would incur severe punishment by doing so. The North American Indian, at the stake of tor-American Indian, at the stand ture, has been known to go to sleep on ture, has been known to go to sleep on agony, and will the least remission of agony, and will slumber until the fire is applied to

awaken him.
It is on record that during the heat of the battle of the Nile some of the over-fatigued boys fell asleep upon the deck and during the attack upon Ran-goon, in the Burmese war, the captain of one of the steam frigates most actively engaged, worn out by excess of continued mental tension. fell asleep and

titued mental tension, fell asleep and remained perfectly unconscious for two hours; within a yard of his largest guns, which were being worked energetically the whole period.

Habit and time, place and circumstances predispose us all to sleep. The celebrated pedestrian, Captain Barclay, when accomplishing his extraordinary feat of walking 1,000 miles in as many successive hours, obtained at last such successive hours, obtained at last such a mastery over himself that he fell asleon the instant he lay down. The doctor's wife never hears the door bell during the night, although the noise is sufficient to rouse the wearied husband; but should a child in the nursery cry, then the mother, oblivious to all other sounds, hears at once the infant's

It is related that the Abbe Faris, who acquired notoriety through his power of inducing somnambulism, was accustomed merely to place his patient in an armchair, after telling him to shut his eves and collect himself, and propounce on a strong voice, 'dormez,' which was usually successful.

There seems to be no limit to the wonders displayed by men in sleeping. Condercet, the mathematician, solve one of his most difficult problems while asleep—a problem, too, which puzzled him during his waking hours. A pro-fessor of theology in the University of Basic once wrote a sermon while asleep; he found it on his desk next morning. The preceding night he could not grapple with the subject as he desired, but the performance of his blearing hours was cults estimate the subject as he desired, but the performance of his sleeping hours was quite satisfactory to

Jenny Lind was one of the most celebrated singers of her time. No one could rival her powers except a factory girl who sang somet mes better than the famous Jenny. The girl could not attempt any difficult pieces when awake, but when sleeping she sang so correctly, so like the rengaged extent. correctly, so like the renowned artists correctly, so like the ranowned artiste, that it was difficult to distinguish between their voices. On one occasion Mile. Lind heard the girl, and even tested the accuracy of her powers by giving her a long and elaborate chromatic exercise. This the sleeping girl performed, much to the wonder of the fearning Sweedish singer.—London Telegraphy Sweedish singer.—London Telegraphy weedish singer. - London Tel-

A Georgia Bat Story.

Two wandering bats strayed into The Smithville News office Thursday night They were very annoying, so we concluded to annihilate them. The editor a med himself with a broom, the devil got a long fishing-pole, and for two hours they made the air hot, but didn't get a bat. Finally, when they had given it up as a bad job. Ed Snell-grove came in and said he was the best bat-killer in town. The first flourish he made sent him stumbling over the stove; at the second he nearly knocked his head off against the old hand-press; the third lick he made "pied" three columns and a balf of solid brevier type, and sent him to the ground, where he struck his head against a box of old metal furniture and nearly broke his neck. This time he put the broom down, remarking that 'they were not the kind of bats he was used to.' So we picked up what was left of him and had him taken home on a stretcher. He had forgotten how to bat Lee

The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated will find himself among uncalled for grage after the limited express has gone by. Whitehall Times.

BASSETT & SON

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have a Large Stock of

Bed Room Suites in Marble and Wood Tops, Parlor Suites, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Ratan Goods,

-AND A-

GREAT VARIETY OF LOUNGES!

Upholstered in

Crush and Silk Plush. Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

NEW PATERNS of WINDOW SHADES and FURNITURE of all kinds are being RECEIVED DAILY for the

ALL TRADE

We do not ask the EARTH! But a Reasonable Share of Your Patronage, Buyers cannot put their money in more liberal hands, as we back our statement with Goods

N. B.—We are prepared to conduct burials in a most satisfactory manner. We seep in stock Caskets, Coffins, and a Full Line of Burlal Goods. Also, Boyd's Iron trave Vault, a Sure Protection against grave robbers. BASSETT & SON. Plymouth, Sept. 12, 1887.

C. A. MARKHAM, Prifilent.

W. F. MARKHAM, Sec. and Gen. Manager.



MARKHAM MFG.

We are really too busy this week to give you our ad. in proper shape. have a LARGE STOCK OF IRON PUMPS of the BEST MAKE that CLOSE OUT, AT COST IF NECESSARY, :

CISTERNS THE MARKHAM MANUFACTURING 00., Plymouth, Mich.

D.L.S N. Elevator,

PLYMOUTH, - MICH.,

And prepared to pay the

Highest Market Price!

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,

--- And a 11---

Salt, Lime, Buffalo Cement.

Portland Cement. Calcined Plaster.

and Hair,

-47-BOTTOM PRICES,

Also, Agent for

J. J. LANGDON'S CELEBRATED

Black Diamond Coal.

The Best Coal ever Brought to This Market, the same as I suld last year. Give me a call and I witry to please you.

B. POOLE. try to please you.

YOU WILL FIND!

LATEST . $\mathcal{N}EWSPAPERS$ and Periodicals. Pocket Librarys. Books, Stationary, etc.,

At the Postoffice News Deput, PLYMOUTH.

Subscriptions taken for any Publication.

Agents for the Parisian Steam Laundry, of

Resident. Dentist,

PELHAM,

PLYMOUTH, - MICHIGAN. Electric Vibrator for extracting teeth without our. All work of the best and at prices to suit the inces.

Plymouth National Bank.

T. C. SHERWOOD, L. D. SHEARER,

DIRECTORS. I. N. Starkwen.
L. H. Bennett,
Samuel Lyndon.

Three percent, interest paid on demand

certificates.

TO MY OLD PATRONS! Bargains

Bargains in Dress Goods.

42 in. Dress Goods \$..75 pr. yd. worth \$1.00 .50 . :30 " .371/2 .25 "

.20 "

Bargains in Kid Gloves.

Marie Louise 4 Button Kid, 48 cents per pair, worth 75 cents.

Real Alexander Kid, Embroidered Backs, 75 cents, worth \$1.00. LaBelle Kid, Embroidered Backs, 90

Charter Oak, Unfinished Kid; Embroid-

ered Backs, \$1.00, worth \$1.25. Gerster Kid, (every pair warranted), \$1.25, worth \$1.50

 ${\it Bargains}$ in ${\it Handkerchiefs}$

(This is a Bonansa.)

Ladies' Fine Linen. Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 7 cents each; or 4 for 25 cents. Hundreds to select from.

Bargains in Cloaks and Jackets

Plush Cloaks, \$20.00 to \$30.00 each. Newmarkets, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$3.00, \$9.00 and \$12.00 each Jackets \$3.00 to \$9.00 each.

PLYMOUTH MAIL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

SECOND ANNUAL-RE-UNION

Of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, of Wayne County,

On the Fair Grounds, Plymouth, September 21, 22 and 23.

The Encampment promises to be a grand success. Those in charge are doing everything they can to make it that way, The grounds and accommodations are everything that could be desired and it only remains for us to have good weather to make it assured.

Tents will be pitched on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning the old veterans and their families will begin to arrive, the Plymouth cornet band meeting them at he depots and escorting them to camp.

Below will be found a list of officers and program: "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTER.

H.M. Duffield. Louis B. Littlefield, Henry L. Stoflet, J. M. Cody. F. H. Chambers. R. A. Alger. Geo. A. Chase, Don M. Dickinson, Jas. Gillespie.

Sylvester Larned. Chas. G. Moran, S. W. Burroughs, Levi T. Griffin, Giles H. Collins.

A. F. Smith.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

August Kronberg, Jos. M. Weiss, Barney Youngblood, Jas. Renton, E. A. Armstrong, W. F. Atkinson, W. H. Wood, N. P. Thayer, F. Amos, Detroit; Geo. M. Henry, Elias T. Ingersolf, Belleville; Ed. Irvin, Chauncy Brace, Wayne; M. H. Miller, Jno. C. Brown, Flat Rock; Peter C. Bird, S. R. Kingsley, Romutus; C. H. Cady, W. R. Corlett, T. E. Deming, Wayne. At Large, Ben C. Johnson, Lansing.

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT PLYMOUTH.

T. C. Sherwood, Chairman, A. Pelham, Secretary, H. C. Bennett, C. A. Pinckney, ouie Hilmer, Henry Dohmstreich. OFFICERS OF THE CAMP.

M. P. Thatcher, Detroit, Col. Commanding; A. C. Merill, Detroit, Lieut. Colonel: W. H. Wood, Detroit, Major; C. C. Yemans, Detroit, Surgeon; H. S. Millard, Quartermaster; C. A. Pinckney, Plymouth, Commissary; W. S. Ostler, Detroit, Adju-tant; M. R. Green, Belleville, Assistant Quartermaster; John Renton, Belleville. Assistant Commissary : A. F. Smith, Wayne, Sergeant Major; Giles H. Collins; Wayne, Quartermaster Sergeant; Ben C. Johnson, Lansing, Commissary Sergeant.

AIDS ON COLONEL'S STAFF.

E. S. Horton, Northville, Chief of Staff. The Commanders of the respective posts represented, will act as Aids on the Cononel's Staff, and will report to Adjutant as such upon their arrival.

WEDNESDAY.

Officer of the Day-W. S. Ostler, Detroit. Salute at Sunrise.

Dinner at Twelve noon.

Dress Parade at Five P. M. Supper at 6:30 P. M.

Camp fire in the evening, with addresses by Commander Samuel W. Burroughs,

Col. Sylvester Larned and others. Tattoo at 9:30 P. M.—Taps at ten P. M. The afternoon programme will be interspersed by various sports, races, matched the oldest master mason in the State. base ball games, etc. All Posts and Ex-Soldiers will register at the Secretary's office immediately on their arrival at camp in order to entitle them to quarters.

THURSDAY.

Offlicer of the Day-Ben C. Johnson,

Lansing. Reveille at daybreak.

Breakfast at seven A. M.

Regimental and company re-unions, ten

Dinner at twelve noon. General review and address by Gov

Luce, two P. M.

Field sports and games, four P. M. Dress parade at 5:30 P. M.

Supper at six P. M.

Camp fire in the evening with address by S. E. Engle and other ex-Soldiers. Bring your blankets and camp equipage

with you. Husic by the Plymouth cornet band. Miss Minnie Sands, the famous little G. R vocatist will be present during the

encampment SPECIAL NOTICE .- The 24th. Rigiment Michigan Yolunteers will hold their An nual Re-union at the encampment lon

Thursday. C. C. YEMANS, Secretary, Detroit.

FRIDAY.

Officer of the Day-A. C. Merrill, De-

Reveille at daybreak

Breakfast at seven A. M. Grand parade, ten A. M. The parade will form at the camp, and the line of, march will be through the principal streets nd will not exceed one mile:

Dinner at twelve noon. The exercises at the grand stand commence at two P: M., and will be in the fol-

Prayer, Chaplain. Music,Quartette. Address of Welcome, S.W. Burroughs. Response,... President of Association.

Song. Minnie Sands. Daughter of the Regiment.

Music, Band. Short Addresses by Gens. Alger, Berdan, CoFs Duffleld, Larned and others.

10. Music. 11. Benediction.

Business meeting of the association will be held during the day, to elect officers and transact necessary business.

The association offers the following

To the G. A. R. Post, or organization of Veterans, reporting the greatest number of men to the Adjutant, Thursday before noon, and presenting themselves on parade ground, Friday at ten A. M. \$25.00.

To the G. A. R. Post, or organization of Veterans, not less than twenty-four in number, presenting themselves on dress parade on Wednesday and Thursday, uniform and military appearance to be considered, \$25.00.

To the best drilled G. A. R. Post, or or ganization of Veterans of not less than twenty-four men, exclusive of officers \$25.00.

One hundred vard foot race, open to G. A. R. men only, \$10.00.

Contests open to all Posts in the State. Tents, straw and wood will be furnished by the Association. Meals can be obtained of the Commissary at very low, prices by those not desiring to provide for themselves

"Half fare on all railroads.

A. PELHAM, Secretary.

Herbert Wherry, of Detroit, was here Wednesday

-Chas. G. Curtis, Sr., has sold his fine residence on Union street, to a Mr. Lapham, formerly of Livonia. Price, \$1,300.

-The man who runs a newspaper, that just suits everybody, lives in another world, not this one. The man in this world who knows best how to run a newspaper, never tried it; but he comes around occasionally and tell us how.

-Joseph Miller had the misfortune to have his colt get tangled in the harness on Main street last evening, making things. lively in the immediate vicinity for some time; said to be the result of tying to a short post with a loose rein. Damagea broken thill and a few cuts on the horse's abdomen.

Belleville.

Band boys dance here on the 23rd.

Robert Smith is very sick with inflammation of the bowels.

Miss Alice Earl left for a visit at her home in Indiana last Tuesday.

The I. O. O. F. of this place will give a benefit supper for the Rev. R. L. Hewson, Wednesday next.

Died; on Monday, Sept. 12, at the home of her son-in-law, Ailsworth Savage, Mrs. Laura Cooper, aged 77 years.

Died, at home in this place, on Saturday, Sept. 10th, Wilkinson Dean, aged 97 years. The funeral was from the M. E. church, Monday, under the supervision of Myrtle, Lodge F. & A. M., of which he was a member. The deceased had been a mason for 73 years; was one of the charter members of Myrtle lodge and was

Our School.

There are about 270 pupils in attendince at the school now

As was expected, Miss Nellie Berdan is doing excellent work as general assistant Mr. Beals, of the Northville furniture company, has presented our school a fine

The officers of the School board are as follows: C. D. Durfee, director, Nathan' Sly, moderator, R. C. Safford, treasurer.

Non-residents have learned that the Plymouth Union School affords every opportunity for acquiring a good practical education

The philosophical apparatus standing in the hall presents a fine appearance, but it seems as if there should be a room for it somewhere.

It is said that "Bert" jumped to the ceiling when he received his certificate We have often heard of Bert as a good

scholar, but never as a jumper. The non-residents are " perfectly satisfied" with our school, and our school ought to be satisfied with the non-residents, for they are certainly earnest and ambitions students.

It'is to be hoped that the School board will do its part in enforcing the "com-pulsory education law." Of course the Board cannot go very far, but it can and should take the first steps.

There is plenty of room in our schools for the boys and girls who are spending their time on the streets or at home, in idleness. It is strange that parents will pay taxes for the support of the school, and then refuse or neglect to avail themselves of the benefits arising from send ing their children to the school.

AN ERA OF COMBUSTION.

The Combustion of Coal and Its Infinences Upon the Earth's Atmos-

The following paper was read before the recent mining engineers' convention at Dresden: A hundred years ago people were still in doubt whether atmospheric air is a medhanical mixture or a chemical combination of its chief elements oxygen and nitrogen. The fact that the two gases could be so easily separated was in favor of its being a com-pound, while the extraordinary constancy of its proportional composition seemed to indicate a chemical combination. The interest taken in this problem ceased rapidly as soon as it was proven with certainty that oxyger and nitrogen of the atmosphere exist beside each other in a free state, and that the exthe aeric ocean, which is produced by the influence of sunbeams, causes a constant and intimate mixture of its elements.

Later investigations proved that solar radi-ance, besides this merely mechanical influence, exercises also a chemical, or rather a chemico physiological, influence to preserve the constancy of its mixture. It was further recognized at an early date that atmospheric air always and everywhere contains some carbonic sold. But its amount seemed to be too insignificant a share to be worth any attention: yet how enormous is the absolute magniwhich this small proportion of carbo acid in the air costitutes, considering the great expanse of the atmosphere. This was not fully understood until man's horizon extended; until his perceptive faculty grew and his intellectual eye learned to comprise worlds; until he had succeeded in determining the weight of this our earth and its atmosphere. Then the imposing transmigration of carbon taking place in the atmosphere was recognized. It was stated that all car-bonic acid which enters into the air by combustion, respiration, decay, and otherwise, is converted under the influence of suplicht through the vegetable kingdom into organized carbon combinations—viz., into plants—and the liberated buygen returns into the atmosphere. As this change takes place on a large composition of the atmospheric air. Thus the carbonic acid is prepared as food for the vegetable klugdom, and the aeric ocean serves as a storehouse, the stock of which by this unceasing exchange is kept at a constant Since dur observations were recorded. which certainly is no longer than a few hun-dred years, the amount of carbonic acid in atmospheric air remained almost unchanged

geology tells us that there has been But geology tells us that there has been a period in which the atmosphere was more saturated. In the early cra the temperature of our planet, being like that of a nothouse, produced a gigantid flora, which later on in its decline formed the large coal depoils on earth. The same carbonic acid, which, in immonity of the produced a gigantid flora, which later on in its decline formed the large coal depoils on earth. The same carbonic acid, which, in immonity of the produced and stormed through an a petified vegetable organism into along and death-like along waiting a new resulting an extensive part with the gloow which was blazing down those activity, and civilized mankind are busily engant floration, and the gloom which was blazing down those activity, and civilized mankind are busily engant floration. The floration with the gloow which was blazing down those act himself with the gloow which was blazing down those act himself with the gloow which was blazing down those act himself with the gloow which was blazing down those act himself with the gloow which was blazing down the same interest which the gloom which the produced in the produced of the gloom which the produced of the gloom which the gl d in which the atmosphere was more saturafed. In the early era the temperature of

either procreation of heat or energy, or light for electricity, is extraordinary or greatly enhanced in somparison to former times. This is done to such an extent that we may ask whether a reintroduction of carbon, which has been latent for many geological periods, into the circulation of the terrestrial interchange of marter, by the combustion of coal or so large a scale, may not possibly cause a change of christmosphere to as to disturb fix chemical equilibrium. We may decidely answer this question in the negative.

The amount of carbon which is wrested from the interior of the earth by thousands used from the interior of the earth by thousands of diligent hands, and by other thousands used for combustion, is so exceedingly small as to dwindle away if compared to the zigantic stock contained in our terrestrial atmosphere. The difference is so insignificant—not over 4-100ths of it jer cent.—that it could not be determined by the most minute methods of investigation.

From these and similar considerations we learn modesty when we compare human work to that of nature. Man's hand is too weak to interfere moticeably with the imposing mechanism of the cosmic gear. We work on a small scale, and too slowly to disturb the equilibrium of the proportions ruling on earth. This, our smallness, must not effect or oppress us. In spite of it our time is great—the greatest in which humankind has lived. We may indulge an comparisons like those we made but an estimation of our works must be done according to human measure, for, after all, we are samply men.

Free Dispensaries in New York.

In 1875 there were four or five dispensarie n the poorer districts on the west side of the city. Out of the whole population then only about 25,090 were treated annually at these institutions. A patient, if sick, went to a doctor and paid him if he could. If not, there vere plenty who would treat him for nothing when the dircumstances were explained.

In 1885, on the other hand, nearly 60,000 persons were treated gratis at the dispenpersons were traced grains at the dispen-saries. Instead of one large institution there are now three, all doing active work and a fourth will be established this fall when the College of Physicians and Surgeons opens in its new building.

GO TO

Serong & grocery C. a. Dinckney Susprister

PLYMOUTH. - MICHIGAN.

Where may be found a complete assortment of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Day or Night.



A CHOICE LINE OF CIGARS

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, and Puttu. Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Sponges, Wall Paper,

> Flavoring Extracts, Surgical Goods, Pure Wines and Liquors.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

School Books and Fine Stationary.

We are LOADED FOR IT. We have got

We have BOUGHT THEM RIGHT, and we will SELL THEM RIGHT. Call and investigate.

POTTER, the Harnessmaker.

NEW HARDWARE STORE, ANDERSON & CABLE, Prop's

Full Line of Stoves, Shelf Hardware,

Call and See Us Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Tinware, Nails, Glass, Putty, Etc.

Hedden Block, Main street.

PLYMOUTH.

MICHIGAN

Wong Chin Foo, who explained why he was a heathen in the North American Review, has described how the Chinamen serve Joss with roast pig in New York. He says: "The Chinamen are very particular in making their purchases, as they are afraid to palm of a bad hog on the great Joss. In order to have the porkers fresh and wholesome they prefer to buy live animals The pigs are examined carefully from snout to tail. They must have regular features, be well proportioned and without a particle of blemish of any kind. When properly cleansed the entire carcass is soaked in aromatic spices for at least an hour. Then the dresser, who is usually an expert caterer, proceeds to prepare it for roasting. The legs are so bent that they assume a kneeling posture when placed before Joss. The mouth is pried open and a ball of dough colored red is inserted between the teeth to make it resemble a dragon trying to swallow a ball of fire. The eyes are carefully closed and the lashes straightened out. The ears are spread out and the tail is curled upwards towards the back. The oven or bin is so constructed with compartments that the space in which the pig is shut up only receives the heat from the fire below, while another com partment carries off the flame and smoke. In this manner a pig that weighs 150 pounds or more is roasted to a beautiful brown in less than an hour. Then it is taken out and painted light red and otherwise fantastically decorated to make Joss happy.

"Volapuk," the new universal language, was the subject of an interesting lecture by Colonel Charles E. Sprague, at University building. New York, recently. Volapuk, Colonel Sprague said, means world-speech, but this is not a good name, as the language is not intended to be spoken among the people of any nation, but only to be used in correspondence among people of different nations. "International language" would be a better term. Attempts to make a common language date back to about the year 1500. A. D. The present system, Volapuk, was devised by Father Schleyer, a German priest, and published in 1881. It now has 100,0 0 students in E rope, six periodicals are devoted to it, and about sixty societies are striving to introduce

The primitive inhabitants of the mountain regions of Kentucky are in all things a people by themselves -so much so that they regard visitors from other parts of the country as foreigners. Funerals are very important events with these people, and in order to make them more impressive they try to have as many ministers as possible present, It is also said that husbands are in the habit of postponing the funeral services of their first wives until their second wives can attend And a missionary ells of one man who was living with his third wife without ever having had any funeral services over his two for mer wives. He gave as a reason that his third wife might die at any time. and then he could have a grand triple funeral service for all three together

The great labor demonstrations throughout the country on the 5th inst. fllustrated in a very marked manner the potency of organized labor as a politi cal force. Just what this demonstration signifies is not easy to say, but when so many thousands of the brain and brawn of the nation organize it means something. The men who com pose these labor organizations are, in the main, educated men, propagators of ideas, and men not to be turned from the course they have marked out as t e best to secure for themselves and the working world a just recognition of their rights and redress for wrongs.

Ben Butler has a plan for disposing of the treasury surplus which, to say the least is novel and unique. The 'wils widow' says the surplus should be appropriated to pensions, bounties etc., to union soldiers, and after they are all supplied, let the confederate soldiers come in for a share of the cash. Verily, Ben has a long head.

The old Abraham Lincoln homestead at Springfield, Ill., has been deeded by Robert L. Lincoln to a board of trustees and it will be kept as a memorial filled with relics of the martyr president, in charge of a proper custodian. It will be a Mecca for all who love liberty, the world over

INDUSTRIAL TOPICS.

The Forests of the United States.

Benefits that Might Be Derived from Introducing Trials of Skill at Agricultural Fairs.

Timber for the Future.

Prof. Sargent, one of the special agents of the tenth census, gives it as h's opinion that the forests of the United States, notwithstanding the great and increasing drains upon them, are capable of yielding for many years longer a larger amount of material than has yet been drawn from them, even with our present reckless methods of forest manngeinest. It is true that the great pine forest of the north has already suffered fatal inroads; that the pine that once covered New England and New York has d sappeared, and that Pennsylvania is nearly stripped of what once appeared to be a nearly inexhaustible supply of the same wood. But the great northwestwith the newly-introduced piethods by which logs once supposed inaccessible are now profitably brought to the mills. they may be expected to increase the volume of their annual product for a tew years longer in response to the growing demands of the great agricularal population which is fast covering he trecless midcontinental plateau.

The area of the pine forests, however, remaining in the great pine-pro-ducing states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota is dangerously small in proportion to the country's consumption of white pine lumber, and the en-tire exhaustion of these forests in a comparatively short time is certain. The wide area now covered in New England by second growth of white pine, although insignificant in growth and productiveness in comparison with the forests that it replaces, must not be overlooked in considering the pine supply of the country. These new forests, which are already yielding between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 feet of lumber unnually, and capable of great future development. The pine belt of the south Atlantic region still contains mmense quantities of timber unequalof for all purposes of construct on, al-chough unsuited to take the place of the white pine of the north. The southern pine forests, although stripped from the banks of the stream flow ug into the Atlantic, are practically untouched in the gulf states, especially those bordering the Mississippi river. These forests contain sufficient material to supply all possible demands that can be made upon them for a long time. The hardwood forests of the Mississippi basin are still, in certain regions

at least, important, although the best walnut, ash, cherry, and yellow poplar have been largely culled. Two great hodes of hardwood timber, however, remain, and upon these comparatively slight inroads have been made as yet. The most important of these forests covers the region occupied by the southern Alleghany mountain system, embracing southwestern Virginia, West Virginia, western North and South Corolina, and eastern Kentucky and Tennesce: Here oak unequaled in quality abounds, walnut is still not are, although not found in any very large continuous bodies, and cherry, vellow poplar, and other woods of commercial importance are common. The second great body of hardwood, largely oak, is found west of the Miss ssippi rver, extending from central M socurito western Louisana. The forests of Michigan, especially those of the northern peninsula, still abound in considerable bodies of hardwood, principally maple. Throughout the remainder of the Atlantic region the hardwood for the Atlantic region the hardwood forests, although often covering considerable areas, have everywhere lost their best timber, and are either entirely in-sufficient to supply the local demand of the present population, or must soon become so.
In the Pacific region, the great for-

ests of fir which extend along the coast region of Washington territory and Dregon are still practically intact. Fire and the ax have scarcely made a perceptible impression upon this mag-nificent accumulation of timber. Great forests of pine still cover the California Sierras through nearly their entire extent. The redwood forest of the coast, however, once, all things considered, the most important and valuable body of timber in the United States, has already suffered seriously, and many of its best and most accessible trees have been removed. The forest still contains a large amount of timber, although its extent and productive capacity have been generally exaggerated. The demand for redwood only real substitute for white pine produced in the forests of the United States, is rapidly increasing, and, even at the present rate of consumption, the commercial importance of this forest

must soon disappear.

The pine forests that cover the west arn slopes of the nothern Rocky moun-tains and those occupying the high pla-leau and maccessible mountain rages of Arizona and southwestern New Mex-ico have not yet suffered serious damago. The remaining forests of the Pacific region, of little beyond local importance, are fast disappearing. The ished every year by fire and by the demands of a careless and indifferent population, and their complete exter-mination is probably inevitable. The forest wealth of the country is still indoubtedly enormous. Great as it is

however, it is not fackbaustible, and the forests of the United States. in thi forests of the United States, in spite of the fact that the climatic conditions of a large portion of the country ment of forest growth, can not always continue productive if the simplest laws

of nature govering their growth are totally disregarded.

The judicious cutting of a forest in a climate like that of the Atlantic or Pacific coast regions entails no serious or per-manent loss. A crop ready for the har-vest is gathered for the benefit of the community; trees that have reached their prime are cut instead of being allowed to perish naturally, and others take their place. The permanence of the forests in regions better suited for the growth of trees than for the general agriculture may thus beinsured. Two causes, however, are constantly at work destroying the permanence of the forests of the country and threatening their total extermination as sources of national prosperityfire and browsing animals inflict greater permanent injury upon the forests of the country than the ax. recklessly and wastefully as it is generally used against them.

Exhibitions of Skill at Fairs.

That our agricultural fairs have become very monoton as, not only in respect to their management but in regard to the articles on exhibition, is generally acknowledged. The premium list of most associations for the fair of any given year is for the greater part a reprint of that for the previous year. The only substantial changes are in the time of holding the exhibition. One county fair "differs from another in glory" about as much as two successive waves in the sea or two stars of the same magnitude seen by the naked eye in the distant firmament. They are about as nearly alike "as two peas in a pod" or two eggs in a nest laid by the same hen. Prizes of nearly the same amount are offered for similar articles, and are often taken by the same exhibitors. If two successive in the same county differ to any considerable extent, it is owing to the weather during exhibition week or to some peculiarity of the season. A rain may make the attendance poor, and a drought may cause the exhibits to be

The managers of most fairs, mindful of the fact that the exibitions are monotonous and muttractive, generally seek to secure some attractions that will draw a crowd. As a rule ther arrange for a series of horse-races and sometimes for mule and men races. A halloon ascension is often advertised, and occasionally a series of gymnastic and sleight-of-hand performances, and sleight-of-hand performances, Military drills on fair-grounds are not uncommon, and this year several sham battles are advertised. These exhibitions are about as instructive as circus performances. Occasionally some one is invited to make a speech, and when this is the case the orator is generally a politician who is a candidate for office at the approaching election. The procurement of these attractions is an open confession on the part of the managers that the display of live stock and field and garden products is not worth the price charged for admission to the grounds. They are like the chromos and jack-knives offered as inducements to country people to subscribe for cheap papers.

Novelties are certainly very desirable at fairs, as people the of seeing the same things year after year. It is easy, however, to obtain novelties connected with some departments of husbandry. These will awaken interest in the matters in which farmers are engaged. Contests of skill in doing any kind of farm work are very desirable. Years ago there were plowing-matches held in connection with nearly every agricultural far, and they attracted much attention. Prizes were generally offered to boys under 18 years of age who would plow a certain amount of land in the best manner in the shortest time. These matches made young farmers ambitions to learn how to train and drive horses and to turn a good furrow. It is difficult to find a reason for dispensing with these plowing-matches. Persons familiar with farm operations in European countries generally state that while the plaws in this country are superior to those used abroad the work done with them is much poorer. Plowing-matches are still kept up in Great Britain, and are considered of great value in educating the young in the most important work on farms. They also serve to determine what kind of plaws are the

best for doing different kinds of work. In England, Ireland, and France In England, Ireland, and France milking matches have become leading features at agricultural shows. Butter-making matches have also become common and popular. The contest-ants select their own churns and other implements, and manufacture, work, and sait the butter in the way they are accustomed to the committee. posed of experts, deciding on the merits of the different samples produced. The prize takers are generally able, if they wish, to obtain situations on dairy farms, the owners of which desire to obtain a reputation for the butter made for sale. A competitive trial also affords an excellent opportunity for judging of the merit of different kinds of churns, as they can be seen in operation side by side, the time required to convert cream or milk into butter noted, and the quality of the butter ex-amined. That much of the butter made in this country is very poor is generally acknowledged. Most persons first learn how to concuct any mechanical operation by seeing it done. They learn

more by witnessing a butter-making ding a dozen book on the subject by the manufacturers of butter.

Horseshoeing contests, which were inaugurated in France, have extended into other European countries, and have become very popular. It is a kind of work in which every farmer is deeply interested, and in which the greatest skill should be acquired. There are many other mechanical operations connected with farming or associated with it that are worthy of encourage ment, and for which it would be well to offer prizes & fairs. Every farmer should know how to slaughter, skin, and dress cattle, calves, pigs, and sheep as quickly and as skillful as city butchers do. Making thatch for covering buildings hav grain and straw stocks. ers do. Making thatch for covering buildings, hay, grain, and straw stacks is a much neglected art in this country, and one in which many fore gners, could give instruction if small induce-ments in the form of prizes were offered. Contests of skill in doing any kind of work would interest many persons who could not make-creditable exhibits of live stock or farm products at agricultural furs. - Chicago Times.

Farmers' Wives.

In discussing the reasons why so few boys born and bred on the farm follow their father's calling, there is one that is entirely creditable to them and that is too little considered. Most of them expect to marry some day, and seeing how hard a time their mothers usually have, are properly unwilling to oblige the girls they love to assume such arduous responsibilities. In fact, they cannot oblige a girl to become a farmer's wife if they would. The time for such obligation has not yet come, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, ambitions girls, who like a young man well enough for himselt, suppress their feelings and give him the go by, if this be the prospect in life that he holds out "for better or for worse." It is unfortunately not altogether a prejudice that thus influences young women against the farm, or rather it is the natural prejudgment of their own fate from the faces in facmers' wives experiences with which they are thomselves familiar.

Undoubtedly the greatest improve-ment in farming life now needed consists in greater comforts and conveni-ences for farmers wives. The farmer himself has all sorts of labor saving machinery. The wife often has to do with only the same conveniences pro-yded for her mother and grandmother before her. As social duties become before her. As social duties become more exacting her time and daisure are less than formerly. Children on the farm do not "rough" it as much as they used to. Just all the difference in their appearance marks so much the greater care thrown upon the mother. It is more d flicult than formerly to get good help in the house in the country. Girls who work in private families pre-fer c ty life. They, too, had rather find a beau among the young men in some city avocation than on a farm. Now as far as possible a farmer should o ther make his wife's work proportionately as easy as his own, or he should quit the business if satisfied that this cannot be done: Usually the hardest job in the house may be saved by a little time ly thoughtfulness on the part of the husband and menfolks. Having a good supply of wood or other fuel in a conven ent place ought to be a sequirement from every housewife. So, too, should good hard and soft water convenient for use. Many steps may be saved by constructing sewage drains to conve slops from the house. This drain should terminate in some receptable at a distance from the house, which kept dis-infected will more than pay its way in

providing fertilizers for the farm.

It is presumed that most farmers' wives have sewing machines. They are as great help in the house as mowers and harvesters are on the farm, and may be used many more days in a year. The icehouse and creamery should be maintained wherever a cow is kept. They make a great saving in the labor of earing for milk, and are besides well worth their cost in making more and better butter than the old laborious methods. The re-cold milk from the creamer is an excellent drink for hardworking men. With every particle of eream removed, it is as nutritious as it ever was, and its coolness, combined with nutrition, makes it valuable for a drink to men in the hay and harvest fields. Then, too, with plenty of ice it is easy to have be cream easily.

made cheaply and better then nineteenths of what is sold in cities. Withbeautiful home grown flowers in the doorvard, and perhaps a greenhouse for them in Winter, the farmer's wife need ask no olds of her city sisters with equal wealth-in the pleasures and refinements of life which each may

The trouble with most farmers is that they do not make the most of little things where they can easily and increase the comfortcheaply uries of life. Lucking these, they look with greater envy on the supposed advantages of city residents, and of and of course become discontented and un-happy. If farmers asked the advice of their wives more than they do about household arrangements, and give them their way in these, they would find the comforts of their homes greatly increased thereby. Perhaps then their sons, whom they hope to leave as prosperous farmers, would not be deterred from their father's business by their inability to find lovable and intelligent young women willing to share such a life with them. - American Cul-

WORKING FOR PROHIBITION.

The New Jersey Contingent Declar Bellofs.

About 200 of the leading prohibitionists of New Jersey met in conference in Tren-ton on the 9th. Speeches were made in the forencen and in the afternoon a platform was adopted, embodying among the utterances that prohibition could not be hoped for from the leading parties; that the extermination of liquor is the central idea of the party and the only test of party fealty and that 'no person be nominated or indorsed by the prohibition party as a candidate for any office in any town, county or district in this state, unless such person can, be an openly avowed and consistent member of said prohibition party." The platform readirms that "all who work at an honest calling are laborers, and no class can speak for labor. Every species of indolence is condemned; only lawful and peaceable means should be used to and peaceable means should be used to redress wrongs; universal prohibition by a prohibition party is the only method by which a satisfactory suppression of the liquor traffic can be accomplished."

Coleman is Pleased.

Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman has been visiting the government's sor-glum sugar making establishment at Fort Scott, Kansas, and is exulting over the success of the undertaking. He believes that \$50,000,000 can be sayed annually in customs dut es alone to the people of the United States by the utilization of sorghum cane,

A Counterfelter Pandoned.

William Mills of Ohio, has been par-doned by the president. He was convicted of counterfeiting and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. He is now nearly blind and very old, and these reasons, together with the recommendations of the prison officials, influenced the president in his action:

Bearing Fruit.

Coercion in Ireland is bearing deadly rout A desperate condict occurred in Mitchelistown the other day, while a meeting was being field. The police attempted to disperse the peoplewith drawn batons. On being repulsed they opened fire apon the crowd, and two men were were killed. were killed.

Three Men Killed.

A gang of carpenters who were erecting a 45-feet high trespe of Mudfork Mines, on the Kenawha & Ohio railway. 12 miles a 43-fect high trespe of Mudfork Alines, on the Kenawha & Ohio railway. 12 nifler below Nelsonville, Ohio, were killed the other morning by the falling of the entire structure. Three men were instantly killed and four seriously injured.

Youthin, wreckers.

At New Hampton, Iowa, two boys under At New Hampiton, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1 with attempting to wreck a train. The examples of youthful deprayity say their intention was toroly the dead and injured passengers, and admitted they read with 'yellow back'' literature.

Serlous Disaster. The St. Joe & Grand Island passenger

express was run into by a Burlingion & Missouri river freight near Hastings: Neb., one Swedeberg was killed and several other persons seriously injured. The sleeping ear, one couch and freight engine were wrecked and ditched. Will Vish Erin.

Queen Victoria's yachting tour around the king-on includes seni-private visits to limblin, I elfast and Galway, if the condition of ireland should be sufficiently dit on of treiand should be sufficiently pacific at the time of her majesty's proposed trip to enablig here to stop at these

A Dead Veteran

Col. Newton 6. Scott, a veteran of the Mexican war, died at Locansport, Ind., recently. He was among the first to enter the city of Mexico when there were bullets. opposed to the undertaking.

Fourteen Lives Lost.

Fourteen mon' belonging to the school-er Maria of Pubnico, N. F., were drossed of the Grand Banks during a hurricane a

DETROIT MARKETS.

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i	Unions, per bbl 3.	15	(00 11	50
1	POTATOES, per bbl 25	25	(ic : 2	50
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ı	Pourrey-Chickens, per lb	9	(œ	10
1	Geese	- 9	(4)	
i	Cocse		200	10
			(CC)	10
I	Ducks per lb	6	(40)	7
1	Phovisions-Mess Pork 16	00	@16	25
ł	Family 16	150	@16	
	Extra mess beef ?	50	@ 7	
1				
ł	Lard.	7	10	73%
١		50	(@ G	75
j	Hams	12	(0)	121/
	Shoulders	8	(0)	814
İ	Baconi	10	a	101
1	Tallow, per lb			207
1	Hinne Green City per 10		(0)	81 61
1	Green City per 10	6	(0)	614
ļ	Country	634	@	17
1	Cured	73%	(0)	8
1	Salted		0	9
1	Sheep sking wool	25	@	30
1		-	w	30
1	LIVE STOCK.		1	

LIVE STOCK. Cattle—Market strong and 10c shipping steers, \$3 10@5 16; toto feeders, \$1 75@5; cows, bulls an \$1 25@2 75; western rangers, \$2 Texas cattle, \$2 35@8 40.

Hoss-Market active and steady \$5 15@5 50; heavy, \$4 90@5 40; ro; skips, \$3 50@5 10. SHEEF-Market slow; westerns natives, \$2 75@@4 25; western, 1 Texans, \$3@4 30; ismbs, \$4 25@4 7

WITH ALL ON BOARD.

nor Ningara Goes Down-Persons Drowned.

schooner Niagara six miles northcast of Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, foundered in a gale on the 5th inst. She was commanded by Capt. Chements and was ore laden from Ashland to Ashtabula.

Her crew of ten men was lost.
Capt. Delos Waite of the steamer
Litaho, reports passing the wreck of the She lies in one fathom of water ten miles from Whitefish Point and five miles from shore Her mizzen mast just peaches above water, and her main and foremast are floating near, with other pleces of wreckage. Capt. Waite saw no traces of her ill-

hated drew, and states that though not many railes from the shore and the Whitethan y in the strom the shore and the fight Point life-saving station, no small boat could have live k in the terrible sea which was running at that time. The boat could have livek in the terrible sea which was running at that time. The United Empfre arrived at the Sault, reported that it was the worst sea her crew ever experienced, and when the Idaho came up it was still running high. Capt. Waite thinks that in addition to the crew of the Niagara there were a number of fadies aboard of her, as he met her as she was bound up and noticed them. All must have perished—between thirteen and fifteen souls. The Niagara was in the tow of the Australasia. The gale was of the worst on the lake for years. The gale was one wind reaching a velocity of sixty miles an

ownerly a Plan. It is announced that General Master Workman Powderly has issued an important chroufer recommending the adoption of a new law at the next general assembly, relative to trade unions. The plan is to give each trade the right to organize a netional trade assembly under the juris. national trade assembly under the juris-diction of the general assembly, said trade assembly to meet at least once a year for the election of officers and the regulation of affairs in the trade district. Each national trade assembly is to have exclusive control over the affairs of its trade, so tong is the constitution of the general as-semily is observed. No local trade as-sembly is to enter upon a strike without the consent of three-fourths of the assemblies. The general laws of the order re-lating to arbitration are to be observed. No assistance from the general order is to be given without the consent of the gen-eral executive committee. In the same circular Mr. Powderly recommends a gen-

the order.

The plan suggested by Mr. Powderly in this circular, it is said by his friends. possessed by the general executive board. It would also make it more difficult to originate strikes. The selection of delegates to the general assembly by state assemblies instead of by local districts is intended to make the body, representative of the drder as a whole, thus avoiding petry lo-ial jestousies and quarrels.

No Longer a Mason

No Longer a Mason.

A special meeting of Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, Chicago, was held the other night for the purpose of taking action on the charge of un-Masonic conduct preferred against William J. McGarigle, a member of that lodge. Exery precaution was taken to prevent the decision arrived at being made public, even visiting brethern being informed that only members of the lodge could be ladmitted. The lodge cen being into med that only members of the lodge could be ladmitted. The lodge unpulmously voted to gapel the accused member. The decision arrived at will be commonicated under the s. al. of the lodge to the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Commandery of Knights Templar, and the Nobes of the Mystic Sprine, of which he was a member, and they ab their next meeting will proceed to remove Mesters. next neeling will proceed to remove Me-garige's name from the roll of member-ship. Having been expelled by the Blue Lodge, he by that action, ceases to be a member of all the other bodies, but each fody will proceed to expel him formally to prevent the possibility of his visiting any other chapter, commandery or other body connected with the Scottish rite.

Braddock's Big Day.

The greatest event of the historic town of Braddock. Pa., since the memorable claughter of Gen. Braddock's troops by the Indians, tock place on the 10th lust, in the unveiling of the soldiers' monument. The lengthy program of exercises was car-ried out, to the letter, First a grand parade was participated in by about 6,000 O. A. B. men. sons of veterans, national guard and members of civic societies. Capt W. R. Jones, who acted as chairmain, then made the opening speech. Ex-tiov, Curtin delivered the oration and was followed in addresses by ex-Gov. Pierreport and other distinguished guests:

The vical music was supplied by a choir of 150 male voices. After the reading of an original poem entitled The Measung of the Monument." the heautiful 40-folt shaft was unveiled. In the every being the C. A. R. held a camp fire the program closing with an elaborate pyrogram closing with an elabo

Stanley Heard From

A dispatch from St. Paul de Loanda. tellot, commander of the camp on the Aruwinii, had sent advices to Leopoldville that he had received news from Henry M. Stanley, dated July 12. Stanley was then ten days march in the interior and still proceeding up the Aruwimi, which lie found navigable above the rapids. He had launched the steel whale boats and rafts The members of the expedition were in good health and provisions were easily procured at the large villages. The coarry showed a gradual rise towards labele lands. A caravan of 480 men The coun towards hig lowed the expedition on the left bank o rer and an advance guard of forty s of Zanzibar, led by Ideut Stairs wat ive foraged for supplies. Stanley expected to arrive July 12 at the center of the Mabod district and reach Wadelai by the middle of August

A Catholic University.

Tie American Catholic university trus es un le chosen Rt. Rev. John J. Kean of Rich mand, rector of the new universit and have declared Washington the seat of the institution, the bishops of the country having declared in favor of that place by a large majority. A letter from Pep

Lee has been received sending his bless-ing on the new work. Plans for the hullding have been adopted, looking to a five story structure bax57 feet, with wings 45x105 on either side and four stories high. A whle accommodations will be provided for librarians and the accommodation of the faculty. The professors of St. Sulpice will take charge of the theological depart-

ment, the first to be opened. The trustees of the university have \$700. 000 on hand, but it will take \$3,000,000 to

complete the work. Dismissed Without a Hearing.

A dommunication in a Brooklyn paper #. A domnunication in a Brooklyn paper a few days ago stated that Dr. McGlynn had been excommunicated from the Catholic church without a hearing; that his defense was never presented to the authorities at Rome, and that his reinstatement is not improbable. It was also hinted that Archbishop Corrigan was to be removed from New York! and appointed head of the Catholic university at Washington, the writer also averring that Miss Caldwell who had given \$800.000 to the university. who had given \$300,000 to the university. hall withdrawn her contribution, because Bishop Spalding of Peoria, was slighted by Cardinal Gibbons and others in not be ing given the rectorship. Cardinal Gib-bops is also accused of deserting Dr. Mc-Glynn at a critical moment in order to set himself right with the authorities as

California Mourns.

Gov. Washington Bartlett died in Cak-land, California, on the 12th Inst. Death resulted from chronic affection of the kld-

Gov. Bartlett was a native of Savannah, Ga, as 3: years of ago removed to Cali-fornia in 1844; and has since lived there. He tools an active part in polities and has filled a humber of offices, among them being that of mayor of Sah Francisco for two terms, between 1882 and 1882. He was elected governor of the state on the democratic ticket in November, 1886. He will be succeeded in office by Lieut-Gov. R. W. Waterman, elected at the same time on the republican ticket.

The Dakota Wheat Crop.

The reports of threshing in the great wheat counties in the southern part of the Red River valley are greatly below expectation. The yield is the lowest of which there is any record. The district includes the Dairymple. Cass and other vast wheat farms that have done so much to a vertise the counties, and the true reports from them are much below the published ones. They will not average ten bushels per acre, and the grain is smusually dirty, the damage often equating one-sixth to one-febrith of the weight. The shortage, with low prices, is making times comewhat stringent, as this is a one crop country as

The Floor Fell.

A terrible accident is reported from Needmore, three miles from Manchester, Tenn. A big revival was in progress in a two story church building and an immense audience was present. During the minister's exhortation and without warning the rear end of the floor gave way with a lond crash, carrying 60 or 70 people with

The fall was 30 feet and one person only escaped injury. Three of them were found to be seriously and one fatally inored. Physicians were at once sent for and the work of relieving the injured promptly legun.

Blaine's Blarney.

special cuble to the Chicago News from Hamburg says while Mr. Blaine-was being introduced among the banking institutions of Frankfort by Mr. Seligman. whose guest he was, the Jew banker spoke whose guest he was, the Jew banker spoke of him as the coming president of the United States. Mr. Blains objected to this and assured him smilingly that he was not a candidate. "But my brother tells me." persisted Seligman. "that you are sure to be elected." "I have no idea of allowing my name to be used," said Blaine. "I am not seeking the presidend of my would I take it as a gift." cy nor would I take it as a gift.

Gold in Georgia

A rich gold bearing quartz vein four feet thick, has been discovered in Union feet thick, has been discovered in Union and Towns county, Georgia, near the North Carolina line. This mine promises to be one of the richest in the country, equaling some of the best California mines. The affair has caused, much excitement and stockholders are happy. Several bundred tons of quartz will be mined when the stamping mill will be put to work. It is claimed that the quartz will be vield \$2,000 to the time. yield \$3,000 to the ton.

Will Not Resign.

The rumor is again in circulation that. General Master Workman Powderly will resign at the annual meeting to be held

O'Brien Arrested.

William O'Brien, the well known Irish agitator, and editor of United Ireland, was arrested on the 11th Inst., as he was bidding adien to Mr. Labouchere on the steamer. He was taken in custody, but was not thrown in jail. He is plucky and

The funera' of the victims of the Mitch elistown riot, occurred on the 12th inst.

Storm in the East,

Wind and rain storms of extraordinary violence swept portions of New York and Massachusetts a few days ago. destroying crops and trees, unroofing houses, and blowing down barns, etc. A man at Wor-cester was dashed against a barrel and killed. Several persons were partially paralyzed by lightning. Hallstones of a great size fell at Saratoga.

Another Suit

Nic. McCleary, the administrator of the estate of Oscar Johnson of Peoria, Ill., who was killed in the Chetsworth accident, has brought suit against the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad company for \$5,000. This makes \$150,000 of suits entered.

Fifty Lost.

A French smack reports the loss of a wessel with 50 hands in the English chan-

SOLIDIFIED DEWDROPS.

French Pearl Fisheries in the Pacific Ocean-Perils and Precautions of the Native Divers.

Says a Paris letter to The Boston Herald:

The other day I had quite an interesting conversation with M. Bouchon-Brandely, who was sent out to Oceanica by the government to study what is the best means of preventing the exhaustion of the beds of pearl-bearing ovsters in the French possessions. His opinion now is that these oysters can be cultivated in parks and by artificial fecundation by the same system that is now applied to the edible bivalves. The pearl and mother-of-pearl bearing oysters are also unisexual, and they can be replenished artificially in water from two to four feet deep; afterward they can be put in beds, where they are to develop to maturity. Pearls have been classified into sever-

al divisions, all of which depends on

their place of origin, on their brilliancy, on the r color, on their form, on their weight, and on their dimensions. There are white, gray, black, lilac, pink, blue, and yellow pearls. As to form, they are called "barroques," or irregular shaped; "pears,," or pyri-formed; "buttons," or flattened at one end, and "virgins," or paragons, the perfectly round and most highly esteemed of all. Few intrinsic things have a market value more variable than pearls, as the price depends largely on fashion and the prevailing taste of the day. When pearls are small and ordinary in other particulars, they are sold by the trade by weight; but if they are of unusual size and beauty, they are sold separately, according to their estimated value. France owns, in the archipelago of the Pacific ocean, the greatest pearl fishing grounds that exist in the world, there being only eight islands out of the eighty which compose the group on which the pearl-bearing oysters do not exist. Nevertheless, these fisheries are very far from yielding the revenue which England gets out of her Indian possessions. Not only are the French islands less productive. but an enterely different system is observed. England either works hers herself or farms them out at heavy rental, while France permits anybody to fish for pearls and makes no attempt to collect tolls or other ckarges. The Tuamota group of islands have only been a French possession since 1880, and perhaps the home government has not yet had time to study the question and regulate it propcrly. As the islands already yield more than 600 tons of mother of pearl annually, it is assumed, judging by similar lisheries elsewhere, that the pearls found each year ought to be worth at least \$120,000, whereas the estimated production is only about \$50,000. The beds have been so badly worked that it is indeed, rare to find in them, in any large quantities, such magnificent pearls as those with which Queen Pomare used to adorn her royal person, and which, by the way, was often not adorned with anything else in the shape of covering. Most of the pearls now found at Tahiti go to England, Germany and the United States, to the detrement of French jewelers, who employ by far the largest number of tine pearls that are sold in the European markets, the importation alone in this country in 1884 being over 94,-

000 grammes. Natives of the French islands have no industry that I am aware of other than that of diving for pearls and hacre, and they are said to show remarkable skill in their calling. All of them, new, women and children, swim like fishes, and they have acquired the faculty of remaining several minutes under water. There are three women who are famous throughout the archipelago as pearl-divers; they will go down to the bottom in twenty-five fathoms of water and remain under as long as three minutes before coming to the surface again.

The pursuit is very dangerous by reason of sharks, which swarm thereabouts. Divers generally rely on their skill and agility as swimmers to escape them, but when unable to do so, they do not besitate to fight, although the conflict is unequal, and they rarely escape mutilation. M. Bouchon-Brandeley told me of a woman whom he saw who had lost an arm and one of her breasts in just such an encounter only a fortnight before his departure. When these accolents happen, a panic seizes the divers, and work is suspended during several days. Not only is the divng dangerous on this account; but it is also one of the severest trades which mankind follows. At the opening of the season divers are forced to take precautions of all sorts, the first and most important being not to go down too often during the same A neglect of this rule produces hemorrhages

and congestion of the lungs; but as he

gets more and more used to the work he can dive as often as he likes without any immediate evil results, though, if the occupation is followed for too many years, it is apt to cause paralysis, Very few natives follow the business on their own account. Most of them are in the employ of contractors, who pay wages of 5 frances per day and not infrequently cheat the poor fellows outrageously. Diving begins at daybreak. Before commencing the males and females gather into one of the boats, and the oldest or most-respected person in the boat says a prayer, in which all the others join fervently This done, they row to the fishing ground-I mean diving water-where their preparations do not last long. The only dress of the native is a garment called a "parco," and the only implement used is a telescope with which to examine the sca bottom. This telescope is composed of four boards, each 18 to 20 inches long and 10 to 12 inches wide, which are nailed together so as to form a chamher, one end of which is covered with a piece of ordinary glass. This end is placed on the surface of the water, in order to efface the ripples, and as the lagoons of the archipelago are of wonderful limpidity and transparency, this rude apparatus enables them to see the

oysters at a great depth. My French friend tells me that the divers in the Pacific ocean are farmore skillful and expert than are the Indians employed in the Persian gulf and at Ceylon. These latter facilitate their descent by means of a weight of twenty-five or thirty-five pounds fastened to their feet, and carry seven or eight pounds of ballast around their waists; they stuff cotton soaked in oil into their ears and the a bandage over

their eves. Then they dive to the bottom in forty feet of water, remain under 55 to 90 seconds, and aid themselves to rise by means of a rope. Natives of Oceanica observe none of these precautions. Before diving they inflate their lungs to the utmost, first filling and emptying them several times in quick succession, then they take a good long breath, go down entirely naked, quickly get hold of the largest oysters they can find, and then rise to the surface with incredible rapidity As a rule, they remain under a mizute and a half, when the water is very deep; two minutes is rare, and three minutes is an exceptional length of time, to which few are ever able to attain. The contractors and Europeans have in vain tred to introduce the diving armor, the natives declaring that it causes quick paralysis of their lower limbs. There are three European divers in the islands who use scaphandless and who, with this assistance in the work, make a profitable thing of their diving trips. They believe that their armor frightens off dangerous fishes, Frank Stockton's receipt, "black stockings for sharks," not yet having come to their knowledge.

A diver's first precaution when he gets down is to squeeze together the lips of the shell tightly lest the oyster, in feeling itself torn away from the rock, should open its bivalve and by the spasmodic movement of its organs expel the pearl which it may chance to contain, for it is all a matter of chance whether the shell has pearls inside of it or not, there being no exterior signs whatever to indicate the presence of precious gems. It is true that divers have certain rules by which they are guided in making their pick while at the bottom of the sea, preferring oysters the shells of which present certain peculiarities as to size, shape, and color; but M. Bouchon-Bradely; says that, as far as his experience went, it was only occasionally that these outward indications were verified. After the people have finished their day's diving they open the oysters that they have collected, handling for that purpose a large knife with great dexterity. Each shell and its contents are carefully examined, so that no pearl, however small it may be, shall be lost. The employers are always present during the operation, for, though the natives are as naked as on the day when they were born, they sometimes have a trick of swallowing pearls. I wonder if it ever occurred to any of my fair readers who string precious dewdrops about their lovely necks by the scores that perchance their gems may have passed through the interior of a human being before performing a similar journey through the Boston custom-house.

The shells belong to the divers, who bury them in damp sand, so that there may be no less of weight in the drying before being sold. The price for mother-of-pearl is constantly increasing. This is not what bears will tell you, but it is true. Twelve years ago the price was from 6 to 12cents a kilogramme; now the same sort is worth from 35 cents to half a dollar. Diving is carried on all the year round, but November. December, January and February are the principal months, that

being the season when, in that latitude, the water is at its warmest temperature.

Like edible oysters, the pearl kind has numerous enemies. The worst are certain species of fish, one of which can with its mouth crush the largest shell as I would an almond. There are also several sorts of worms that bore into the shells, and sometimes the mother of pearl is as full of galleries as any old worm-eaten stick of timber. There is also a little spange parasite that produces similar damage, and even common crabs will attack the oysters and eat them out of their shells while the latter are still tod young and weak to crush their powerful mandibles. Then there is a species of crab which deliberately takes up its residence inside the shell and lives at the expense of the oyster.

Consoling Words

A Kentucky paper contained the following pathetic reference to a crushing calamity: "We deeply sympathise with our friend Jasper P. Mayberry whose fine horse, 'Salt Petre,' died day before vesterday. 'Salt Petre' was n general favorite throughout the county. having endeared himself to all wellbred people by the beautiful time lie made at the races last fall. At first it was strongly suspected that his death was the work of an incediary, but calmer thoughts following the general enthusiasm of grief, suggested dew poison as the immediate cause of the demise. Ween not friend Jasper P. Mayberry. Remember that this is a world of woe and pulling of teeth. Your noble horse connot come to you but you can go to him. Think of the many happy hours you have spent together, not that a deeper sense of loss may sharpen the edges of your grief. but that you may draw consolation from the reflection that your life has not been in vain. How well do we remember having shod the noble 'Salt Petre' while we were in the blacksmithing business several years ago, and although while in a playful humor, he bit a mouthful of hair off the top of our head, yet we were not angry with him; regardless of the fact that we needed the hair. We believe it was on the same occasion that 'Salt Petre' playfully lifted one of his hind hoofs and broke three ribs belonging to our wife's step-uncle. Even this did not excite our ire; it rather drew us nearer the noble animal. We think of all this now as we sit here in the me low ripeness of a waning day, writing these poor, simple words of farewell. Never again shall we see 'Salt Petre' kick up' his beels and gather a mouthful of the woolly-tooking colt that sometimes persisted in lingering near the thoroughbred. Take our advice, Jasper P. Mayberry, and do not throw your life away. There are times in the life of every man when he is tempted to destroy himself, but by not yield ng to such an impulse he lives much longer. Jasper, old friend, you know our nature melts into sympathy and warmly flows out to you. Mrs. Mayberry, wife of Jasper P. Mayberry, was buried yesterday. She had been ill for some time. - Arkansaw Traveler.

Newspaper Men Hard to Kill. In the main, journalists are hard to kill. They work under many difficulties, the majority of them at night, subject to hurry, and what would be to other people worry and excitement: yet they hold out pretty well. In these days, when the world is rushing on in all lines at a break-neck speed, all the events in its path must be chronicled dsily, and it is the business of the newspaper to do it, and it does do it with a zeal, fidelity and accuracy never before known In the field of business there is a lull at different seasons, and all departments of human activity are never uniform in speed. Hence it is with the newspaper no hard matter to sell the sheet at any season of the year. The character and quality of news may be better at some times than at others, but there is always plenty to print. The makers of newspapers, therefore, are constant toilers. - Baltimore American.

Worse Than the Guiteau Case. "Remarkable thing that about the Guiteau curse," said one Austin man

to another. "Yes, it is,

"He said misfortune would come upon all those who had snything to do with his trial."

"I know he did," "A good many of them are dead al-

ready. "So I have read in the papers." "No parallel for this is found in his

tory. I think!

"Oh, yer, there is." "What ?"

The fate that befell the assassin of Julius Cosar-all dead, every one of them." - Terms Siftings.

A LUCKLESS HUNTER.

He Invests His All in a See Lion Ex-pedition and Least.

There are a number of places on this coast, both north and south of San-Francisco, says The Call, where at a certain time of the year are liens abound. These places are generally clusters of rocks situated a little way off the shore, and are called rookeries, The best known of these rockeries are those at the Farallone islands, et Part Orford and at Ano Nuevo, or point New Year island, twelve niles below Pigeon Point. Wherever and lion is born, that is its home, and hough the sea lions travel many miles away from home in search of food, they always return home about this time of the year, when the females go to the rookeries. Expeditions are then fitted out to visit the rookeries and kill the animals, which are valuable for their skins oil. intestines, and whiskers. These latter are called trimmings, and are sold to the Chinese who use the intestines for medicine and the whiskers for toothpicks. Only the males are killed, the females and pups being undisturbed.

Several expeditions have left this city the present season for the different rookeries. One of them, which was fitted out by William Bend, of No. 8 Clay street, proved very unfortunate, according to the captain's story, which was told to a Call reporter yesterday. The name of the schooner fitted out by Bendt was the Maggie Young. > Sho was well supplied with gurs and ammunetion, and left here for the rookery at Point New Year on the 26th of April last, in command of Capt. John J. Thompson, and old and experienced hunter, with a crew of five cen. The Maggie Youn turned to part yesterday at noon without having aptured a

The following is Capt. Thompson's report of his expedition and the events preceding it:

In the early part of April I made application to Commander Phalip, who was then in charge of this lighthouse district, for permission, to bunt sealions at Point New Year. 'He told me to go and see the keeper there, and if I could make arrangements with him he himself would not interfer. I west down to Point New Year and saw the keeper, whose name is Hod son, and made arrangements with him to hunt there, I agreed to give him all the trimmings of the animals I captured as his share of the catch. I fitted up the Maggie Young and sailed from here April 27. The sea lions were very late in coming to the rookery, and I caught nothing up to June 11. Then I had to go to Santa Cruz for provisions, and I told Hodgson that if I saw as a lone at Williams' rock I would hunt there. He said: "All right," and if the seals came to the rookery I was leaving he. would notify me by letter, and would

would notify me by letter, sad would allow no one else to hunt there I went away on Friday. When returned I found the keeper had been to Paradder in my absence and engaged a party of men to come down and that He had an American flag plant on the rocks, and told me he had orders to prevent anyone hunting there I stayed in the vicinity of the rocks till yester-day, and the other party did the same. He held communication with them all the time, and he told me he was going to get from them the same percentage of catch I offered him. He told me if I shot any sea lions he would have me put in irons and my veisels confiscated. During this time he was killing seals himself, and he said he had received orders from the new inspector not to allow any one to shoot on the rocks. I asked him to show mo the orders, but he refused. When I signified my intention of hunting there anyhow, he said if I did the other party would be there too, and intimated there would be some fighting. As I did not wish to have any trouble with his party I hove up anchor and came back to port without any catch, with all my time and money expended thrown SWRY.

Capt. Thompson states that last year Keeper Hodgson received from the party hunting there \$582 for the trim-mings, his share of the calch He also shipped up two tons of lides for which he received 4 cents a pound The captain is very indignant at the way he has been treated by the beeper, and the partiality shown, and will endeavor to obtain redress. He stains that the other party is still binning there, while he is rained, his all being emberked in the enterprise.—See Francisco Call cisco Call.

Took His Choice.

A Chicago bank preskien preferred resigning his office to severing his con-nection with the board of trids. There to a public impression in Chicago that a man can not serve Momarcu in the board of trade and be a safe built A Night of Terror.

"Oh, mamma, can I go? Say, can'I go? I want to go so bad, mamma! Do get paps to let me!" And Fred Grant stood on one leg like a tired rooster, and hitched and twisted, and did everything he could think of to show how anxious and excited he was.

Uncle Dan Hurley was going off for a week's hunting on the prairies, with a tent to live in, and he wanted Fred to go too. Just ask any boy if Fred

was likely to want to go.
But papa and mamnia could hardly decide hastily.

"Say, mamma, can I? Say, mamma, can I go?" Fred kept asking over and over again, until at last papa said: 'Go out on the lawn and play while we talk it over, Fred. We will call you when we have decided."

Fred knew he had to go, but he did not do so willingly. He backed out of the room slowly, and hopping on one foot so as to stay as long as possible.

But he got out at last. As soon as he was gone, his papa said: "Well, what do you think of it, mamma?"
"It would do him good," answered mamma. "But there's one objection—Dan will drink a little now and then." "Surely he would not, when he was out with a child in his care," said papa. "Well, I don't know," answered mamma, thoughtfully. "I fear to risk it."

"I'll have a talk with him," said Fred's papa. "And if he will promise to stay thoroughly sober, I guess Rred

Uncle Dan promised faithfully not to touch one drop of liquor while he was out. But if he meant to keep the prom-ise, what made him take the little

black jug of whisky along in his stores?
However, Mr. and Mrs. Grant knew nothing of that little black jug, so they trusted uncle Dan's word, and let Fred

go to the prairies with him -Oh, what fun they had at first! They went on horseback. Uncle Dan rode a stout gray, and had the tent folded and strapped to his saddle behind. He also had their small camp kettle, while Fred carried the bag which held their pro-

The first night they camped beside a beautiful stream. They pitched their give their babes an airing by riding an tent, built a fire, hung the kettle on a hour or two in the clevated railway pole laid across two sticks with cars. crotches in them, and cooked their sup-

Fred turned the ponies out to eat the sweet prairie grass, fastening them to a stake with a long rope, so they could not wander sway. Then he sat on a not wander away. Then he sat on a log and watched uncle Dan preparing their supper. And when it was eaten he slept in the tent with uncle Dan. He thought it was "splendid," I don't think there ever was a boy who enjoyed a trip more than Fred enjoyed that

one for several days.
But alas, alas! One evening when they unpacked their camp stores uncle Dan took out the black jug he had hidden away. He did not let Fred see it, but the boy soon knew that something was the matter. He did not know what, but he saw that uncle Dan, instead of being lively and telling stories as usual, was stupid and sleepy. Fred asked in he was sick. Uncle Dan said,

No. only tired. Fred was Yer's tired himself, so he, to Very readily laid down in the tent and soon fell asheep. Uncle Dan always carefully put out the fire, so that it should not catch the dry prairie grass. To-night the black jug made him forget to attend to it—he was not himself, you see. himself, you see.

And so it happened that some time in the night a bright light and a crackling sound woke Fred. He sprung up and saw a dreadful thing. The prairie was on fire all around them. Worse: the tent they were under was in flames.

In account the noor box tried to wake

In agony the poor boy tried to wake his uncle; but the whisky had done its work too well. He could not even work too well. He could not even rouse him. And every instant the scorching flames came hotter and nearer. In a few moments they must both perish, unless the boy could save

the man.
With a smothered cry to God for help, Fred did all he could do. He rolled and tugged and pulled, until, with his blistered hands, he rolled the insensible man into the little stream on

whose banks they were encamped.

Then he held uncle Dan's head up. himself lying nearly under water, un-til the flames had passed on and left them. He tried to drag his chilled limbs back to shore, but could only draw uncle Dan half way out of the water, until he came to his senses where he lay.

And how do you think uncle Dan felt when reason returned, their tent and horses burned, their bodies all painful blisters. wet, chilled and alone, miles away from home-all because he had away from nome—an occasise he had yielded to the dreadful appetite? They reached home at last alive. But uncle Dan finally, died from the effects of that night's exposures, and Fred will carry the scars of his burns to the grave. But he will never, never touch one drop of liquor so long as he lives

— Careful Builders.

Something to Distinguish Her.

At Newport Jones is showing Brown around, who ran down from New York for a couple of days. .

Jones - 'There's the most wonderful woman at Newport." Brown-"I can't say that I see any

thing so remarkship about her. She as homely as a Rolling suit.

Joseph But look at her complexion my boy. It's her own."—Tests. Topon.

A JUBILEE editorial in The London Times occupied eleven columns.

Liquor will not be sold at the New York state fair in Rochester this year

It is feared that many persons have perished in the forest fires in Oregon-

THE lives of over three hundred thousand children in the United States

A WOMAN officiated at the recent marriage of a young couple in San Diego, Cal.

Dup y Buck, the composer, is at present organist at the Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn.

In Steuben county, New York, one day recently, a 60-year-old farmer married a 16-year-old girl.

Over \$400,000 will be expended in the construction of sewers at San Diego, Cal., this year.

to have fallen heir to an estate in England valued at \$250,000. "CAMP-MEETING" John Atten, of

Maine, is now attending his 373d campmeeting. He is 92 years old. THE prince of Wales has presented

Buffalo Bill with a gold horseshoe pln. set with diamonds and rubles. THE statistics show that Philadelphia has 8,034 saloons, of which only 470

are kept by native Americans. SENATOR WADE HAMPTON has been catching salmor and getting sunburned in Canada for a couple of weeks.

Gov. AMES, of Massachusetts, has a daughter named Evelyn, who is said to be the finest Latin scholar in Boston.

In New York city many mothers give their babes an airing by riding an

THE smallest jockey in the country is De Long, a most inappropriate name. He weighs only sixty-eight

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S most valuable counselor, Dan Lamont, weighs only 145 pounds and measures 5 feet 6 inches is height.

IT is said that the ladies who went to Windsor to present Queen Victoria with \$400,00 were surprised at having to pay for their tea.

In the east of London there is a

church where parties wishing to marry may have the ceremony performed for sevenpence ha penny.

A Law designed to prevent girls under the age of 15 years from begging or peddling has been admitted to the statute-books of Massachusetts.

THE empress of Austria recently paid a long and exceedingly pleasant visit

endowed kitchen college for the systematic training of domestic servants.

THE death is recorded of Prof. August Frederick Pott, of Halle, at the age of 85 years. He was one of the greatest linguists of Germany, and was the author of numerous important treatises.

RIDING tours are getting to be more and more the fashion in New York. W. W. Astor and Allen Thorndike Rice were not one whit fatigued by their two hundred-mile r.de to Albany, at least so they sav.

An old man dressed in white duck was selling needles and other articles in Warren, Pa., the other day. He had a wheelbarrow on which was loaded his stock in trade. He said he had pushed his paddy carriage ail the way from Ohio and was on his way to New York city.

-Horsemen should remember that the speed premiums for the Plymouth fair have been raised nearly \$400 since the premium list came out.

BORN.

Hamilton. To the wife of Low a Russi ger, a son on Tuesday moining.

BERDAN LOUSE,

JOHN KING, Clerk WM. ALLEN, Prop. Rebuilt and Furnished New nercial Parlor on first floor

PLEETY OF STABLE BOOM FOR HOMETS.

MICHIGAN.

Job Lot of Stoves!

JUST RECEIVED

L. FERNANDEZ, the actress, is said ave fallen heir to an estate in End valued at \$250,000.

M. Conner & Son's.

Plymouth Mills,

AND-

PLYMOUTH MILLS STORE

Lowest Prices in Town and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

D. B. Wilcox & Son,

PROPRIETORS.

SAVE MONEY!

By calling at the

And examine Our Goods before making your Purchases. We Study to Please Make our Customers interest our own, and we

GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE WE SELL

MONEY REFUNDED IF SATISFACTION IS NOT GIVEN. E.J. BRADNER, Proprietor Раумости.

CARPETS!

LIVERY

NEW STOCK

SALE STABLE.

Wall Paper,

Very Cheap,

Gen. A. Starkweather & Co.'s.

Large Stock,

Rigs to let day or night at REASONABLE PRICES!

Orders left for draying immediately executed.

lating buying a Cuti

Carriages, Cutters. and Steighs.

Burnett & Robinson,