Plymouth Mai

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PLYMOUTH, MICH. OCTOBER 7, 1887

WHOLE N. 4

PLYMOUTH MAIL

PLYMOUTH, - MICHIGAN

Published Every Friday Evening.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

J. H. STEERS. Editor and Proprietor.

Office in Punches Block, on South Main street.

Entered at the Passoffice at Plymouth, Michigan, as Second Class Man Matter.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Tuesday was a dismal day for the lair

-Wayne and ricinsty, as usual, turned out nobly to the fair.

unfavorable for fairs. -John Bennett has been at Toledo for

The weather this full has been very

a week or ten days past. See the mobby collection of tobogans at

H. Dohmstreich & Co,'s. -Northville Record: C. A. Frisbie, of

Plymouth, was in town Tuesday. Ladies' all wool hose 20 to 75 cents per

pair. Large assortment at Geo. A. S. & Co. -A. W. Chaffee returned Saturday evening from an extended business rip

-Mrs.Geo.L.Robinson, of Detroit, is the guest of her brother, Harry Robinson his

-Miss Frankie Steward, of Northville. took the fair in Thursday. Site is as jolly

For comforts, hats, caps, gent's furnishing goods, see the stock and prices at H. D. & Co.'s.

-The dance at Lapham's hall, Thursday evening was a big affair, 153 numbers

The new store of H. D. & Co. is replete with fine goods at low prices. Give them an inspection.

-Cal. W. Platt and wife, of Chippewa Lake, are in town on a visit with his parents, Ira Platt.

-George Merriman, of Wayne, rented the Mrs. Scotten house lately vacated by Mrs. Dougherty.

Do you realize that the store is full of new and desirable goods where H. Dohmstreich & Co. hold forth. ,

-Miss Lefa Paddock left Tuesday morning for Howell, to accept a situation in a millinery store there.

-Lute Lyon's hitching park was a great convenience to the public and quite a

source of revenue to himself. -Mrs. C. H. Chope and little son, of Detroit, are here to take in the fair and visit her sister, Mrs. Punches.

-Subscribers for the MAIL continue to roll in; still there is room for a few more Let us add your name please.

No trouble to show the goods and we have them by the car load at prices that will well them at H. D. &. Co.'s

Gibson's gallery, at Northville, will be open after Oct. 11. Cabinets, \$3.00 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed.

-I. B. Merritt and wife, of Pontiac formerly of this place, was in town Thurs-day, visiting and taking in the fair.

Miss Ewen will organize a singing at High school room, Monday, Oct. 10

four p. m. All are cordially invited: Gents' seamless glove grain shoes, every

pair warranted solid, and they are neat only \$2.25 per pair at Geo. M. S. & Co -Mrs. Carrie Darling, of Toledo, re-

turned home Tuesday from a three weeks visit here with her sister, Mrs. Punches Boote's "New Tournay" crockers is glazed over the color and can be matched

at any time for any piece at H. Dohmstreich & Co.'s. -R. S. Durfee has been making quite extensive repairs on the late Herrick place

just south of the village, Lorenza Pooler doing the work. -Mrs. Chandler who has been sick for some time past, has so far improved as to

be able to go to her daughters, Mrs. Ledyard, at Grand Rapids. -From Thursday morning until long

offer noon every street leading to the fair ground was lined with people and teams making their way to the fair.

We understand that Penniman instead of being sintenced by the court at Northlast Monday, was discharged on account of some defect in the papers.

Mrs. C. M. Duntley, who has been visiting with her daughter at Traverse City for some time past, returned home the first of the week accompanied by the

-Mrs. James R. Hosie, of Wayne, was in town Tuesday.

We invite an inspection of our goods and prices at the new store of H. D. & Co. -The Misses Reed, of Northville

Record, were callers at our office Thurs-

A fine line of jerseys, street jackets, and reversible blanket shawels at H Dohmstreich & Co.'s.

-Miss Frankie E. Wolcott, of Northville, was in town Thursday and Friday, calling on friends and attending the fair.

Crockery and glassware in large stock and fine quality, with prices that are sure to please at H. D. & Co.'s.

It was the remark of many on the fair grounds Thursday that the showing was Letter than at Ypsilanti or Farmington. We expected that; it is always so.

Inspect our line of cloaks and jackets Well made newmarkets, with cape and hood at \$4.50 to \$12.00 each. Plush cloaks \$20.00 to \$80.00 at Geo. A. S. & Co.'s.

-From the Review we learn that the Wayne knifting works have proved a success, and are to be enlarged. They find ready sale for all the work they can do.

-H. F. Brown of this place, who was formerly in the employ of Gibson, the Ann Arbor photographer, has with the latter opened a branch gallery at Northville.

Tuesday last our genial general merchants received a large consignment of ladies dress goods from New York direct. Call and see them at H. Dohmstreich &

-The dance at Amity hall, Wednesday did not call out as much of a crowd as was desired, but those present say they enjoyed themselves. The weather was very unfavorable.

-A buggy belonging to the Northville livery had a wheel taken off, on the fair ground, just after the races Thursday by some one who was driving around the block while the other vehicle was cross-

-Detroit wants a permanent exposition and it begins to look as if they were going to have it. Over one hundred-of its most enterprising citizens met and elected officers, etc., and are going to push the mat-

C. A. Paddack, photographer, will be in Punches' gallery, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 21 and 22 to do work. Photos of the 24th Regiment G, A. R. can be seen. Orders may be left at John Steele's jewel-

-Among those from Detroit whom we noticed at the fair Thursday were, Sheriff Littlefield: Judge Durfee; County Auditor Moran; the prospective County Auditor, Chas. P. Collins; Home A. Flint, Probate Register.

-Wilcox & Son are getting the material on the grounds for putting roller process in the Plymouth mills. It will be of the latest and most improved machinery, and will make the mill equal to any for making high grade of flour.

-Remember the Mail would like a correspondent at every post office and cross-roads in this and adjoining counties. Let us hear from you. Always sign your name to your correspondence, so I'm we may know who it is to m

-The party given by the Plymouth dancing club, at Amity hail, last Friday evening, was quite well attended and the t enjoyable one. ple were of the best, the music excellent and the genial Net Brown as manager.

Underwear, underwear, underwear, underwear for ladies, underwear for misses, underwear for babies. Ail wool underwear, white or searlet; cotton and wool underwear; cotton underwear; all at people pleasing prices at Geo. A. S. & Co.'s.

-A horse attached to a road cart and owned by W. P. Johnson, became frightened on the fair ground Monday and ran way, passing through the gate with only the thills fastened to him, and running into an open field near the milroad, was captured. The cart was a wreck.

Northville Record: This is an age of wonder. A Methodist minister has offered the Markham Manufacturing Co., of Plym outh, \$10,000 in cash for their business. A Methodist minister with that amount of cash in his vest pocket cannot have been been kept on basswood on subscription.

Geo. A. S. & Co.'s stock of gent's underwear, bought at M. F. R. S. prices, is very fine. Their all wool scarlet suits and drawers at \$1.50 per suit, are equal if not better than any \$2.00 suit ever offered in Plymouth. See their fine French grey underwear at \$1.00 per suit and buy a suit if you want a bargain.

(More local on fourth page.)

PUBLIC SENTIMENT HAS DECLARED US ENTITLED TO

THE - RANKS!

ry - Goods, - Hats - and - Caps,

SHOES AND SLIPPERS, RUBBERS,

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

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

Leep

Cannonading High Prices in behalf of your and your friends. Remember OUR PRICES WILL BE THE LOWEST! OUR QUALTY WILL BE THE HIGHEST! ---

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

All Kinds of Farm Produce,

COAL, LIME, SALT, FLOUR,

Feed, Timothy and Clover Seed.

Homstead and Buffalo Fertilizers at live and let live prices

F. & P. M. Elevator. Plymouth.

C. A. FRISBEE,

Lumber, Lath, : Shingles,:

umber, Hard and Soft Coal.

and Coal.

Prices as Low as the Market will allow.

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

E W. BEAM, WAGONMAKER,

Wishes to say to the people of Plymonth and vicio

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP. d will do work in all its branches. Also, Hors

OBSERVE CLOSELY!

FIRST OF ALL

QUALITY!

PRICE

And the "champions of low prices" will be found de facte in the

H.Dohmstreich & Co.,

Fresh, Best Quality, and in Abundance,

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

-Call and inspect our stock.

HENRY DOHMSTREICH & CO.,

N. B -H. D. & Co. are agents for the American Express Co., and Packages can be sent to any part of the World.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

FOUNDERS OFF ST. HELENA.

he California Goes Down—Nise Person Find Watery tiraves.

The worst disaster that has happened in the vicinity of the straits occurred near Mackinaw City on the night of Oct. 3d, in the sinking of the propeller Laiffornia off St. Heigna Island, and the drowning of nine persons.

The first intimation that the people in The first intimation that the people in Mackinaw City had that a disaster had occurred was when a man was ocen floating down the straits on some wreckage. The steamer T. S. Fakton, which was crossing the straits at the time, rescued him and took him into St. Ignice. Men immediately began patrolling the beach, and soon the wreckage began coming ashore. A lot of life preservers bearing the name "California" were picked up, it was then supnosed she had coundered the name "California" were picked up.
It was then supposed she had oundered

The California left Chicago, bound for Montreal, Saturday night, Oct. 1, at 10 e'clock. She had on a cargo of 20,000 bushels of corn and 700 barrels of pork. Her crew consisted of twenty-two persons, and in addition she carried three passengers. Everything wentwell until Monday morning, the 2d, when off the Beaver islands, where she was struck by a gale from the northwest. She wallowed badly all day and at 5 p. m. the sea had got so large, it was found impossible to steer her. Three hundred barrels of pork we ethrown overboard, but without seeming to relieve the doomed steamer. It was now determined to beach her above St. Helena island and the passengers and crew were provided with life preservers and told to make ready for the final struggle when The California left Chicago, bound for make ready for the final struggle when the steamer should strike.

At about 11 o'clock, the wind having increased to a hurricane and the waves running mountains high, the gaugways were stove in, and the water gotting into the hold, the fires were put out and the steamer left entirely at the mercy of the elements. It was still thought that she would drift ashore on St. Holem, island, which was near at hand, and an left was felt by the passengers and crew for their safety. Suddenly the sleamer listed to starboard, and the captain ordered the only boat launched which it was possible

As soon as the boat was low not the as soon as the boat was lowered the passengers. When he returned to the deck he found that the first mate and several of the crew had taken the boat and left. The steamer now legan to set and left and lower to be steamer to be minutes the carcened over on to her sideboard; side and went down. Those who remained on the went down. Those who remained on the wreck found themselves struggling in the water. Luckily for them, when the steamer sunk she went down so suddenly that the top of the cabin was torn off, and towards this the drowning people fought their way argang slying timbers which threatened every moment to strike them dead. The captain and engineer succeeded in reaching the cabin and getting out a boat that was hancing to the daylis ont a boat that was hanging to the davis on iop of the cabin. They immediately began rends ring aid to those struggling in the water. One have passenger and the second engineer and the stewarders were all that could be found. Their beat soon drifted down along 8 de of the propeller A. Folsen, which was anchored inder the

St. Helena, and they were taken or board. The passenger were Mr. Liebard Con-merion and San of S6 Sixth Street, Detroit. merion and san of \$6 Sixth strict, Detroit, and a young lady who got on at hieags, going to Denoit. Mrs. Connerton was reseased by the aptain's beal. Her son and the young lady were both drowned. The young lady sonam is not known, but a satchel found on the beach contained a diary in which was the name of Minnie Membery, o' tackett s. Hartor, N. Y. This is supposed to be one to her. It is also reported that a trank bearing It is also reported that a trenk the same name has washed ashore bearing

Mrs. Connecton speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the cappin and the rest of the crew, and says they did their duty nobly.

K. of P. Officers.

The grand lodge Knights of Pythias, in session at Petroit, elected the allowing officers: Past grand chancellor E. T. Bennett, Bay City: grand chancellor, P. T. Colgrove, lastings: grand vice chancellor, H. S. Robertson, Ercedville: grand prolate, Orno Strong, Nashville: grand master of exchequer, Joseph M. Jeahoff, East S. ginaw; grand keeper of records and seal, James, W. Hopkins, Lansing: grand master-at-arms, M. S. Curtis, Battle Creek: grand inner guard, H. J. Footlander, Muskegen; grand outer guard, D. C. er, muskegen; grand outer guaid, D. C. Page. Pet skey: grand bodge rustees, Frank Millis Lapeer; D. S. Gage. Kalamazoo; W. L. Smith, Betroit: shpreme representative... D. F. Glidden. lig Rapids: Chas. A. Mack. Detroit. and H. R. Lovell. Filmt. er Muskegen: grand outer guand, D. C.

There are 4,100 members of the order in Michigan, being an increase of 953 members over 1886. The number of active lodges is 70, or 18 m re than last year. Financially the grand louge is in excellent

Senator Palmer's Plan-

Secutor Paimer makes the following suggestion to the Lausing Journal: "I should like to see less clashing of interest between the leading agricultural solcities. Their managers ought to get together and arrange a series of fairs to be lieft in say Detroit, Lansing, Flint or East Saginav Detroit, Lansing, Flint or East Saginaw, Grand Rapids and perhaps Kalamazoo, on fellowing weeks. This would tree the people an opportunity to visit all of them, and a great many would not fall to improve it. I am going to see what can be done toward effecting a harmorious arrangement like the one I have suggested. I helieve it is quite indispensable to the success and prosperity of some of our leading fairs."

PENINSULAR POINTERS.

Williamston wants a good talle het Jordan wants \$10,000 water works.

Port Austin wants a roller process mill. West Bay City wants a street railway. Jenks & Co., of Sand Beach will sink a

War prisoners will hold a remion at seh is rivaling Kalams

Prof. Johnson is to be retained at the agricultural college. L'Anse is nearly deserted by emigration into homestead lands.

Sidney S. Starkweather, an Oakland

county pioneer, is dead. The Adrian Overall company is a new

organization in that city. Drederich Leesh, for :: 5 years a resident of East Saginaw, is dead.

"equal suffrage" society has been organized in Battle Creek,

A farmer near Buchanan lost 44 hogs hog cholera the past week.

A. E. Macomber of Holly died in the Pontize asylum a few days ago.

The Mason apple dryer company is using 250 bushels of fruit per day. David Dickinson, a wealthy farmer Maple Grove, Eaton county, is dead-

Edward Wise of Lasalle, in a fit of despondency hung himself the other day. The Niles gas well has reached a depth

of 1,000 feet, but not a smell of gas yet. Several prominent Muskegon ladies have established a home for the friendless. Hargraves' shingle mill at South Bay turning out 100,000 shingles per

The postoffice building at AuSable was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inot.

Hiram Jewell, a resident of Cassopolis since 1830, has "joined the silent majority."

Lewis D. Erwin of Muskegon has been missing for some time, and foul play is feared.

The Belding manufacturing company is now building refrigerators. 60 per day.

Capt. E. C. Bates, government inspector t Muskegon, died saddenly of paralysis, a few days ago.

Walter Wisner, one of the oldest set-tlers and wealthiest farmers of Geneses county, is dead.

Woodbury Clark, born at Belleville 56 cars ago, and one of the best known citizens there, is dead.

Mrs. S. M. Brackett, a pioneer of Eaton county, died in Charlotte a few days ago, at an advanced age.

Henry Isbell, for over 25 years a resident of Kalamazoo, died in the asylum there a few days ago. Mrs. Emma A. Hampton of Detroit is

the newly-elected president of the National Woman's Relief Corps.

William Davis of Unadilla, aged 72 and Mrs. Judah Fisk of Putnam, aged 65, were married a few days ago.

H. B. Browne, a furniture dealer of Coldwater, is about to come into possession of a fortune of \$2.500,000.

Odd Fellows in Gratiot and Isabella counties will meet at St. Louis October 20, to commemorate memorial day. Jerome B. Garland, Sr., went into a field

near Clio to catch a horse. He was found dead in the field two hours later.

H. C. Hills died suddenly the other evening while sitting in a chair in front of the Forest City house in Bay City.

Thirteen young old ladies gave a party at Coldwater recently. Their ages ranged from 61 to 90, and averaged 80 % years. The Seventh Day Adventists in session at Grand Rapids adopted a resolution favoring constitutional statutory prohibition.

Nelson Connors of East Tawas ate a hearty dinner and laid down to take a nap. When his wife wont to call him he was

F. A. Mears of Fast Saginaw, and his sister, Mrs. E. F. Beiner, have fallen heirs to an estate in Ireland valued at

\$250,000. Emanuel Mevers of Jackson, charged with the attempted nurder of his young wife, has been sentenced to five years in

Jacks a prison. A hand-ear jumped the track near Spring Lake, throwing three men down a trep englantiaient. John Giles was instantly killed.

and, Marshall, an Ionia barber, has just heard from its relatives for the urstytime since he was a lit away from them in Ten-

see 41 years alo. ions has entered the residence of W. L. Aldrich, a druggist of Maple Bapids, the other night, and stole his trousers. In the

pocket of which were \$520. The "Inglish Kitchen," of Jefferson

axenne, I etroit, was destroyed by fire one the 1st in t. Two persons reoming in the place were burned to death.

Fire broke out in the Girard lumber company's yard in Menoninee the other evening and 4,000,000 feet of pine were de-stroyed, at a loss of allout \$75,000.

oung man named Thomas Sh eaught in a belt at Hitchcock & Bialy's mill in Bay City, and one leg was torn off and his skull fractured. He cannot live.

Davil C. Skinner, aged \$3, died at his Buchanan recentdaughter's residence in He was appointed receiver of public noneys at Marietta ly President Jackson.

jected all bids for the erection of a new building at the agriculture college, none of them coming within the appropriation. Henry P. Phelps, a leading business an of Hartford, Van Buren county, was man of Hartford.

The state board of agriculture has re-

ound dead on the railroad near Mattoon, ii. He was on his way home from St. Louis. Clement Rabe, a veteran of East Sagi-

naw got drunk while attending the reun-ion at Bay City, and on his way home was struck by an engine and instantly killed. Binga Barothers of California township,

Branch county, was shot while putting bis gun away, the charge entering his chin and lodging in his brain. He lived four hours after the accident. The graduating class from the Coldwater high school, for 1887, are looking longing-ly for their diplomas which they have not

yet received, although over three months have passed since they graduated. A fire entirely destroyed a small shed in the rear of Eaton's furniture store in-Hudson the other day. The charred re-mains of a man were taken from the His identity is unknown

5Frank Green, 25 years old, and married.

who lived near Dansville, took toothache medicine purchased at Dean's store at that place and also took a hot whisky at Telford's hotel. He died in two hours.

Mrs. Wilson Haynes of Gladwin, has just completed a most remarkable piece of work. It is a quilt which contains 16,-830 blocks and 29, 183, 730 stitches fourteen and one-half spools of thread being used

Greenville has put \$50,000 into new buildings this season, and is now getting ready to shout over the arrival of the T., \$2 & M. railroad. The Iron is only 24 unless away, and coming at a mile and a quarter a day.

Louis Anthony has been convicted the circuit court at Grand Rapids of the heinous crime of rape upon a little girl named Emma Carlson, aged " years, at Lisbon in June last. Anthony will probably be imprisoned for life in the state

Mrs. Charles Kreutzman of Saginav swallowed something in a glass of water over two years ago. Of late the reptile, (as she believes, it is that grown quite rapidly, and its movements are easily detected. It often comes into her throat and chokes her.

Dennis I onohue, a brakeman en the Michigan Central mitroad, was stabled the other night on a train near Albion by a framp whois he was trying to put off the train. The knife struck him in the thigh cutting to the bone, the gash being everal inches long.

Levi M. Brott, a convict in the Jackson prison, feigned paralysis and that he was deaf and dumb, until the prison physician remarked in Prott's pre-ence that he would cut his skull open to learn the nature of his malidy. Brott recovered at once. He wanted a pardon.

Miss Alma Lyans of Milan, whose moth er and brother died of milk koisoning, died from the same cause a few days later. Mr. Evans, the only survivor of the family, will probably not recover. Dr. Vaughn of Ann Arbor will examine Miss Evans' stomach for tyrotoxicon.

Paul Vandervert, a Spring Lake barber. and George Parth, a tough of that town, filled up on whiskey and then proceeded to tight. The barber was badly cut about the face and head, and is in a critical condition. A suit has been brought against the man who sold the men the liquor.

Orsemus Rathbun, one of the oldest pioneers in Caledonia township, Kent county, was so badly gored by a bull that he attempted to secure, that he died from the effects the next day. His daughter in-law finally drove the beast off with a pole before the old man had been literally forn to pieces.

Capt. C. N. Stone, son of Dr. J. A. B. tone, and brother of James II. Stone of the Detroit Tribune, died in Kalamazoo onthe Ed inst. During the war he was captain of Sixth Michigan Heavy artiflery. He was for a time a resident of Roscom mon county and was elected to the legis lature from that district,

A game of base ball was being played at Port Huron Sunday, Oct. 2.— Sam Crosler, aged 17, the pitcher, did not pitch to suit Dan Murphy, and the latter in a fit of anger picked up a ball club and struck Crosfer over the head, Indicting a wound which will prove fatal. Murphy, who is but 15 years of t, was arrested,

51n attempting to drive over a railroad crossing just north of Mancelona W. W. Warner was struck and killed by an excursion train. He was under the influence of lighter at the time, it is thought, as were also two companions, but the latter jumped and escaped injury. The horse was killed. Warner leaves a wife and two grown-up children.

An inquest on the remains of an unknown man who was rousted in Eaton's shed in Hudson gives evidence of foul pky. It is suspected that he was knowked out by roughs, perhaps robbed and thrown into the shed and the structure fired. The man was a railroad man but whether he had mon y or what his name is are facts that may never be known.

George W. Morley has commenced suits again-t the Hartford, Phoenix, North American, Boston, Connecticut, London, Liverpoot, Globe, and St. Paul fire and marine insurance companies for claims assigned by J. M. Lenhoff of Bast Saginaw, aggregating \$1,335. On Feb. 19 the stock of clothing of said Lenhoff was damaged by fire and smoke, and was insured in the gompanies named. Efforts to adjust the loss satisfactorily failed.

The Flushing Coal. Stone and Mining company have finally succeeded in drilling through the stratum of fire clay in their coal mine, and much to their surprise and gratification they find underlying it another stratum of coal four feet thick and of a the free clay, teing of older formation.

The clay stratum is nincteen feet and seven inches thick.

This last find adds immensely to the value of the property.

Wm. Horwig, Alma, was sent to prison from Toledo for one year on a charge of larceny the other day. Horwig was a vessel captain on the lakes and an amateur photographer. Last June, while his ship lay at anchor in Toledo he stole a set of instruments from a gallery, valned at \$500. His wife was present at the trial and the scene was very affecting. A petition, certifying to Horwig's g character, was presented, signed by Alma people.

FURIOUS GALES.

Several Lives Lost on Lake Michigan

One of the most disastrons gales known in many years swept over the lakes on the 2d and 2d inst. The schooner Havana was lost near Benton Harbor and four sailors went down with her, and the schooner Green Bay went to pieces near South Haven, and only one of a crew of seven men was saved. Other mishaps' to vessels and cargoes are reported, but so far as is known, no further loss of life.

Tennesses Wants a Drink

The majority against prohibition in enneasee will probably reach between Tennessee will probably reach between 10,000 and 15,000. The women turned ont in large numbers and were every-where treated with respect. It is certain that their work at the polls has largely out down the anti-prohibition majority

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

American Citizen Claims Queen Victoria as Her Mother. Mrs. Caroline Guelph-as she calls her

self—is about to publish her life, the gist of which is given in the following remark-

able story:
Prince Albert, le'ore his marriage with
Queen Victoria, was married morganatically to the Countess Reuss in Germany. In November, 1840, Queen Victoria and the countess gave birth to female children almost at the same time. The countess, under threat of exposure.

compelled Prince Albert to exchange the two infants, a substitution which was effected through the intervention of the yal nurse. The queen's child was taken France in charge of Lady Anna Camproyal nurse. bell, and was brought up in her care until her 8th year at Poissy, near Paris, a servant named Peter Seldd being their pro-

The queen's child was called Sophia Adelaide. The countess's child remained in the regai household in England, was brought up as a princess, and is now the

wife of the crown prince of Germany. In 1845 or thereabouts, Sophia Adelated was sent to a convent near Munich, in Bayaria, where she was educated for a few years. She was afterwards taken to Schleswig-Holstein, where she and Lady Anna Campbell lived for some time in the Anna campoet fived for some time in the house of a friend and agent of Prince Albert, named the Count de Lundi, who passed as an uncle to Sophia Adelaide, in his charge and that of Lady Anna, Sophia Adelaide went to Italy and France, and afterward, when about 12 years old, to the isle of Bourbon, in the Indian ocean. They come removed to Outto in South to the isle of Bourbon, in the Indian ocean. They non removed to Quito in South America, and thence to New Orleans, the date being about 1851. The cholera was making great ravages and they removed for precaution to Dayton, Ohio, where her protector, Count de Lundi, took cholera and died. Before his death he disclosed to Sophia Adelaide the mystery of her birth, and gave her a medallion with a portrait of her mother, Odeen Victoria.



QUEEN YICTORIA.

The death-bed disclosures were made in he presence and hearing of Dr. Bradbeck. the attending physician, and Father Hahn for Hahnemann, the officiat-ing priest. In order to give Sophia Adelaide the protection of his name the Count de Lundl married her on his deathbed, Father Hahn performing the cere-mony. A few months later Lady Anna died, and Sophia-Adelaide, now the widowed counters of Lundi, was left alone in a strange country. She then went to live at New Orleans with the family of a Col. Pierce, whose acquaintance she had pre-viously made. She was in receipt of a handsome pension from England. Her father wrote, urging her to return thither, but she was afraid of being immured in a convent, and declined, and left New Orleans for Dayton by the steamer Rainbow, leans for Dayton by the steamer fambow, which however, was burned on the trip, and sunk, about 100 lives being lost. Sophia Adelaideathough severely scaled by steam, was saved, but all her papers were lost. She reached Dayton, and afterward, in 1859, married an American physician of Kentucky.

In 1861 her father diek, in 1870 she betwiend diverse from her husbend and

obtained a divorce from her husband and returned to Europe, traveling there for several years. All this time her pension had been regularly paid to her through the Rev. Edward Bouverie of Coleshill, England. About 1876 it was suddenly stopped.



MRS. CAROLINE GUELPH.

She had become acquainted with John Brown, Queen Victoria's servant, and ap pealed to him regarding her pension, and sent her money on two or three occasions; but he died in 1882, and she has since been without regular means of support. She states that she has appealed to he royal connections for justice and recogni-

tion, but in vain, and she has returned to tion, but in wain, and she has returned to America to appeal to public opinion here to see if she cannot get justice in that way, the is now in New York, superin-tending the publication of the story of her life, which is expected to create a sensa-tion. She certainly bear a most remark— while resemblance to Queen Victorio. able resemblance to Queen Victorio.

"Does dress make the man!" asks an in quisitive correspondent. Perhaps not, but it tisually makes the man mad when he guts the bill for it. Note-Unless it isn's for his wife.—Birmingham Republi-

Gen. John P. Rae,

the newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., was born in Chester, Pa. Oct. 13 1840, and onlisted in Plaus Ohlo, in Company B. Eleventh Ohlo Volunteer Infantry, April, 1851, for three months. August 18, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the First Regiment Ohlo Cavalry



He made a brilliant record covering period of three years and four months; during which time he was absent only 10 days, seven of which he was a prisoner and three on the sick list. At the close of the war he entered the Wesheyan college at Delaware. Ohio, and graduated in the classical course in 1867. After graduating he studied law with Hon. J. J. Dickey in Lancaster, Pa., and was admitted to the bar. A year later President Grant appointed him assessor of internal revenue of the Ninth District of Pennsylvania; which office he held trict of Pennsylvania; which office he held until it was ubolished by law. In 1875, he removed to Minucapolis and shortly after began the publication for the Minucapolis Tribung. Two years later he severed his connection with that paper, and resumed his law practice from which he was called to the office of probate indee and later to the ofoffice of probate indge and later to the of-fice of judgetof the district court. He has figured prominently in G. A. R. matters ever since the organization of the society. From commander of a local post he went to the office of state ecumunander in 1883, and was elected senior vice commander in and was elected senior vice commander-inchief at the national encampment held in Minnespolis in 1884. He ber of the Loyal Legion. lle is also a mom-

Another Jesse Pomeroy.

Another Jesse Pomeroy.

A strange story has just developed in connection with the burning of the Oak Grove Seminary building, twelve miles from Augusta, Maine. The main school buildings were destroyed Aug. 31 and a tupil. Stevic Jones, perished. A little more than three weeks later the gymnasium and stable, which were being finished temporarily to accommodate the pupils, were also shurned. George A. Harwere also hurned. George A. Har-rington, 15 years old, who attended school, was arrested in Brockton, Mass., for the crime, and he made a sworn conte sion of being the incendlary, alleging as a reason that the "grult" was poor and he was ill-used. The penalty of his crime is state prison for Hfe. From his appearance be would seem to the a second lesse Pemeroy, and manifests, the utmost coolness and on liference when talking of this regime. The says he has been related to his crime. He says he has been addleted to the reading of dime novels. His bearing is suffer and brazen, and Principal Lanes says he is addleted to the sulfa. There is an entire absence of remorsa or

Against the K. of L.

Judge Larrett of the supreme doort of New York has decided against District Assembly 91, K. of i. Shoemakers), in suit against them for conspiracy. The executive board of the assembly had, by repeated strates and loyeouts, compelled finnary. Co. of New York city, to sis-characterian men who refused to join the union. Judge Barrett holds that peaceathle co-operation to maintain or advance a age is legal, including a strike, where no vio ence is attempted; but combinations of individuals to compel work-income the internation of the decomposition of the compensation for the decomposition of the compensation for the c inguien to join the co-operative forces or junish these who are infinited thereto are not authorized by law. The fact-in this case show a delification purpose to imporerish and crush efficients for no reason connected with the rate of wages. They also show acts infinitely to trade and total. so show acis, injurious to trade and tending to prevent by threats the accreise of a lawful calling. The writs of balicas cor-pus and certiorari are therefore dismissed.

Glanders Among the Crows.

The governor of Montagua has reported to the secretary of the Interior that the disease known as 'g anders' is making sad havoc among the horses on the Crow reservation. Commissioner Coleman recommends, that the interior department take such steps as are necessary to cause the destruction of the affected horses in order to preyent the spread of the disease and to protect the lives of the people as well as the animals of the adjoining states and territories. The Indian agent joins Gov. Leslie in urging immediate action. nd asks that provision be made to recom-pense the indians for affected horses killed.

A Foul Murder.

Susie Blumenthal, living on White Oak bayou, five miles from Houston, Texas, started for school. As night came on, and the child not returning the parents became alarmed and roused the ueighborhood to search for her. They found the body of the child in the woods about half way between the horse and the school house. tween her home and the school house examination of the body showed that the eight staps in the breast. A large num-ber of men with bloodhounds were at once ent out to run the assassin down

Two Women Killed.

A horrible accident occurred on the Cin-cinnati & Columbus Midland railroad the cinnati & Columbus Midland railroad the other evening. An express train, running at the high rate of 35 miles per hour, ran into a buggy which was crossing the trackat Morgan a station, about five miles from Columbua, O. The buggy contained two aged ladies, Mrs. Susan Bell, a widow, who resides in the neighborhood, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. W. Hendersen, who resides at Salem, Iz. Both ladies were instantly killed, their bodies being badly mangiad and cut to pieces. She lo ed a learned man Outhu scientific plan. And the double formed a partnership for hife

She cooks the family fare
In a way that makes him swear,
d very often leads to vulgar strile.

The meat is burned and tough, The pristry is vice stuff.

The very tables are always underdone.

But in baking wretched bread.

That is heavier than lead.

This scientific woman takes the bun.—New York Evening Sun.

JIM POULDER'S MISTAKE.

A Pleasant Story of New Jersey Life-

A pleasant balmy day in May. The windows of the railway car were open. There was a breeze stirring; and though a cloud of dust was blown in. it was also blown out, with the exception of a tired portion which stopped to rest on the clothes of the passengers, or burrowed for its own safety in their ears or nostrils. There were only two vacant seats in the car, and at Pankehap station two persons came in to-fill them. One of these was an old man-on a second look, he was probably not over 50with iron-gray hair partly covered by a slouched felt hat, and clad in a new suit of gray stuff that seemed to have been made for some one else. With him was a young and very pretty girl, whose dress was of ordinary stuff, but well-fitting, and who was well-gloved and well-shod.

The observer would set down'the two form well-to-do farmer and his daughter who were traveling for business or pleasure. The man looked around. The two vacant seats were on opposite sides of the car. In one on opposite sites of the car. In one of them sat a young, well-dressed, and apparently self-satisfied gentleman, and the space by his side was occupied by a handbag of crocodile ienther and a spring overcoat. In the other was another young man, not quite so extravagantly dressed, though neatly clad, and not as hand-some as the first, though he had an open and intelligent countenance. The farmer looked around, and, motioning his daughter to the vacant seat, said:

"There's a place for you, Lucy. Then, turning to the young man with the sarchel, he asked: "Seat engaged?" The young man looked up, curled his lip superoiliously, and said: "Man to fill in il be here presently, I dese

"Ah!" said thetarmer, coolly removing the gripsack and overcoat, and placing them on the young man's lap:
"then I'll occupy it until he comes."
And he scated himself accordingly,

while the young man glared at him. The one on the other side looked amused; and then rising said: "You had better exchange seats with me,

air, and then they oung lady and your-belf will be together."

"Thank you," was the farmer's re-ply; and the exchange was quietly cifected. The two young men were evidently acquainted; for the courteous one said to the other, in a low voice: "Jim Poulder, you made a mistake there."

"I never make mistakes, Frank Bolling," replied the other. "I dare say you I make your fortune some of these days by being polite to the granger population; but my fortune is already made."

The first speaker said nothing more, but drawing a newspaper from his pocket, opened and ran his eye over

Poulder yawned a little, and at last shidi "This is too dull for yours faithfully, James Poulder. I'll go into the snoking car and take a whift. Havels enifter?" he inquired, producing a pocket-flask."

"No, thank you," replied Bolling.

"That stuff is rather to hery for me." "Here coes alone, then. That's as fine brandy as ever crossed the ocean. Day-day Keep an eye to my traps, Day-day Keep an eye to my traps, will you? and don't give up my seat to every country yokel who asks it."

The elevant young gentleman shool himself, and made his way forward to the car especially provided for fumi-

When he had gone the old man leaned over the arm of his seat and addressed Bolling.

"Excuse me. sir, but didn't your friend who has left say that his name was James Poulder?"

was James Poulder?"
"That's is his name, sir," replied the young man; "but he is not exactly a friend of mine though we live in the same place, and I know him very

"May I inqurie where he is from?"

"Yes, sir; Careysburg."
"Son of Peter B. Poulder, the grea-pork packer there, isn't he?"
"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sin."
"His father should deal with him.
It would be quite in his line."
"Oh, papa!" said a sweet, reproachful voice, as those near who head the colloquy tittered.
"It is a fact, Lucy," rejoined the

The old man, who was evidently intelligent, entered into a general con-

showed that he was quite well informed. Bolling was glad of a conference so entertaining, especially when, as his eyes were bent in that direction, he saw the young lady was an inter ceted and he hoped, a pleased list-ener. There was something very sweet in the expression of her coun--an unmistakable impress nodesty and innocence on her fea-

tures. They chatted away, and the elder, so dexterously that the younger ever perceived it, drew out of the

other his position, prospects and in-

Bolling was frank by nature, andthe questions of his interlocutor, who vas as ingenious as the other was ingenious, were craftily put.

The sharp granger soon learned that Frank Bolling had been engaged for some time in the study of the law; out that his father having met with everses, and having two younger daughters to educate, the young man determined to make his burben less, and had set out to support himself, abandoning his law studies, and taktry store in Griffton, a thriving town

sbout five miles from the main line.
"I get but a beggarly pay, of course," said Frank, gaily. "I am only a raw hand; but I have a promise that, when I am better qualified, my wages will be increased."

"You are rather a singular person," and the farmly, bluffly. "Most young men would have talked of their salary."

"I rather prefer the old style of En-dish," said Bolling. "I am to be a bireling; and the compensation of a bireling is called wages. But wages or alary—the terms are indifferent to

"My place is within a mile of Griffton," said the old man. "I have a solution that I knew your father once. Wasn't he at Harvard, in his time?" "Yes! sir, and so was I. We are alumni of the same school."

I wonder if he remembers his old hunn there—one George Carter— Jeorge St. Leger Carter, as they have on the rolls.

"Yes, sir; I've heard him speak of him often, though the two have drifted part since then. Judge Carter, you rean. He lives at Griffton. Do you now him?

"Umlye-es! After a fashion."
"Papa!" whispered the young giri;
it Bolling's quick ear caught her words; "I know the judge better than

Be quiet, Puss, will you?" rephed

her father, in the same tone.
"I am told," resumed the young man, "that he has left the bench, and, although quite wealthy, has gone back on the bar. I have a letter for him which my father, recalling their youth

ul friendship, insisted on giving me; but I shall not present it."
"Thy not? He might be of service

o you."
"Scarcely, sir. You see, if I am to a salesman in a country store, I had better accommodate myself to my position. The judge, even if he re-membered old college friendships, wouldn't be likely to consider me a welcome addition to his family circle as visitor. He is rich; and then he is said to have a very handsome daughon me. I have my bread and butter to earn, and had better confine my-self to it."

Possibly you are right. But how came your father to lose his money? I thought he inherited a fine ortune

"Yes, sir; but he was drawn into nourring responsibility for a relative. his way or I would have remained. "Have you ever thought of trying

"No, sir. I have no capital, and know nothing of it."

"Do you know more of selling gro-

ceries and dry goods? "Not a bit more; but, you see, I am paid something there while Hearn."

about property with the judge, and is to remain there some days as a quest until the affair is closed. Possibly. The next day James Poulder, Esq., as his father wants him to marry, he may be on a tour of observation, and take in the judge's daughter. Though that is impertment of me, for he has

said nothing to me on the subject."
"Do you think he is irresistible to be able to pick and choose at his pleasure?" inquired the girl, looking quizzically over her father's shoulder.

"He can be very fascinating if he chooses I am told," replied Bolling; "and as he is handsome, an only son, and his lather worth millions, he is at least what elderly ladies call 'n good

"He puts up his fascination alon with his courtesy, I suppose, and leaves both at home when he trav-

els," said the girl.
"Lucy! Lucy!" cried her father.
"Some thoughts had better be left unspoken."

The conversation turned into other channels. But the old larmer pursued his queries in the most artful way. There is a strong thirst for information in the rural mind, but in this instance it seemed to be personal.

At last the elegant Jim Poulder ame back from the smoking car, with a strong nicotian aroma shed-ding itself from his person. He brought something more with him.

ersation with the younger, and soon His voice had that thickness which

told of the drainage of his postet-flask. He was jolly and confidential. "Sorry, old fellow," he said, "to have left you so long. Been bored to death for want of company, haven't

"Oh, no! I have enjoyed a very pleasant conversation with our genial neighbor over the way." "Genial! Well, of all the queer

"Genial! Well, of all the queer chaps for picking up all low acquaintance, you beat 'em, and give 'em six in the game."

"Sth! They'll hear you."
"Let 'en, who cares? Going to stop at the Junction?"
"No; there is a one-horse sort of They'll hear you."

connecting train, I learned, and I shall push on to Griffton at once."

I shan't. I'll lie over a day. I'm sort of worn out, and I'll come over tomorrow as fresh as addaisy. Hope you'll have a good time among the cheese and candles. I intend to look in on you before I leave, and see how doth the little busy bee improve each

shining hour."

"Thank you; you're very kind."
The brakeman craned his neck in the door, and uttered some sounds, apparently "Glittin Juxsh'n," sounds, apparently "Grittin Juxsh'n," which the experienced car understood to be Griffton Junction, and the travelers for that point left the cars. Poulder made his way, with his luggage, to the little hotel there, while the farmer, and daughter, followed by Bolling, made theirs to the single car, which stood waiting. There were no other wassergers and the three other passengers, and the three had the cars to themselves

"Come over here, Mr. Bolling," said the old man, after the car had been in motion a little while, "I want to in motion a little while, "I want to talk with you a bit. Turn down that had a letter from Judge Carter, and didn't intend to deliver it."

"Yes, sir."

"Did it never occur to you, young man, that it was your duty to obey your father's orders?"

"I trust, sir, that I'm usually obe-dient: It was not a positive order. I shall write to him and explain."
"I tell you that you should deliver

that letter to its proper owner. You are only a trustee in the case. I am Judge Carter, and this is my daughter, Lucy. Hand over the paper to the court."

I beg pardon, sir; but I"-"You want identification. Here, conductor! Tell this young gentleman who I am."

"Judge Carter," responded the tuncinage Carter," responded the lunctionary, a little curious to know what it was all about.

"Thank you, Phillips. That'll do. Now, sir."

Bolling, not a little bit astonished,

took the letter from his pocket-book.
"If you il permit me," said the judge, as he opened the letter, and glanced over the contents. "He gives you a good character, and wants me to look after you a little. Ah, how times flies! Lucy, this young fellow's father and I had such good times in the old days. How long did you read law, Bolling?"

"A little over two years, sir,"
"Like it?" Very much indeed, sir. "Whom da you read with?"
"Spense d Sullivan."

"Good men. Sullivan put you through the office liusiness, I fancy; that's his way. Now, I've been putting you through an exhaustive exannination, which is my way, and I think you will do. Let old Braze find another salesman. He's not dying for you, and I can get him a substi-tute. I have two students in my oftute. I have two students in my of-fice. What hey are there for is their own business, but they'll never make He is not ruined by any means, but own business, but they'll never make is merely harmoreil, and thinks he will pull through in time with a little conomy and prudence; and I have nordoubt he will. But I am early in around while I am off on cirrins way or I would have remained." cuit. Fill give you a living salary cuit, I'll give you a living salary
-not too much, and you can read
law meanwhile. You ought to law meanwhile. You ought to be able to pass in a year. If you lurn out as I hope you will, why, when you get your sheepskin, we'll see what can be done. What do you

Say to it?" Say to it. str. What can I say but

"Your friend, or your acquaintance, as you call him, goes to Grift
ton, too, does he?"

"Yes, sir; but he goes there in a different capacity. I believe he represents his lather in some transaction
shout property with the judge and is
about property with the judge and is

made his appearance at the Carters' in a state of elegance, only matched by that of Captain Cuttle's famous watch—never equalled, and rarely ex-celled. He was ushered into the drawing-room and received by a young lady, whose style suited even his fastidious taste and whose features had a dim famil arity. When the judge came in, the young man's recognition of the farmer in the cars was complete. stammered out an apology, but the old nan relieved him.

"It could hardly have been expected that you should have known us," said the judge. "Let all-that pass you are quite welcome. As we have two hours before dinner, we'll go to office and look over the papers gether. Miss Carter will excuse you, mean while."

In the office Poulder found Bolling, vas busy at work on a declara

"Wiy, Frank, I thought you were going into the grocery business."
"I've changed my mind," replied
Frank, resuming his work.

James Poulder stayed his week out and then took the cars to Careysburg.
Frank Bolling did not make the
tame trip until two years after. Then
ne went to visit his father, who had

got over his pecuniary troubles, and to see his sisters. He had been ad-mitted to the bar meanwhile, and Judge Carter, whose favorable impressions time had confirmed, had taken him into partnership. He had gone into another partnership just before he left. He was in high spirits on that trip. He was not alone. Miss Lucy Carty, that had been, Mrs. Francis Bolling then, was his traveling companion-Independent.

Wife.

Denver Letter to Utica Observer. A tall, fine-looking, well-dressed woman was sitting near the fare-box in a broad-way-street-car as I entered it. She had a high forehead, dark-brown hair, black eyes and remarkably intelligent feathres. A friend sat beside her and to him she talked pleasantly Her tones were low and her English was of the purest. She was apparently about forty years of age, and my attention was first attracted to her by the fact that she had overpaid her fare, putting in a dime for a nickel. made this even by giving her my fare instead of putting it into the box. As she left the car I learned she was a woman with a history, and that she was no other than ex-Senator Tabor's first wife- the woman who made his big strike for him by taking boarders and keeping the store which supplied the feed for the prospectors who struck the Little Pittsburg mine. This was the woman from whom Ta-bor got his divorce, and it was this woman he left to marry the present Mrs. Tabor, whom he first wedded at St. Louis, afterward another marriage ceremony was solemnized at Washington. She does not look like a disappointed woman, and she is by no means one of the frail reeds of the fair sex. I don't think she would have disgraced her husband at Washington, disgraced her husband at Washington, and I find that here at Denver her standing is very good. She is in good circumstances, the property which Tabor gave her having largely increased in value. She is worth at least \$500,000 to-day, and she lately sold sixteen lots out of a piece of forty which Tabor gave her for \$60,000. She has left then trying largely and a house

Wages in 1800.

ner, and forming good renting property, worth about \$200,000.

has left twenty-four lots and a house upon them that cost \$45,000, and she still owns the La? Yeta property. This last consists of fourteen three-story houses, built in the best man-

Master's History.

The condition of the wage class of that day may be well examined; it is full of instruction for social agitators. In the great cities unskilled workmen were hired by the day, bought their own food, and found their own lodgings. But in the country, on the farms, or wherever a hand was emfarms, or wherever a hand was employed on some public work, they were ted and lodged by the employer and given a few doilars a month. On the Panagularia the Pennsylvania canals the diggers ate the coarsestaliet, were housed in the rudest sheds and paid \$6 a month from May to November, and \$5 a month from November to May. Hod carriers and mortar mixers, diggers carriers and mortar mixers, diggers and choppers, who, from 1793 to 1800, labored on the public buildings and cut the streets and avenues of Washington City, received \$70 a year or if they wished, \$60 for all the work thereauth autopur market 1 to lie. they could perform from March 1 to De-cember 20. The hours of work were invariably from survise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were 3 shillings, or, as money then went, 40 cents a day; at Lancaster, \$8 to \$10 a month; elsewhere in Pennsylvania, workmen were content with \$6 in summer and \$5 in winter. At Balin summer and \$5 in winter. At Baltimore men were glad to be hired at 18 pence a day. None by the month, asked more than \$6. At Fredericksburg the price of labor was from \$5 to \$7. In Virginia, white men employed by the year were given £16 chrency; slaves, when hired, were clothed and their masters paid £1 a month. A pound of Virginia money was in federal money \$3.33. The average rate of wazes the land over was, therefore, wages the land over was, therefore, \$65 a year, with food and, perhaps, lodging. Out of this small sum the workman must, with his wife's help, naintain his family

A Diamond Woman.

From the Jewelry News.

The costliest necklace of diamonds ever owned in this country was worn by Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan. She had a real passion for diamonds and wore them in hairpins, brooches, bracelets and rings as well, but her special pet was a necklace, a riviere of diamonde, which cost her originally perhaps \$30,000, and to which she had various additions until its total value was \$200,000. One day she astonished a clerk at Tiffany's by buying a ciamond for \$48,000, and ordered it to be set in her riviere as the centre stone. Diamonds that once glistened in her brooches, hairpins or bracelets were transfered to this necklace, and dia-monds that no longer pleased her in the necklace were reset in the brooches. hairpins or bracelets. To her it was a perpetual pleasure to see the magnificent necklace increasing its magnificence. When she died the largest of the stones were sold singly, but the necklace without them was so valuable that Messrs Tiffany bought it for \$60,000. Soon afterward broke it up, and for many months it has ceased to exist.

PITH AND POINT.

The stay that Jacob Sharp should get is a long stay in Sing Sing. — Newark

The cream of the base-ball club should be found in the pitcher. - Nashville American.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have clipped the first coupon from the bonds of matrimous. -Lowelt Courier.

The bald-headed man is just as well Ex-Senator Tabor's Divorced satisfied with a back seat as with a front one-at church. -- Boston Courier. Uncle Sam's bird on the trade dollars has only two weeks more in which

to come home to rocst. - Boston Globe. The sad autumn is making a speak us from over the doughty hills, and still we have no circus - Geneseo (Ill.)

When the cowboys get a fair show at Chief Colorow he will feel as useless as last year's bird's nest .- St. Paul

When a circus pastes its bills on a church it should at least send the trustees a free ticket .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

Columbus made the first entry in an American sailing negatta. He came in, 100, away ahead of the Mayflower. Buston Globe

There are millionaires in America who don't know that it is wrong to cheat and commit perjury. - Philadel-

There are lots of crooked whisky in this country, but that doesn't hinder people from taking it straight.—St. Joseph Gazette.

There is a movement on foot to reduce the length of the dress coat. Many of them have been worn far too long.— Baltimore American.

If a rich man doesn't dispense money does he is accused of doing it for notoriety. - Texus Siftings.

To massacre a train-load of passengers, first bankrupt the road. service and cheap excursions will do the rest. -- Buffa'o Express.

The rate of interest which some young men feel in a girl is proportioned to the fortune that she has to rate interest on.—Texas Siftings.

The American colony on Canada seems to be growing unusually rapid-ly. Why not put a three-mile limit for eashiers .- Albuny Journal."

A Philadelphia writer thinks all engine-dr.vers ought to have telescopes. A good many have had them already. -Louisville Courier-Journal. The Santa Fe road is getting rid of old ties. The Chicago husband and

wife are laborously engaged in the same business.—Peoria Transcript. The man who left home to spend the summer with his family has just return-

ed. The summer is not yet spent, but his money is. — Lowell Citizen. The man who winked at a federal juror in this city will be taught, later on, that justice does not run a soda-

water fountain. - Alta California. This country's industry needs no more coddling. As Dow, jr., remarked: "It is a poor belly that can't warm it's own pic."—Philadelphin Record.

A man must feel cheap when he nds he has sold h mself for an office that does not pay and offers no chance for stealing. + New Orleans Picayunc.

"Well, Mary, how do you like your ew place?" "I can't tell yet positivenew place-P ly; you know the first day the ladies are always politeness itself."—Fliegend Blatter. The great jewelry failure in Chicago

was not unexpected. The Chicago hotel clerks have for some time been importing their diamonds. - Louisville Courier-Journal. A number of people in England and

America want to know all about the seizure of sailing vessels in Behring sea. Well, don't Alaska at once. — Indianano'is Septinel. Jake Sharp has had a stay of pro-

ceedings. But he doesn't descree it. He never stayed his own proceedings—his boodling proceedings—for anybody until his arrest compelled him to do so. - Chicago Times.

"Strawberries in San Francisco every month but January," says a Chicago exchange. Yes, and so much cream in Junuary that we just eat it on our climate, and don't miss the berry Do you hear? - San Francisco Alta.

Bald-Headedness.

There is much wearisome and needless discussion about bald-headed American men. Wash your head thoroughly once a week with a lather of soap and water, riuse all the soap out, and rub the scalp lively till it is entirely dry. Never wear an unvent lated hat, or any hat at all when you can avoid it.
Wear a straw hat, instead of felt,
whenever possible. Give your scalp
plenty of sunlight, also plenty of air.
Don't smoke too much. Follow these direct ons, and you never will be baldheaded. Even if your hair has begun to get thin, it will revive. Canadians are bald because they wear fur caps. It is the wearing of hot and unatural head-coverings that makes the hair fall If a quite bald man should go bareheaded in the sun and air a vea it is likely that his hair would come in again, and he would never take cold. Remember this. Nature ment your bair to keep your head warm, not for caps or felt hats. Felt hats and silk hate are an abonimation. These are the wretches that make American men haldheaded. It is not their mighty intellects or their excessively fine nervous systems. If you render the hair superfluors by making hats do its duty for it, nature takes it away: she will not tolerate senseless things.

Churches

PRESETTRICE. Rev. G. H. Wallace, Pasto. Services, 10:45 a. m., 7:15 p. m. Sabbath School at plose of moraing service.

Mathematical Rev. J. M. Shank, Pasto. Services, 10:20 a. m., 7:00 p. m. Stabath School after moraing service. Prayer meeting Thursda even-

Barrier.—Bev. H. Burns, Pastor. Service, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at close of morning service. Frayer meeting Tacaday and Tauraday vectings. All are invited.

General Lutteran Church.—Services alternate-afternoon and evening 10:20 and 7:20. Sunday is school every Sunday morning at 9 a. m. Bev. Rautz. Pastor.

Societies.

Tonguise Longe I. O. O. F., No. 32.— Meets Monday evening, at their hall at 7:30 o'clock W. B. VanVleit, N. G. John R. Rauch, Rec. Se B. T. OF T. COUNCIL, NO. 27.— Meets first said third needs of every month at W. C. T. U. hall, at 7:30 mi. H. Burns, S. C., Mrs. H. C. Beals, Rec. Sec. . II. H. Burns, S. C., Mrs. H. L. Bean, Thur W. C. T. U.— Mecta every Thursday at their lail, over First National Bank, at three p. m. Mrs., Vocabels, President.

J. Mooubeis, President.

Gasses, No. 380.—Meets every second Thursday
afternoon and evening, alternately, at their nall, in
line Heiden block. J. N. Hedden, Marter.

Eloy L., Larias Assemble, No. 5505.—Meets
every other Friday evening, from April 1 to Ost. 1, at
730: from Oct. 1 to April 1 at 7:00, at G. A. R. hall.

C. G. Curiis, Jr., R. S.

WHAT THEY SAY.

(Continued from first page.)

The latest. "Did you see the red big ?" The cornet band furnished excellent music at the fair.

-Samuel Shafer and wife of White Lake are visiting in town.

See the new goods in ladies wear daily arriving at H. Dohmstreich & Co.'s. -Mrs. Libbic Hulbert, of White Lake.

visiting among friends here. Ladies fine winter underwear and hose in large quantities at H. D. & Co.'s.

Geo. A. S. & Co.'s stock of dress goods is immense-prices a pleasant surprise to

-Mrs. D. P. Pomeroy, of Deroit, is guest at C. G. Curtiss, Jr.'s visiting and taking in the fair.

An elegant line of gents' hats, gloves ties and hosiery at Geo. A. S. & Co.'s. Prices not now, but the lowest.

-The Presbyterian, Baptist and W. C. T. U. societies; as well as C. A. Pinckney furnished refreshments at the fair and we believe all did well.

-Mr. Severance having sold out his interest in the stave and heading business in Northern Michigan is in town this week visiting among friends and looking for an opening for business.

-Mrs. Silas Packard had two handker chiefs pinned to a quilt on exhibition at the fair but when she went to get them, quilt and handkerchiefs were gone. would like them returned.

-The east and west gangs of men on the D., L. & N. went to Grand Ledge last Sunday, to lay iron each having the same number of men. The west gang laid 314 miles, getting done at 2:30 p. m.; while the eastern men only laid 212 miles and finished at 6:30. A. O. Lyons who was in the east gang says the western fellows warped it to them bad.

-A new time table went into effect on the D., L. & N. railroad last Sunday. 6 oing west, trains leave Plymouth at 7:53 and 10:57 a. m., and,5:59 p. m. Going east, at 11:02 a. m., 2:30 and 8:42 p. m. changes are slight; about the only minterial charge is in the evening train from Detroit, which leaves the city fifteen minutes carlier than usual. &

-While Mr. Oliver and family, who Hve bu the Safford farm, in Canton, were at the fair Thursday, some one broke into their-house and ransacked it from top to tottovo every bed in the house being turn over in their search for wealth. They succeeded in finding and carrying way about \$25 in money and a number of gold rings. Suspicion rests on a certain party and a warrant is out for his arrest. The greater portion of the money taken belonged to a crippled girl who had earned it by hard labor.

and youths' school shoes that cannot be

Common Council.

The village trustees met Monday even ing with the President in the chair, and the full board present excepting Trustee H. Wills.

Report of ex-Marshal Weeks was re seived and was as follows: Total tax as levied \$1,372.23; amount collected \$1,148. 31; turned over to his successor, Fred Dunn, for collection, poll tax \$77.00. Personal tax \$146.91.

A number of bills were reported and eferred to finance committee and ordered mid amounting to \$126.21, of which mount \$89.26, was charged to general and and \$88.95 to the street fund as fol-

	1
	-
let Brown, police duty	4, 50
. O. Lyon, "	4 50
eter White. " "	4 50
Varne.Co. Review, per dog notice.	3 35
The two-be now at for collections	67 41
ohn Knapp, itzhting lamps,	5 00
ohin Hood.	10 00
Packard, four days on street	2 00
L Lyon, 8% days, with team,	10 50.
Passage, workson street	62
autee McGraw, "	1 88
alle Blood A M In	11 04

H. Dennstreich, Village Chirk.

THE PAIR.

Grand Display Throughout and a Very Large Attendance.

The third annual fair of the Plymouth fair association opened on Tuesday under very unfavorable circumstances, there being a cold raw wind during the fore noon and a drizzling rain all the afternoon and evening. Notwithstanding this, stock, vehicles, agricultural implements and the many smaller articles for exhibition continued to arrive so that the day showed larger entries than the first day of last

In the building many of the exhibitors were engaged in arranging their wares some of them working until lase in the evening!

The displays made by our merchants were such as they might well feel proud of, as follows:

GEO. A. STARKWEATHER & CO.,

Had a very neat display of ladies' cloaks in plush and other material, dress goods, hats, caps, shoes, carpets, dress trimmings, etc., besides two cases of fancy goods, all neatly and attractively arranged. for which they received many very favorable comments.

Druggist and grocer, made the finest display of goods in his line that has ever been shown in the building. Not the least of the showing was 10,000 cigars of one brand. The goods in this display were not only fine but the arrangement was beautiful and received universal comment. Bob Hunter has the credit for the near arrangement of this stock.

W. A. BASSETT & SON Showed beautiful bedroom suites, in marble top, an elegant lounge, and a large line of window curtains, etc.

A. MELVIN POTTER,

The harnessmaker, filled one entire end of the building with a tastefully arranged stock of fine blankets and robes, harness es, whips, traveling lags, etc. No one who entered this part of the building could fail to see Potter's display.

M. CONNER & SON.

Hardware dealers, made an elegant display of stoves, in both coal and wood, heating and cooking, of different makes They show about a dozen different pat-

ANDERSON & CABLE,

Dealers in hardware also showed a number of beautiful stoves. Certainly the lovers of beauty in stoves would be pleased with these two displays.

G. V. BENTLEY

Showed the standard and American sewing machines of which he has the agency

OTHER DISPLAYS BY MERCHANTS Mr. Barker, organ.

H. F. Newland & Co., furs, etc.

J. H. Black & Co., carpets and rugs

Geo. R. Angel, pictures, statuary, etc. M. S. Smith & Co. beautiful clock, etc.

C. J. Whitney & Co., pianos and organs R. F. Allen, domestic sewing machine and fancy work done on same.

Mabley & Company made a large display of gents' suitings, overcontings, ladies shoes, sacks; bazar goods, etc.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

G. V. Beatly showed grain drills, pulverizer, sulky and other harrows, hay carriers, mower, etc.

Polley, Wherry & Co., plows, cultivators, harrows, cornshellers, self-binder, etc. WIND MILE

The Piymouth Iron Windmill Co.,

showed one of their beautiful mills. WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

Polly, Wherry & Co. showed a number of wagons and two scated buggies. G. Y. Bentley also showed a large num-

of wagons and carriages. Hirsh, of Northville, was also to the

The fair receipts on Thursday were over thousand dollars.

It is estimated that there were one thousand teams at the fair Thursday.

Friday turned out to be a beautiful day and the attendance at the fair was large.

The display of vegetables were remarkably fines. One would scarce think from looking them over that the drought had affected them in the least. Nicer potawe never saw.

Tuesday and Wednesday, owing to the terrible weather, the members of the fair association wore very long faces, but when it cleared off Thursday and the crowd began to pour in, their faces broadened very materially.

The show in horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry was large and of excellent quality. It would be impossible to mention all. Some of the first that come in were L. W. Simmons, Northville, with eight head of Holsteins, one of them a two years old bull weighing 1,750 pounds. He adso showed a very fine ten months old helfer Morrell Simmons, of Northville, also showed eight head of very fine cuttle; one Devon and the balance Holsteins.

N. T. Sly, Plymouth, showed seven head of fine cattle.

A. R. Gardner. Wayne, showed a full

blood Holstein bull, 14 months old.

T. C. Sherwood, Plymouth, showed cow and ten months old calf of the Aberdeen Angus breed. They were very fine and attracted much attention.

J. M. Ward, of Plymouth, showed a fine wo year old bull of immense proportions W. T. Johnson, of Northville, showed

seven head of Durhams. Our space will not permit of naming more. WEDNESDAY'S RACES.

In the three minute class there were four horses entered : Good Morning.owned by Hop Williams, Plymouth; Chandler, by P. R. Wilson, Wayne; Little Daisy by Bart Reno, Monguagon; Ripton, by Wm. Campbell, Wyandotte.

Little Daisy took 1st, Chandler, 2d and Ripton, 3d; Good Morning being dis tanced.

Time: \$2:41%, 2:404, 2:39%.

In the 2:40 class there were Maud C. by Ed. Cook, Plymouth; Kate Dawson, by C. G. Crofoot, of Detroit; Lylee, by B. Stanley, Detroit; Minnie A. by R. W. Hemphill, Ypsilanti.

Maud C., took 1st, Kate Dawson, 2d Lylee, 3d.

Time: 2:40, 2:4045, 2:3914, 2:41

TRURSDAY'S RACES. 2:50 class; four horses. Ripton, by Wm. Campbell, Wyandotte; Little Daisy, by Bart Reno, Monguagon; Lylee, by Ben Stanley, Detroit: Oakland Bashaw, by Miles Hagle, Pontiac.

Little Daisy took 1st. Lylee, 2d, Ripton. id, Oakland Bashaw, distanced.

Time: 2:381/2, 2:411/4, 2:391/2, 2:40.

In the 2:30 class, three horses, Bill Poster, H. M. Dubois, Pontiac; Maud C., by Ed. Cook, Plymouth; Kate Dawson, by C. G. Crofoot, Detroit. Bill Poster took 1st, Mand C., 2d. Kate

Dawson, 3d. Time: 2:38, 2:4014, 2:4134.

FRIDAY'S RACES. In the free for all, four horses started: Bill Poster, by H. M. Dubois, Pontine Belle of Slielby, by D. E. Pearsall, Mt. Clemens; Kate Dawson, by C. G. Crofoot, Detroit: Mand C., by Ed. Cook, Plym-

Bill Poster took 1st. Belle of Shelby, 2d, Kate Dawson, 3d

Time: 2:3014, 2:31, 2:3134.

In the pacing race there were three enries: Jack Forbes, by Chas. Miller, Plymouth: Phil Axan, by John Gibbs. Detroit: Dock, by H. German, Northville. 'Jack Forbes took 1st, Phil Axan, 2d, Dock, 3d.

Time: 2:441, 2:421, 2:3934.

Newburg.

Mrs. Burnes, of Detroit, is visiting her on Reuben Barnes

Dean, Armstrong & Co. begin making orghum next Monday. Rev. J. M. Shank will preach at the M.

E. church next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Marcus Norris and daughter, of

aro, are visiting friends at this place. The lightning struck a large pear tree near Mrs. A. Farwell's house last Thurs-

day night. Miss Anna St. John, who is attending he State university, arrived home Tueslay for a short visit.

Mrs. Belle Harlow nee Brown and son, of Fostoria, Mich., and Mrs. Edith Reed nee Brown, and son, of Lapuer, Mich., are here on a visit.

A telegram was received here last week hat Mrs. Louise Malody nee Armstrong, of Union City, was dead. Mr. and Mrs. I. II. Armstrong, whose daughter she was, tarted for there immediately. A postal received since says she died of heart disease. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Emma Welby nee Radeliffe, of Alma. Mich., who has been spending a front with a number of fine wagons and few weeks with her friends here, left Thursday, to visit friends at Albjon, Mick. She will return to her home from here.

Livonia

Another grass widow in town. E. Bennett will have his new engine on the Plymouth fair ground.

Guarles Shaw has returned home after a absence of six years in California. Frank Millard raised 819 bushels of outs from twelve acres on the Reuel Dur-

ree farm. A. Stringer raised in his garden eight

table beets, weighing forty-three pounds. which are exhibited at the Plymouth fair We believe there is some people that would stick up for a man if he should

shoot his fellow man down in cool blood,

without any cause whatever. Mrs. Melden, that was married about nine months ago, to a man in Detroit, is turned out in the cold world to pick her

own living. Her man having left her. Mrs. Minock, an old resident of Redford township for years, who died about two weeks ago, at the residence of her son-in-law in the township of Salem. Her remains passed through this place last Saturday, to be interred in the Redford Center cemetery. Mrs. Minock was a good neighbor and a very kind woman to the poor, always willing to help the sick

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.

GREAT VARIETY OF LOUNGES!

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

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We do not ask the EARTH! But'a Reasonable Share of Your Patronage. Buyers cannor out their money in more liberal hands, as we back our statement with Goods and Price

N. B.—We are prepared to conduct burials in a most satisfactory manner. We keep in stock Unkers, Collins, and a Puil Line of Burial Goods. Also, Boyd's Iron Grave Vault, a Sare Protection against grave robbers.

Pleanouth, Sept. 12, 1887.

BASSEFT & SON.

C. A. MARKHAM, Prillident.

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



THE

MARKHAM MFG. CO.

We are really too busy this week to give you out id. in proper shape. We are a LARGE STOCK OF IRON PUMPS of the DEST MAKE that we

: CLOSE OUT, AT COST IF A ECESSARY, :

CISTERNS THE MARKHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Plymouth, Mich.

Energy's Eternity.

"Chemists," observes a late writer upon the correlation of physical forces -a discovery which has been pronounced the most important of the present century, "held that matter was indestructible; this idea gradually extended to force, and, as no particle of matter could be lost, no portion of force existing in nature can disappear. Correlation is a word proposed by Mr. W. R. Grove in 1842, and means 'mutually Convertible.' He says: 'Light, heat, electricity, magnetism, motion, are all convertible material affections. Assuming either as the cause, one of the other will be the effect.' Let us take as an example motion and heat. Their relations were first established by Mr. Joule in 1849, and after seven years' patient investigation he found that the amount of mass motion in a body weighing one pound, which had fallen 772 feet, was exactly equal to the molecular motion which must be added to a pound of water in order to heat it one degree Fahrenheit. If we call the actual energy of a body weighing one pound which has fallen one foot a footpound, then we may speak of the mechanical equivalent of heat as being 372 foot-pounds. Tyndall has made the calculation that our earth, moving with the velocity of 19 miles a second, would strike with a force of 98, 416, 136. Were this energy all converted into heat, it would equal that produced by the combustion of 14 earths of solid coal. Take note, also, that all energy, not active in mot on, is potential in attraction, from which it follows that in attraction we have energy stored up for future use. The sun is thus storing up energy. Every minute it raises 2,000. 000,000 tons of water to the mean height of the clouds, 31 miles, and the actual

Power of a Windmill

energy set free when this water falls is

egual to 2,757,000,000,000 horse pow

One of the largest wind moters in existence is used for driving flour machinery at Great Yarmouth England. It has four sails, which are 40 feet 9 inches long by 12 feet 6 inches wide, and extend from 100 feet from point to point. With a wind of 25 miles an hour, the windmill has 55 horse power, and will easily make 150 barrels o flour in twenty four hours. The building containing the flouring apparatus and supporting the motor is of 11 stories, stands 99 feet above foundation, and is 35 feet in diameter at the base, and 16 at the top.

Business Notices.

[All notices under his head five courts nor if to.

A new sewing machine at the MAIL of-fice. Will be seld very stemp.

New - Blacksmith - Shop!

OLD JOHN BENNETT STAND.

Am prepared to do ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING.

Horse Shocing a Specialty.

Should be placed to see all my friends

Physiotra, /2-15 GEO, WILLS.

BERDAN LOUSE.

WM ARLEN, Pros. John Kind Clerk Rebuilt for Purposhed-New Treguerons, of mi-

* *** PLENTY OF STAIGHT ROOM FOR HORSES.

mercial Parlers on fire dient.

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T. C. Sherwood, L. D. Shanker, E. C. Lench, L. C. Bonzh, F. F. St. J. Inc. O. K. Parting J. William Good, L. N. Stackwald, S. J. S. Hager, L. M. B. meett, Geo. Van Sick, S. Bacusi Lyaden.

Three per cent. interest paid on demand

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Tenth Annual Convention, of the W. C. T. C., of the First District of Michigan.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of the First district of Michigan, was field, Sept. 28, 29 and 30, in Northville, that " beautiful village among the hills," which gave the handsome majority of 175 in favor of the amendment.

Through the untiring efforts of local committees, the arrangements were perfect, and the hospitable reception extended to the delegates, contributed to make the convention a social success.

Notwithstanding the discouragement prior to the opening over haffled plans, the unanimous opinion of the returning delegates was, that our convention was a

The first evening the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Rev. Hudson, and response by Mrs. H. U. P. Blodgett, of Detroit. The annual address of the President, Mrs. Jennie Voorheis, was full of beautiful thoughts and deeds of the W. C. T. U. which gave to the hearts of the delegates a new pride in their work, and we trust led others to feel that the Master is calling for them.

The break in the evening's programme caused by the absence of Mrs. A. U. Moffat, who was unexpectedly called away as a fraternal delegate from the N. W. C. T. U., to the National convention, of the W R. C., held at St. Louis, at the same time, was admirably filled by Misses Cora and Nestir Peiham, of Plymouth, the former reading a patriotic letter from Mrs. Moffat, addressed to the veterans; the latter recit ing a beautiful poem appropriate to the occasion. Stirring music from the band and choir added to the interest

The children's meeting, which was the programme for Thursday afternoon, was omitted on account of the prevalence of diphtheria. It was voted that this mesting should be considered only postponed, and that sometime in the near future the children should be called together and addressed by the district Superintendent of juvenile work.

An address to young ladies was given the second evening by Miss Mary He-Dowelsof Chicago, resulting in the formatteneef a Y. W. C. T. U., and the securing of a large subscription list for the "Oak and Ivy Loaf."

There seems to be a great awakening gambag the girls of the first district, and expectations are entertained that before ten weeks, arrived home last Saturday. another annual meeting they will be quite thereighly organized.

the pleasant feature of the convention was the presentation of a silver ten bet mouse 16x24, and an office ten feet square. Cour President, by the Unions of the

The encouraging reports of the supering sullivan, of Nankin, has been seizing on tendents and officers were suggestive of a cost and some hay, on the latter's premiman't labor and self sacrifice on the part ses. the women, and the place adopted for of replevin of the colt before Squire determination to " light it out on this line." Twenty-live departments of work wire dublicated.

The manbership of the district has ereased and hundred per cent, during the your, and will forepresented by two dolegates to the coming National conven-

Instinctively the minds of ladies seened plaintiff direct. I toward the following special lines of work:

Work among-foreigners. Young women's work. Juvenile work, and the forcement of the scientific, temperate instruction in the public schools.

Two thousand copies of the minules were ordered to be printed.

. The following officers were elected for

the ensuing year: President-Mrs. Jennie Voorheis, Plym-

outh. Recording Secretary-Mrs. Annie Angrove.

Corresponding Secretary-Mrs. C. A.

r rishee, Plymouth. Treasurer-Mrs. H. C. Beals, Plymouth

MRS. C. A. FRISBEE, Cor. Sec. Remember that we take in more butter

than all other merchants in Plymouth combined, and if you want a crock of nice butter, you can always and it at Geo

Mead's Mills.

From the present out-look our citizen will not turn out en masse to attend the

The apple crop about here has been early picked by the wind during the last few days, which makes our cooper wear a rather long face.

Mr. S. F. Hughes and family, of Flint. are visit og friends here and at Northville. They seem quite pleased with farming. They report better crops with them than

have in these parts. The break in the pond is repaired, al-hough the work was delayed by the men eing ordered off for trespassing but the ork was resumed, and no blood shed, alhough serious threats were indulged in.

Wayne.

James Housten, of Detroit, spent the A Warm Welcome to Rev. J. M. Shank. Sahbath in Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Bilby, of Detroit, spent the Sabbath with Wm. Corlett.

Geo. Stellwagen, of Stockbridge spent the Sabbath with his family:

Mr. and Mrs. Booth, of Detroit, former ly of Wayne, were in town on Friday Frank Bunting has arrived in Brainerd,

Minn., and entered a hospital there under

Miss Ann Morrison, who has been visiting with her sister in Cleveland. Ohio, returned home on Friday last.

John Marker, Joe Bennett, E. Vining and D. B. Deland Cady left to attend the various branches at the University, at Ann Arber, the coming term on Monday

Supt. Yates, of the Detroit and Saline plank road, was in town on Friday last, and says that his company is about to gravel the road east of here and through

Wayne base ball club went to Inkster. on Eriday last, to play a matched game of hase ball, but the weather was stormy and only three innings were played. The score stood three to one in favor of Wayne.

Distinguished personages who have visted Wayne recently: Sheriff Littlefield, Detroit; Samuel Burroughs, of Belleville, prospictive candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, on the Democratic ticket, a year hence, and Henry F. Horner, of-Canton county, Superintendent of Poor, and Wm. Daily, ex-Supervisor and lustice of the Peace for the township of Dearborn.

Robert Corv. who was working at the M. C. R. R. freight office, had his right arm caught between the deadwoods of two freight cars on Monday last, and quite hadly bruised at the elbow while trying to uncouple the cars. A brakeman told the boy to uncouple the cars, which was none of the boys business. The cars were two of the worst kind, as the deadwoods come almost together.

We are informed from reliable authority that the bean crop in this vicinity will not be a half crop. It seems that the prospects were never so good for a large yield from this leguminous plant as just before that heavy frost, that occurred in the month of September. The bean was then just fit for to cut up and cook as string beans, and ten acre lots that then promised twenty bushels per acre, will not average ten bushels of good sound leans to twenty acres.

Web Pate and John Brown, who have been to Clyde, Oakland county, for nearly In the meantime they have built for Frank Stringer, a mill 106 feet long sixtion fest posts, and gable roof, a tenament *Jas. Pickett, of Detroit, whom it seems has a judgment of \$160 against Daniel Sullivan, of Nankin, has been seizing on On Thursday Sullivan brought suit future work, were proof positive of their Cardner, in the town hall. Judge Cullen was counsel for plaintiff, and Marshal Downer, who seized the property, defendd his case. Mrs. Sulliyan proved that the colt was given to her by her father and was not the property of her husband. The court held that the colt was unlawfully held, and rendered a verdict of \$9 costs, (Mrs. S. claiming no damages) for

Henry Austin has returned home for

Embert Johnson, of Romalus, was in

town Wednesday. Westfall & Nowlin's new building is

progressing finely. A large number of our citizens took in

the fair at Plymouth. Chestnuts are ripe and the boys can be een Sundays making for the

The Wayne county Horse Breeders Association, is a new undertaking here. The

association have a cash capital of \$25,000. Jas. Bunker, manager of the Wayne County Horse Breeding Association, of this place, left here Wednesday with a drove of eight horses for the Plymouth

Died, on Friday, Sept. 30, of rheumatism. Wordbury Clark, aged fifty-five year. Funetal from M. E. church, Sunday, Rev. R. L. Hewson, officiating. Mr. C. was born in New York, in the year 1831, and moved to this place when six years of age. He was respected by all who knew him.

Wm. Murray is expected home from

Idaho next week. Jourdan & Blood have opened their

Jourdan & Blood have opened their new cigar store and barber shop.

There was a weight social at Charles Utley's last Tuesday evening. A splendid time is reported by all.

The little daughter of Henry Stanley is some better at this writing; there is some longs of her recovery.

T. I. van'Atta receiver for the Washtniuk Mutual Fire Insurance company, becase to receive assessments last Monday.

The lawsuit between Geo. S. Wheeler and S. Atchison to collect a store debt, was decided in favor of plaintiff. Geo. S. Wheeler, last Tuesday.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Last Sunday being the first of the new Methodist pastor, Rev. J. M. Shank, a ur ion service of the various congregations was agreed upon for the evening. A simple programme of music and addresses by the various pastors and a representative of the Methodist church was ar-

ranged, and most satisfactorily carried out.

Besides the regular hymns, two authems

vere sung, with Mr. Geo. Hall, as soloist. After the usual exercises of reading the scripture and prayer, the Rev. Geo. II. Wallace gave the first address and welcome. He spoke of the beauty and propriety of such a service, and its effect upon the new pastor, upon the various congregais, and upon the public generally, who we're sharp observers and critics, as to

whather pastors and people practised what

bey preached and professed He then drew a sharp and clear dis-finction between the church of God as t whole, and its many branches, or in r words, denominationalism, and inisting that the former should be the first in very Christian's thought, and the latter, ays second. The former meant unity,

charity, helpfulness among the various elegrenes, which in their turn, always repother hand, disagreement, selfishness envy, and jealousy, were ever stumbling ke, a great evil to the church, and a mater of laughter or contempt among After thus showing their manual relationship, he warmly welcomed his

hi- church. Hey, H. Burns than proceeded to heartwelcome Brother Shank, and in the of his address, took occassion to ribe Plymouth, and the character of people. They were, he said, a moral de, and apparantly satisfied of the morality, and on this account hands moved by Christian appeals than ers of a less honorable class. He walls ur three saloons, and of their parale

new co-laborer, on behalf of himself and

our influence, and arged the new brest, to be valient in his fight against them. if con plimented him on the good reputation had preceded him, and told him all should be judges of how well his charac er fould sustain that reputation.

T 6. Sherwood, ion behalf of the congregation gave Brother Shank, the right hand of fellowship, and as the other brethren, he said, haif, traversed his points, he fell back upon a short history of Methodsur a its origin and as to its present numbers and importance. Rev. Shank then made a happy response, in which he hunorously showed this relationship by marriage," to both the Presbyterians and Baptists. A certain young lady trained by these different bodies, had largely moulded his character and helped to make him good Methodist preacher. He said he hoped to do good work and thus sustain reputation, as Brother Burns had observed. After singing the hymn, Blest be the tie that binds," the congregation were dismissed by the Rev. Geo. H. Wallage, with the benediction, and all departed seemingly well pleased with the services of the evening.

A complete line of white wear, the very finest irobstone china that money can buy just received. Prices not low but the lowest at Geo. A. S. & Co.s.

Let Justice be Done, Strike Where it May.

Northville Record: Mention was made 16 and that warrants had been issued for the a rest of six of them. Barclay Smith, of Detroit, was one of whose arrest a warrant had been issued. He was on hand promptly Saturday morning with his at orney. Julius Penniman, Harrison Peck, Melvin Weeks, and Henry Johnson put it an appearance in the afternoon. Their trial was set for Wednesday of this week. Mr. Smith was released on his own recognizance and the others were put under \$200 bond for their appearance for trial.

Dan Adams for whose arrest the warrant also called was not found and is reported to have gone to Dakota.

Wednesday morning all parties appeared for trial and the defendants were ented by a strong array of legal talent, J. dge C. J. Reilly and Lee P. Wat-son, of Detroit, and S. W. Burroughs, of Belleville. E. S. Woodman conducted the prosecution alone. A jury consisting of S. Bower, E. Vradenburg, A. Cobb, E N. Passage, J. M. Simmons and H. Lount, was companelled. Several witnesses were sworn and every inch of progress was fought by the contending counsel. The case was not finished until Friday evening and resulted in a verdict of not guilty for Smith. Peck and Weeks; guilty for Penninan; and on Johnson's case they could not agree. The court adjourned until londay at two o'clock to pass sentence.

t his residence in Plymouth, Thursdom, Win. Eldred, aged about 52 years At his residence, at Newburg, Saturd

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BOB'S ACTIVE CORN PULLER

GUARANTEED TO CUBE CORNE.

ROBES

OUR PLUSH CARRIAGE ROBES

Northulle Record: Mention was made in these columns last week of the disgraceful affair induced in by outsiders at the Park house bar Friday evening. Sept. 16 and that warrants had been issued for

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PLYMOUTH.

MIGHIGAN

A man who looks like Mephistopheles with spectacles named Messeroff, lertured in Cooper Union, New York, last week on explosives and scientific warfare. He said: "One thousand intellectual brave young men. educated in the science of high explosives, would be nore than a match for a million of bravest soldiers fighting by fuodern walfare. The only things that war destrays are men and property, and those who can kill the most men and destroy the most property in the shortest time are sure to win the battle. A few men educated in scientific warfare can destro more men and property in a short time than 100,000 soldiers Sol if Ireland had 1,000 men educated to use scientific weapons she could achieve her independence in two years and de-fend it against all the world." Messeroff is ferocious—on the platform.

if all the boycotts that ever existed the most unique has been brought to light at East Liverpool, Ohio. For some time past merchants in that city have been receiving orders, such as those of groceries, dry goods and meats from residents of Wellsville, Why this preference was show has been made public. A leading tailor recently had a call from some Wellsville citizens, and one of them, after having ordered his clothes, said: "We will never pur-chase another article in our town until the saloons are open. We have formed an organization and every merchant will be boycotted until the ordinance closing saloons is repealed "Investigation shows that this anti-prohibition clab has many members and is carrying out its obje to the very letter.

Mrs. Sarah Kelley of Wilkesbarre, Penn., better kn wn as "the Bard of Shant Hill," has come out formally as an independent presidential candidate for 1883. In her manifesto she says: "As a political economist she is the peer of ex-Gor. Butler of Massachusetts, while she stands far ahead of both Blaine and Sherman, and as a labor reform candidate she has already outbidden Henry

Twelve Mormon families have already settled at Alberta, in the Dominion of Canada, and others will settle at Medicine Hat. "The Toronto Globe" has heard that the Mormon rulers have been in correspondence with the Canadia government on the subject of eplouizing in Canada, and that the answers they received were spelf as to prevent their endeavoring to erect their purpose We don't wish Canada any harm, but all the same we should rejoice to get rid of the Mormons.

While other cities are wondering whether it will be worth while to celebrate the four hundreth ann versary of the discovery of America by Columbus 925. This celebration will take place ment. sext month and will doubtless be marked by the consumption of large quantities of the excellent beer for cit b which Milwaukee is famous.

With two forms 'pied' and in & state of innocuous desuctude, the editor on the sick list, part of our new material at the bottom of Red River, and our new press delayed by a bridge accident, we real v must apologize or anything unusually dizzy in the appearance of our paper to day."

The gifted editors of The Blade and The Bee of Toledo, do not seem to appreciate each other. The Blade recent ly referred to the editor of The Bee as "the iridescent ass who cdits the organ's political columns with a muck rake slushbucket " And The Bee retorted that as 'a fossil could by no possibility be iridescent" the editor of The Blade was only "a plain old fashloned age.

Charles Dickers, jr., who is to lecture in this country, is about as unlike what the public would expect in a son of Box as a parlor match is like a comet. His round face and rather scale cost of features are scarcely redeemed by large pair of spectacles and in his delivery he has neither physical nor tie power.

CHIPETA'S DOWNFALL IN LIFE.

Once the Queen of the Utes-Now with Colorow's Band.

Among the squaws accompanying Colorow in his peripatetic journeyings about the White River country is Chipeta, the wife of the lamented Ouray, the late head chief of the Ute nation.

The career of this woman, says The Denver Republican, is beyond anything yet written; even Fenimore Cooper, in ais description of the romance of aboriginal life, falls Tar short of anything like it in his character sketches.

Chipeta became best known to the people of this country during the exciting period leading up to and following the Meeker massacre. The details of that affair are yet fresh in the public mind, so fresh, indeed, as to justify in the minds of some people the present military activity in the minds of those only too well acquainted with the reachery of the Ute character.

The Utes, prior to twenty years ago, were unknown outside of the Washington ethnological bureau. They lived in the Rocky mountains as they had ived for centuries, and of all the tribes' hat roamed in nomialic freedom broughout the west they had preserved the purity of their traditions: their costume and mode of living were same as had been in vogue in the beginning; and the r mode of government, republican in form, was similiar in practice to that of centuries ago, beore a republic in this country was ever dreamed of.

In conformity with the long established custom the nation was on the eve of the election of a head chief. There the election of a head chief. There were a number of candidates and among them was Ouray who was sup-ported by the government against the clams of Ignacio, who had the suf-frages of the war party. Ourny was for peace, and on this platform he was elected. The contest excited a great deal of interest throughout the country, especially at Washington.
Following Ouray's election to the

chieftainship the first official act he was called upon to consider was the advisability of a removal of his tribe from the mountains of Colorado to Utah and in a connection with a pro-posed treaty between the United States and the Ute nation he was summoned to Washington. On his trip he was ac-companied by his wife. Both he and Chipeta had in a measure adopted the dress of civilized life. They owned their own ranch, their herds fed upon their own pastures, and in essentials lived as white people and enjoyed the comforts of civilized life. These facts preceded the chief and his consort to Washington, and with all the romance of the r George and Rev. Father McGlynn
Long live the sweet song bird of raided to the heritage of an ancient and
Pennsylvania." There is a good deal
of fun in Sarah although she doesn't
seem to know it.

Twelve Mormon families have already

ward at their approach.
Chipeta was idolized. She was cloth ed in silks; her raiment was the fancy of the best eastern dressmakers, and the tawdry finery associated with a life of savagery was conspicuous by its abscence. The illustrated journals took the cue, and the wife of Ouray because libeled throughout the breadth of the land by the pencils of "special art ists." She was the rage for the season tolary correspondence from attaches of the English legation to the court journals at London referred to her as 'mountain princess,' and bespoke for her a hearty recept on from the peerage of England should she visit that coultry, which she at that time actually con templated."

As souvenirs of her visit to Washingthe discovery of America by Columbus
in 1892, the city of Milwaukee has dedided to celebrate a prior discovery of
which was presented to her by the gov-America by Lief, the Scandipavian, in crament through the interior depart

Shortly after his visit to Washington and the consummation of the treaty Ouray ded. He was sincerely mourned by his people, and as an indication of their grief and in conformity with long-established custom, the horses of The editor of The Tyler (Texas) the dead man were led up to the grave Tribune is entitled to the sympathy of all one by one shot. All that was valuable in earthly existence was to accompany the two forms mied and in a state ground of his race-all but Chipeta; and she, too, would probably have se-companied her liego lord had she lived a couple of centuries ago. As it was ness of her exalted position, condemn-ed her to a life of perpetual widowhood. Any deviation from this un-written law would draw down upon her head the maledictions of the entire nation, and she would become and out-

cast, a pariah among her people.

But Chipeth had a will of her own She had tasted of the privileges which her Caucasian sisterhood enjoyed, and when the opportunity occurred to marry Tu-muchi-gutt, a handsome buck, she did so, not stopping to consider the great fall thereby in the social scale. As might have been expected, the head men of the nation, with unanimity and decision, condemned both she and ler husband to ostracism. They had both violated a sacred law of social government, and they must suffer. With her new alliance she turned her back upon civilized life in every form. Her silks and sating were discarded, and even her nlate was melted down to make ge gaws for her husband's friends stock was taken from her and reverse stock was taken from no man absolutely followed reverse till she was absolutely forced beyond the line of tribal kinship. and alle with her husband became wanderer.

This doubtless was hurried by the unortunate mistake which she had made a locating a ranch on the new reser-ation. It was an excellent site. There vas plenty of water, and buffalo; mestit and gramma grasses gave nourishment to the stock. When the lines were made dividing Utah from Col-Like the renegade of her tribe. Chipe-

ta in her wanderings tended to the White river country. There at least she would be welcomed and some respect paid to her fallen greatness. She and her husband joined Colorow, and are now with him environed by the military forces which the governor has dispatched for the protect on of the set-

tlers of Gardield county.

Telegraphic advices says that some apprehension is felt for Chipeta's safety.

She was in one of the tents which was fired by Sher ff Kendall's party on their that visit to the Indian camp, and she has not been seen since. It is not at all brick stable where the owner keeps likely that she has been barbed; half a dozen carriages of various she has been compelled to practically

What must be her thoughts? When the wife of "the white man's friend" she aided him in his endeavors to prevent depredations on the whites by the nerv young bucks whom tradition had taught to hate white men. Now she is liunted like a wolf by the palefaces whom she once reckoned as friends.

Chipeta is growing old. be in the neighborhood of fifty. Colorow was once her enemy, as he was once the enemy of the peace-loving Ouray; but when her white friends turned on her she sought strains in life where she could find friends. It is gow believed that she entertains a warlike spirit toward the whites.

Once the queen of the nation she is now leading the life of a common

ELECTRIC FINGERS.

The Wonderful Natural Powers of a Young Belgian.

Anton Saverne, a Belgian cabinetmaker, employed at a Kensington shipyard, and living all alone in a little frame house at 962 Schleswig street, has the wonderful power of producing electric sparkes by rubbing his fingers. Saverne is a little swarthy fellow, about forty years old, with a bushy head of black hair, keen blue eyes-very rare among his countrymen—and very small hands. His motions prove that he is excessively nervous, and his senses of hearing, sight and smell, as sensor of nearing, sight and single, as he assured a reporter of The Daily News recently, are unusually acute. His parents still I ve on a farm in Belgium, near Brussels, and he is the youngest of a family of eleven children. "I know not how I do it." he said last evening, as the reporter saw sparks whole from Saverne's fingers. The

shoot from Saverne's fingers. The calinet-maker rubbed his finger tips rapidly up and down upon his pantaloons. Then, holding his hands out, with the fingers widely extended, jets of t by yellow flames or long sparks shot out. They seemed propelled by some unseen force ten or twelve inches into the air when they vanished. The right hand appeared to be more charged with electricity, if the sparks are electric, than the left. The lamp in Saverne's front room—there are only two in the house—was put out, so that the sparks might be seen in all their brilliancy. It was a wonderful sight. Again and again did the bushy-headed Belgian rub his fingers and hold them out while tiny showers of bright sparks darted out as if from toy fire-works. "I was not always so," said Saverne,

lighting the lamp and his black pipe, filled with villainous tobacco, at the same time. "When I had been sick, ten years ago, it was said I would die. I lay so weak one night in my father's Such thander and lightning I never knew before. And my body had such queer sensations. While I lay, coverholding her face in her hands by my side, and I, seemed to feel a thousand needles pricking my limbs and chest and the souls of any feet. It was not so painful, for queer thrills came with overy prick, and when the thunder rolled away and the rain stopped, I rose up, leaned back and put out my hand to take that of my mother's. My eyes were closed, but I heard her cry, 'Anton!'

" 'What ?' I gasped weakly. "Your hand.

"I looked at it. The one nearest to her. It was affame. God preserve us. I was terrified. My cry brought my father and sisters to the room. They looked at me in horror. I took my other hand from the clotles to rub my Sparks shot from the lingers of ft. Soon they ded away, but l have but to rub my hands as you have

seen and the lights come. at finishing ship interiors. But, when his companions saw his faculty or infirmity, they treated him coldly. His ignorant neighbors in Rehleswig street. They are not Caucasians, but they are not negroes. The pure negrous former and farther north on the African The the curse of his existence. - Philadelphia News.

FRED DOUGLASS TALKS.

An Interesting Chat About His Eu-Rambles-No Color Line Across the Water.

Since Freder ck Douglass returned a few days ago from his eleven months' brado it was found that Chipeta's ranch was on the wrong side of the line, and not in the reservation. It became, therefore, legitimate plunder for the settlers, who lost no time in dividing the tour in the eastern hemisphere, says and admirers who have journeyed over to welcome the distinguished traveler back again. In the afternoon he is generally seated in the midst of a number of visitors of all colors, out on the spacious veranda n front of the house. bareheaded, with his bushy, white hair spreading itself out over his shoulders. To parties he generally tells his stories out on the veranda, individuals he receives in the library. His desk is located in the recess of a bay-window looking out upon the green grass and the trees in the orchard and the large half a dozen carriages of various kinds. It is a cozy and businesslike study, and not without evidences of artistic taste in the way of rare pictures and statuary. Since he looked upon the woods wherein Plato and Aristotle used to walk and deliver their peripatetic lectures to their disciples in palefaces the days of Grechan granness, Mr.
Douglass sometimes throws open the window of his study and for variety walks out upon the pathway through the orchard toward the stable.

Mr. Douglass looks fresh and vigor-ous and active. He takes pleasure in telling how he carried his 70 years and 230 pounds up to the top of the highest pyramid in Egypt, which being 472 teet above the ground is only surpassed in height b the Washington monument. There is no regular stairway," said he, "up the pyramid. The road one has to climb is very irregular. Sometimes one has to rise three or four test to a visible stars. Of course," said feet at a single step. Of course," said he, "I had four Arabi to help me. Two went before and pulled-or were sup-posed to pull-and two more pushedor were supposed to push-behind; but I had to do most of the work myself.

"I did not spend much time in Eng-In Liverpool I stayed two three weeks, making myself familiar with that great shipping port. In London I staved only a few days. I might have waited longer, but it began to be so foggy that I crossed over to Paris, where I remained two months.

"The finest scholar I met in Europe was a young negro as black as jet—a full-blooded negro. He took at the prizes last year at the College of France. A man is not kept down there as he is in this country on account of his color. When I passed through Paris on my way home the principal theaters of Paris were playing the works of a colored dramatist, while other pieces of which he is the author were running at the other theaters and delighted the gayest city in the world. This same colored gramatist, Damas, was driving in from his country place every day to watch the players rehearing his 'Camille,' I do not consider the young Dumas equal to his father, but he has Dunas equal to his father, but he has ablity enough to have made himself rich by his wit rigs. In some respects I regard the elder Dunas, who was a mulatto, as the superior of Victor Hugo. He may not be generally so profound or so mellow, but in my opinion, with all its inconsistencies and improbabilities, Victor Hugo could have right huge written. The Count of nover have writen The Count of Monte Cristo. The eld r Damas was born, 1 think, in Martinique. In the next room I have a picture of his father, a full-blooded, negro, Gen. Dumas, who was one of Napoleons

favorite generals.

"After traveling through France, Italy, and Greece, I crossed over to Egypt. Rome is great, and as the center of the Christian religion, must always be the most interesting place on earth to Christian people. The reknew before. And my body had such mains of the magnificent architecture of queer sensations. While I lay, cover-nucient Greece to be seen at Athens edup with bed clothes, my mother sat are wonderful. They are certainly the holding her face in her hands by my monuments of a great people. But side and I seemed to feel a thermal then the great people of vesterday are not the people of to-day. We meeting Julius Casars in the streets of Rome now. In Athens we see more of the grants and demigods whose monuments are in the Parthenon and other magniticent architectural ruins. The British, who were such wretched specimens of bumanity that Julius Casar would not take them into his slavery have now developed into the greatest people in the modern world. Of course there are no pure Br tish now, but the mixture of Saxon, Norman, and British has produced the man.

My mission to Egypt was to see if I could not trace some connection between the ancient Egyptians and the African negroes of to-day. You know that ancient writers on ethnology have been trying to cut the negro off from Saverne told of the hardships brought upon him by his singular sk, curly hair, high cheek bones, distangly. The neighboring peasants in Belgium avoided him, and told awful stories of his being in league with the to make my own observations and form my own conclusions. Of devil. Men would not hire him to plow, or in harvest time. His own family clung to him, but the farm was small and he came to this country five years ago. Here he learned the cabinet making trade, and got employment at finishing ship interiors. But, when his companions saw his faculty or interior in the companions saw his faculty or interior. But, when his companions saw his faculty or interior in the companions of the companions saw his faculty or interior. But, when his companions saw his faculty or interior in the companions of the companion any ancient greatness. I had found the Egyptians described as having dark can continent than the Soudan. The Soudanese are genuine negroes, and a

fine race of people they are, intelligent and brave. As soldiers the English prefer the Soudanese to the Egyptians."

"As enemies you mean?"

"No, as allies."

"The negroes will have to look to the future and not to the past for the greet.

future and not to the past for the great-ness of their race. They can not es-tablish their claim to the glories of old Egypt; but who knows that in the course of time they may not change places with those who still regard them as an inferior race, just as the British have changed places with the Romans. Amer ca beats the world for material civilization; we are better fed better civilization; we are better fed, better housed, better clothed, and I think generally better instructed than any people living; but in moral civilization America is still far behind Europe and the old world. Americans have not yet learned how to value human life yet nearned now to value human his and character. A negro does not suffer in England because of his color. There I could go to the church, to the theater, to any public place, to any hotel or restaurant, and I received equal treatment with the whitest man in the land. In this country, I can not go into land. In this country I can not go into an ordinary restaurant where white people frequent and buy myself a breakfast or a lunch. Personally I have been permitted to enter where other colored folks have been excluded; but I remember the howl created by the newspapers about two years ago when I took the liberty of visiting Dr. Sunderland's church. However, the remainder of my life will be spent in laboring to bring about equal treatment for black and white,"

Cooking Vegetables.

The cooking of vegetables is an art of no mean pretensions, requiring, like other cooking, close attention. A little heart as well as art must needs go into the oven or the kettle, or a delicate taste will discern the lack of it. All kind, of green vegetables need to be examined with great care before washing, to see that nothing lucks underneath the leaves. Distinctly impressed upon my memory is the horror with which I found that my fork had bisected a large insect boiled with the cauliflower served at an elegant dinnetparty, which discovery spoiled the remainder of the entertainment for me. -an insignificant occurrence, perhaps, but one which is always connected in my mind with the charming diningroom of the hostess.

Lettuce, spinach and caul flower need to be washed in several waters, and left in ice-cold water a few moments before draining. The tise of these groens is very apparent to one who studies the chemistry of food. By them slight indispositions are often re-moved, and very likely grave disorders obviated. Almost ever, kind of vegeobviated. Almost every kind of vege-table has its specific effect. Celery, it is well known is a nervous sedative, and acts favorably upon rheumatism and neuralgia; lettuce and curmibers, with the acid which is used in dressing them, are cooling during the early heat of summer; asparagus is an admirable blood purifier; tomatoes stimulate the action of the liver; on one are a remedy for sleeplessness, and are very some; beets and turnips furnish waste material, while peas and beans are nutritions and strengthening in a high degree. But from the first of the list to the last, much depends on the way they are served.

Contrary to the old opinion, it is now believed by many of the best scientists of the present day that vegetables and cereals furnish all substances deeded for the nourishment and maintenance of the body. However that may be, frults, grains and vegetables largely preponderate over, meat in the dietary, and we cannot over-estimate the necessary of preparing them so as to be at the same time appetizing and strongth-giving.

str. agth-giving.

In boiling vegetables it is much better to use soft water than hard. This is no fancy, but has been and may be demonstrated. The housew fe who is dependent upon her eistern for soft water may dislike to use it in cooking but a home-made filter will make eistern water palatable. A tight eistern water palatable. A tight wooden keg with pebbles in the bottom, a layer of sand above, and coarsely powdered charcoal over that, with a fancet to draw off the water; this any in the corner of the back kitchen. In some portions of the country where ing and cooking water ought to be in-dispensable. Occasionally a sensitive person cannot use alkaline water with-

ut injury.
All vessels used in cooking vegetables ought to be so clean that they would not soil a white cloth. After draining, either steam them—a way not sufficiently popular—or plurge in water that has just come to the boiling point. Drain and dish the moment they are done. - Good Housekeeping.

The Apollos of New York.

"The handsomest men in New York." said a well known physician the other day, "are the bartenders. the modern bartender of a first class barroom is required to be abstentious in his liabits. Saloon keepers, as a rule, do not want a man ground them who drinks. The result is that bartenders have good complexions and clear eyes. They have plenty of time to pay attention to their personal appearance, and as a class make up better than any other set of men in New York. You might put a men in New York. You might put a hundred of them in a ball room, and they would outshive the pink and flower of New York aristocracy."—New York

Nome Mormon statistics

The report of the Utah commission shows the population of the territory to be 200,000, an increase of 60,000 since 1880. The valuation of property is placed at \$35,605,802. The Mornon cherch population is 123,272, and the althest last year were \$540,000. The different religious denominations have \$2,000,000. the denominations have des churches in the territory, with 87 schools and 0.508 pupils. Since the Edmunds law went into operation 286 persons have been donvicted. The commission urges against the admission of Utah as a state.

Two Men Sufocated.

William Wood, aged 15, son of Frank Wood of the mower and reaper company, wood of the mower and reaper company, and his father's coachman, George Hawkins, drove out to the Allen coal mine, an abandoned slope near Youngstewn. Ohio, to explore it. Not returning, search was made aid both were found dead in the slope where they had been suffocated by foul air. A party of miners pumped air into the slope for two bors before the bodies could be taken out. Hawkins was 28 years old and leaves a wife and two abildren.

"Proper Argument."

Mr. C. P. Huntington was examined by the a relife railroad commission at New York the other day. He said members of congress were "fixed" by proper arguments. "Switching" senators to the Indion Pacific way of thinking was also done by proper argument. Proper argument gained everything that was required. At times Mr. Huntington became greatly exited but denied that any other course than proper argument had been used to affect legislature.

Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement issued Oct. 1st shows the total interest-bearing debt lst shows the total interest-learing debt to be \$1.058,530.012; debt on which inferest has ceased since maturity, \$3.924,367; debt bearing no interest, \$1.676,103,960; total debt, less available cash items, \$1.300,790,002; debt less cash in the treasury October 1, 1887, \$1.255,526,336; cash unastable for reduction of dall \$35,004,\$460. vallable for reduction of debt. \$25,094,820; total cash in the treasury as shown by the treasurer's report, \$478,895,512.

Indians Must Speak English.

In a letter to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Commissioner Atkins says the Indian pu-rent does not intend to recede from its position that no language but the English shall be taught in Indian schools, notwith standing the opposition manifested against the order. The commissioner says: If the Indian is ever to become a citizen as the land-in-severalty act contemplates, he must know the language of the constitu-tion, the laws and the people.

A Blz Mortgage.

A merigage for \$10,000,000 was filed in the county recorder's office in Cleveland ecently, for entry. The mortgage which bears the date October 1, is from the New York, Chikago & St. Louis railroad com-pany to the central Trust company of New York, as trustee, and is a first lien on spe recently reorganized yield Plate road. It is executed to provide money with which to pay the indebtedness made by the consolidation of the road.

Beath of Gen. J. B. Ricketts.

Gen. J. L. Ricketts, commander of the famous Hicketts, battery, died recently at his home in Washington, age! 71.1 He was graduated from West Point in 1839. served on the northern reentier during the border disturbances, later in the Mexican border disturbances, later in the Mexlem war, then in the Seminole war, afterward in western Indian campaigns, and finally in the civil war, always taking a very de-

Gladstone on the Issue.

At Hawarden Mr. Gladston - aid in a speech that, although the I berals sustain ed a smashing defeat at the last election, the present year was tell of signs that the judgment of the nation when again pro-nounced would be far different. The firsh question continual to cast into deep shade every other question. It was to the interest of all parties to have the question

Suspended for Hazing

W. W. Ater of St. Louis, Mo., a men-tier of the junior academic class of Yale callege, has been permanently suspended for hazing. He with other sophomores, took a free man to a saloen, made him drink milk from a nursing bottle, stripped him of part of his clothing and made him dance. This is the fir t su pension for hazing in eight years at that institution.

Beath of John B. Flach.

John B. Finch of Nebraska, the wel fown temperance erator, died suddenly Boston on the 8d inst. He had spoken Lynnearly in the evening and took the train for Poston at the close of his ad-He was taken ill on the train, and atthough everything possible was done for him he died soon after reaching the

Empire State Greenbackers

The following state ticket has been nominated by the New York greenback party: For secretary of state, Rev. Thes. Beecher of Chemung: for comptroller. Sylvester Tripp of Duchess; for state treasurer, J. Madison Hall of Madison; for engineer and surveyor. Edwin Stillman of Ontario county

A Pension Swindler.

James H. McGindley, with several allases, was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio. The other day, for issuing fraudulent vouchers in pension cases, defrauding the government out of \$15,000. McGindley's chents, alleged widows of soldiers, resin-ed at Toronto, Ontario, and there received the pension money.

His Labore Ended.

Mark Skinner of Chicago, who, as president of the sanitary commission collected and distributed \$5,000,000 to sick and and distributed \$5,000,000 to sick and wounded soldiers during the civil war, died at Manchester, Vt., a few days ago, aged seventy-four. He leaves an estate of \$1,000,000 to his wife and four

The Whites to Blame.

Gen. Crock's report of the recent upris-gramong the Use Indians is a severe ar-signment of the whites engaged in the rouble. Gen. Crock says the white-see the aggressors in every instance, and

that the Indians only resisted to save the lives of the women and children and their

A Sawmill Explosion

A boiler in David Young's saw mill, three miles from Armada, Ohio, exploded the other night, instantly killing four men, and fatally injuring Mrs. Young, who stood over 200 yards from the mill. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as everyone about the milt was killed.

Duty on Canadian Pine.

The treasary department has decided that sawed square pine timber imported from Canada is dutiable at the rate of \$2 per thousand feet, instead of at the rate of 20 per cent, ad valgrem as assessed by the collector at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Kimball Resigns.

Chas. P. Kimball of Chicago, who has been consul at Stuttgart for the past two years, has resigned. He will be succeed-ed by D. J. Partello of the District of Columbia, who was appointed consul at Dusseldorf last year.

Increased Circulation.

A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that during the month of September there was a net inclease of \$32,350,375 in the circulation, and a net increase of \$7,264,106 in cash in the treasury.

Murderer Sentenced.

Munchrath, convicted of manslaughter nt Sionx City. Iowa, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Fort Madison. Munchrafth is one of the Haddock murderers.

Indians Surrender.

Six of the Indians on the San Carlos agency in Arizona have surrendered, and are in Florence awaiting trial. It is believed that the trouble on this reservation is now practically settled.

Ex-Gov. Washburn Dead.

Ex-Gov. W. P. Washburn dropped dead the other morning on the city half steps in Springheld, Mass. He was attending the sessions of the American board of foreign missions,

The Boiler Exploded.

The boiler in Plant's flour mill in St. Louis, Mo., exploded the other morning, and four men were instantly killed, and several others seriously injured.

Dangers of the Mine

/ Three men and two boys were suffocated, and 12 men prestrated by gas in the Bost colliery near Ashland, Pa., the other day.

A Catholic Mayor.

Polydore De Kuper, a Belgian by birth and a Roman Catholic in religion, has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

Nearly \$6,000

worth of white paper is used for each edi-tion of the Philadelphia Ladies' Home Journal. The editor receives a salary of \$10,000 a year. The editions exceed 500, 000 copies each.

000 copies each.

Every copy is mailed to a woman who has paid for it. Over 6,000 subscriptions were received Monday, September 5th. It will be mailed four months to every reader who mentions this paper and sends ten cents in stamps or silver to Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. See advertise ment in another column.

Good progress is reported in the move first governor of Tennessee. His grave is a lonely spot on the plantation of Mr. J. W. Walker, near the south band. ment for a monument to John Sevier, the Walker, near the south bend of the Tallapoosa river, in Alabama.

on his return that his Presidential boom has been somewhat injured by the unexpected growth of a sentiment in favor of Robert difference becomes very noticeable, and

growth of a sentiment in favor of Robert Lincoln.—New York World. Clearly they do not know at Boston what a good, ripe watermelon is. The Herneld displays its ignorance by recom-mending that it be eaten with sugar. 1 Do they.In Boston put vinegar in their coffee? ald be precisely as reasonable. Pittsburg Times.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White
1 4 Red 14 (0 74)4
Cont, per bu 44 to 45
1 OATS ** 20 (a 90)
Rangey 1 28 62 1 20
1 TIMOTHY SEED
CLOVER SEED, per bag 4 60 (co 4 65
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From-Michigan patent 4 25 (a) 4 50
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Minnesota patent. 4 50 (c 4 75
Minnesota bakers' 4 (0) (a) 4 25
Michiganrye per bu 43
APPLES, new, per bbl 1 25 (2 1 15
Changerings, per bu
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BEANS, picked 2 00 (6 2 25
unpicked 1 10 (# 1 20
BRESWAY 25 (a) 30
Burret. 15 @ 20
CHEESE, per lb 12 (# 12)
DRIED APPLES, per lb 41400 5
Eggs, per doz 16 (ar 181)
HONEY, per lb
Hors
HAY, per ton, clover 6 50 @ 7 00
MALT, per bu 10 (a) 75
ONIONS, per bbl 2 50 (c. 2 75)
POTITORS nowber
TOMATORS, per bu 40 (c) 53
TOMATORS, per bu
Geese S (a) 9
Turkevs 9 (4) 9
Ducks per lb 6 (4 7
Ducks per lb 6 (2 7 Phovisions—Mess Pork 16 00 (216 25
Family 16 75 @17 (0
Extra mess beef 7 50 (a) 7 75
Lard; 7 @ 7%
Dressed boos 6 50 to 6 75
Hams 12 @ 1214
Shoulders 8 & 84
Date and the second sec
1 Bacon 10 (at 1012)
Bacon 10 @ 10%2
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Tallow, per lb. 8 @ 3½ RIDES—Green City per lb. 6 @ 6½ Country. 6¼ 7 Cured 7¼ 8 Salted. 9 Sheep skins, wool. 25 @ 50 LIVE STOCK. Cattle—Good natives steady. Shipping steers, \$2 75/64 75; stockers and feeders, \$1 40/62 95; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 26 @ 35. Taxas cattle, \$1 50/6\$2 80; western rangers, \$2 10/63 45.
Tallow, per lb. 8 @ 3½ RIDES—Green City per lb. 6 @ 6½ Country. 6¼ 7 Cured 7¼ 8 Salted. 9 Sheep skins, wool. 25 @ 50 LIVE STOCK. Cattle—Good natives steady. Shipping steers, \$2 75/64 75; stockers and feeders, \$1 40/62 95; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 26 @ 35. Taxas cattle, \$1 50/6\$2 80; western rangers, \$2 10/63 45.
Tallow, per lb. 8 @ 3½ BIDES—Green City per lb. 6 @ 6½ Country. 6 @ 7 Cured 7 @ 8 Salted. 9 Sheep skins, wool. 25 @ 50 LIVE STOCK. Cattle—Good natives steady. Shipping steers, \$2 75@4 75; stockers and feeders, \$1 40@2 95; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 25 @ 35; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 25 mixed. \$1 20@3; Texas cattle, \$1 50@\$2 20: western rangers, \$2 10@3 45. HOGS—Market steady; mixed, \$4 25@4 75; heavy, \$4 40@4 85; light, \$4 85@4 80;
Tallow, per lb. 8 3 30 30 Country Fig. 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Tallow, per lb. 8 3 30 30 Country Fig. 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Tallow, per lb. 8 @ 3½ BIDES—Green City per lb. 6 @ 6½ Country. 6 @ 7 Cured 7 @ 8 Salted. 9 Sheep skins, wool. 25 @ 50 LIVE STOCK. Cattle—Good natives steady. Shipping steers, \$2 75@4 75; stockers and feeders, \$1 40@2 95; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 25 @ 35; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 25 @ 35; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 25 & 35; cows, bulls and skips, \$1 0 & 35; cows and bulls and skips, \$1 0 & 35; cows and bulls and skips, \$1 & 35; cows and bulls and bu
Tallow, per lb. 8 3 30 30 Country Fig. 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

INDUSTRIAL TOPICS.

Farin Mints for September.

The more comfortable temperature of it's mouth makes it easy to accombiish as much labor with men and teams in certain lines of work as could done during the longer days of gith r of the summer months, and the enterprising farmer is apt to find plenof occupation. Something doubtless remains undone of the work which was planned for last month, for nearly uvery one who plans his work at all is ap: fo find a difficulty in accomplishing ali that he anticipates. If he divides "should be" and "may be" done,—he will be lucky if he succeeds in finishing the two first named, while the "may be" tasks are postponed indefinitely, or until they take their places in a more idvanced class.

HAVESTING PODDER CROPS. Completing the culture of the second erop of grass, and the late millet now stands among the things which must done, and can scarcely be done too Even though they may not have made all the growth they may not have made all the growth they might make, it is better for the land if they are removal early, and usually there is better thance of good weather for such work early in the month than later.

But little can be added to what was said last mouth about this work, except to suggest that as the son's rays are not as hot as the were, the hav should be expused to them a longer time, to secure thorough drying, and as the evening dews descend earlier and are more abundant, there will be but a short day for handling the hay.

So also fodder corn should be cut now, whether it is put in the silo or is cure I for drying. Of course there may be late sowed corn, which was intended for green feeding late in the Fall, and which must stand as long as it may without injury from frost, but the main crop, which was put in about the time the field corn was planted, should now be at its best condition, and, if to be cared as dry fodder, it can scarcely have too long a time for the process before putting in the barn. Continue the cutting of weeds and bushes and burn them as soon as dry enough. Even if at a distance from cultivated fields, they should be destroyed, as there scenis almost no limit to the distance that the seeds are carried by

winds, floods and birds.

SAVING SEED CORN.
Every farmer who has a good variety either of field corn or sweet corn should either of field corn of sweet corn should save his own seed, and should try to select it, so that it will improve under his cultivation rather than grow poorer. Attention to a few rules will enable him to do this with almost absolute certainty. If the cars which ripen first in the field are selected as seed, the next crop will ripen an average of a week or ten days earlier than that from ears which ripen later, than that from ears which ripen later, and an early kind can be kept early and sometimes made still earlier by careful selection of seed. This is important, with the short seasons of our Northern States. Seed taken from stalks which produce two or more good ears will produce more stalks bearing two ears, or more than that taken from Senator Hawley of Connecticut, is on his way home from Europe. He will find on his return that his Presidential boom has been somewhat injured by the many first year, as corn is not self-fertilizwill make a corresponding increase in

rield per acre.

For the same reason, good kernels from cars not well tipped at the end will often give as good a crop and show as well tipped ears as those which are from ears well tipped over; but a few year' selection of the tipped ears will fix the habt of growing kernels upon the end of the cob. An ear of corn showing kernels of more than one varety will produce ears which show the mixture more plainly another year, even if the intermixed kernels are not planted. Two varieties of corn will mix at the distance of a quarter of a mile, or perhaps at even a greater distance, if not separated by hills or trees. This mixing, being caused by the dust or pollon from the rassel of one var etv and the silk of the other, will follow the direction and course of the prevailing wind. If the variety which is at the windward is upon a high hill this dust spreads far on a warm, windy day. In this climate a northeast wind is so damp that it does not earry it far. If the land is level and the two varieties of equal growth, this interm xing will not extend far into the field. As it is provoking and sometimes expen-sive of find the sweet corn or pop-corn unsalable because of the mixture of field corn with it, and the early field corn three weeks later in ripening because of crossing with another variet?, the farmer should guard against such mixing of varieties when he plants his field but much can be done by select-

ing seed in the field before harvesting.
In such parts of the field as are sucb parts of the field as are protected from receiving the pollen of other fields go through when the corn begins to ripen and mark the early sars, preferring those from double-bearing stalks, if there are enough such Let these be saved at harvesting ime, and if any of them prove imper-lect in shape, in filling out at tips, or in kernels true to the kind desired, let them be thrown out. And this care be taken not one year but several rears in succession: if the result can be een after two years's selection, and is plainly marked in four, it may become ixed in six, and the seed grower will have done well. If he has not a variey of corn worth taking this trouble to mprove he had better purchase seed of those who have followed such provides for years, and then he may

hope by painstaking to preserve its good features if he cannot make it bet-

After seed corn is selected there is no better way of keeping it than the old-fashioned method of braiding the husks together and hanging it up in a dry place out of the way of rats and mice. Freezing will not hurt, it after it is fully dry, but dampness will. Even if it does not entirely destroy the ger minating power, it weakens the plant and reduces the crop. Different far-mers will not agree upon the variety of corn most profitable to grow, as a kind adapted to one soil may not do as well on another. That which will give large yield upon rich soil under good cultivation might not perfect its growth under less favorable circumstances; while a kind that would grow upon poor soil could not give as large a crop as another kind if put in good soil. For new England early ripening is important, and so also is a small sized cob, which if picked a little green will become dry enough before Winter not to mould and spoil the kernel. If the kernel is large and plump there will be greater weight of shelled corn to the bushel of ears. If in addition to these qualities the kernels are in straight even rows from the but upward, and will cover the tips of the ear, the ears starting from the stalk near the ground of good size, and abundant enough to promise a profitable vield, then it may be considered a good variety of corn. 🥳 CORN HARVESTING.

It is perhaps a little unfortunate that our chemists have not made or reported any careful analysis of the nu-tritive value of corn when cut at different stages of riponing; nor is there any authority by which to prove that the grain is heavier and the total yield larger if it is cut up at the ground and stooked while the kernel is soft enough to be crushed between the thumb and finger than it would be if it stood unfully ripe. Some farmers assert s to be the fact. Others say they prefer to cut at that time, and in tha manner, because it is less labor. saves a greater amount of folder than the old plan of cutting top stalks, and allowing the grain to Tipen on the standing butts, but they do not feel

sure that they got as much grain And yet a few others adhere to the old method, and will not be convinced that corn can either increase in weight of ripen perfectly after it is cut from the ground.

Prof. Johnston reports an experi ment upon wheat, one part being cut twenty days before it was ripe, the ond ten days before ripening, and the third when fully ripe. From the second ten days before ripening, and the third when fully ripe. From the second lot the most weight of grain; the grain yielded more flour and less bran, and the flour contained the most gluten, or nutritive qualities. These differences were so great as to show a loss of nearly one sightly part of the walks. of nearly one-eighth part of the value of the grain by standing until fully ripe. This coincides very nearly with the judgment of observing farmers and practical millers in this country, the first declaring that there are more bushels of grain (by weight) when it is cut early, and the miller confident that grain fully rips when cut will not make as much flour or as good bread as if cut sooner. There seems no reason as much non-cut sooner. There seems no reason, why the results should be different in corn. It is possible that the differ-chemists, and stock in corn. It is possible that the difference which our chemists, and stock feeders also, have found between the value of sound, home-grown corn and the Western corn, which, they say, makes our corn-ground cob and allfurnish a meal as good as the Western grain, is not sp much a result of the different varieties of grain as of the different includes of harvesting, as it is the usual custom there to allow it all to the istal custom there to allow it an to ripen on the stalk. The advantage of cutting at the ground early may be named then as less labor, more fodder, better todder, more grain and better grain. If, in face of these reasons, any

grain. It, in face of these reasons, any farmer continues to cut his top-stalks, and let the corn sun-dry instead of vipening, his veneration for ancient methods must be greater than his desire for profitable farming. ABOUT POTATOES.

Other crops besides corn will be ready for the harvest this month. Many fields of early planted potatoes can now be dug. If they can be marketed at S DOW will be better to them and save those for Winter consumption which were planted later, and which will not be ready for digging until a month or six weeks later. Where there are not such late crops it be even better to sell now and buy for Winter use those grown in more northern latitudes. But as carrying produce to market and then going to buy the same for home use later in the season has serious disadvantages, besides the possibility of the price being quite as high late in the Fall as it is this month, it is tetter to avoid it if it can be done. As long as the potato top remains green the tuber will prot-ably continue to increase in size and weight. Perhaps the growth will con-tinue longer than that; as there is usually some life left in the roots after the tops are entirely dead. The danger from allowing the tubers to remain in the ground after the tops are dead is first, from the chance of sprouting and commencing to grow again, from dirt washing away, so as to expose them to the sun. whereby they become unfit to est, and even poisonous, and of their rotting, which last they would be near-ly as apt to do, if out of the ground, in certain conditions of the atmosphere If the weather should be exceedingly dry or exceedingly wet, especially when also very warm, it is better to dig the potatoes and put them in a cool, dry and dark room or cellar; but if there are the usual alternations of wet and dry, warm and cool weather, they may be trusted to remain in the ground.

and will probably keep in as good condition there as in the ordinary farm-

BEANS AND ONIONS.

Ol other crops not many are ready for harvest yet. Field and garden beans may be pulled soon, as the loss beans may be pulled soon, as the loss from shelling of the ripe pods would be greater than the gain from those that are yet growing, and if the vines are very stout and green, many of the latter will fill out and ripen after pulling if they are rightly handled, soth at they do not mould. They should be put in heaps, with the tops of the vines well exposed to the sun, and so disposed as to keep the pods raised from the ground. If they are very ripe before harvesting it is better to choose a damp day for pulling them, to prevent shell-ing out. If it is desired to save seed from them for another season's plant-ing, they should be picked from the vines before they are pulled, and the earliest and best-developed pods selected. Onions also will be ready for the harvest this month. Pull as soon as the tops have well died down, and allow to remain in rows upon the ground until throughly dry, which will take about a week of good weather. Then trim the tops—not so close as to cause "bleeding"—and put in a cool and dark "bleeding"—and put in a cool and dark
place. It is better not to put them in place. barrels, but to spread them out, or put in bins with slatted bottoms, so that the air may draw through them freely.
WHEAT CULTURE.

In many sections the labor of putting in the wheat will be an important part of the labor this month. The ground will need at least one more thorough stirring with cultivator or harrow before the seed is sown. It cannot be made too mellow or be too finely pulverized for a seed bed, and as each stirring assists in germinating and destroying the weed seed that lie dormant in the soil it will allow the plants to get better growth before the weeds spring up to choke them out, and give cleaner crops next year. No seed should be used which has not been first carefully screened and winnowed for the removal of foul stuff from it. and to take out shrunken, light or imperfect seed of any kind. It should then be treated with brine, or a solution of vitriol or sulphuric acid, to prevent the smut. From the 10th to the 25th of this month is the most usual time for sowing, but it needs to go in earlier upon cold lands than upon a warm oil, and in northern regions earlier than far south; also upon very rich soil than far south; also upon very rich soil it is well to delay the sowing, as only a certain amount of growth is desirable before Winter. It should be remembered, however, that seed germinates more slowly when a good superphosphate is drilled in with it than when stable manura is seed to conside the lead stable manure is used to enrich the land. The usual amount of seed used is

from one bushel to five pecks to the acre when drilled in, and about half a bushel more when sown broadcast to make up for loss of seed by covering too deep or not, deep enough, the proper depth being about one and a half to two inches. The more mellow the soil and the more liable to surface dry-ing the greater the depth of sowing should be. If all seed could be placed at equal distances apart, and at equal depths, a much less amount of seed would be sufficient. A Connecticut farmer sowed about two hundred rods of drill with one quart of wheat, and harvested eight bushels, and thought he would have had more if birds and neighbors, to whom a wheat head is a cur osity, could have kept away from it. As there could be over 2600 rods of drill, one foot apart, in an acre, it would require a little over thirteen quarts of seed, and a yield equal to his would give over a hundred bushels per acre; or fifty bushels per acre could be grown in drills at two feet apart, from six and a half quarts of seed. We do not advise farmers to go so far as this in the matter of light seeding. They cannot all have old garden soil to sow their seed upon, nor give it garden cultivation, but we give this as an illustration of the possibilities of light seeding in good soil.

Rolling the ground after sowing the seed also has a tendency to cause the plant to "tiller out," so us to cover the ground, and throw up numerous stalks from each root. But when this is done the land must be rich enough to carry out the crops, even to the growth of grain. The use of a good superphosphate has been found to greatly stimlate the growth of wheat; but the difference in phosphates is but im-perfectly understood even by those who have used them for many veats, and many fail in their experiments because of not knowing how to adapt them to their crops or soils. As a general rule, it may be said that for this crop ammonia or nitrogen increases the growth of leaf and stalk, and makes it more rapid, potash stiffens the straw and prevents the lodging of the grain, and phosphoric acid makes a plumper, heavier grain, and a better flour. Of course each of these ingredients assists in other ways; but these hints may help the farmer to improve his crop when he knows in what particular he has failed in years past. - American Cultivator.

Preparing for an Auswer.

gentleman approaches a realestate dealer and asks him if he has

any smelling salts about his clothes.
"Smelling salts!" exclaims the realestate dealer. "What do you want of smelling saits?"

"Why, 'mn't that what you use to bring to life a man who has fainted?" "Yes, I believe so."

"Wall, I am about to sek you the price of sixty-six feet on Dodge street, and when I get your answer I expect to faint.—Omeas World.

A New Church.

A United States official, while riding brough the roads bordering the east- Successful Transplantation of ern edge of the Indian territory, came ipon a long-haired man sitting upon a

og.
"Good morning, sir," said the offi-

"Hi."

"Do you live about here?"

"Just about live here."

your veins?" "Not that I ever seed."

"Then why do you live on this res-

srvation. Who gave you the right?"
"I married a squaw."

"That's what I say." "What business are you in?"

"None, now."

"What business were you in?"

"Preachin'."

"Why, did you stop?"

"Feller blowed up my church."
"Blew up your church? What for?" "Jealousness. He's a preacher, too, an' I beat him on a revival—got more mourners than he did."

"Why I never before heard of such an outrageous affair. Tell me about

"Wall, I built my church over on the branch, an' this feller Ab Smith built farm of a relative near Saratoga. Tho his'n on the knob. We started revithe edge on me, and knowing that almost ready to rejoin her family at something had to be did, and that something had to be did, and that quick, I commenced to tell a lot o' yarns that I knowed would interest the young bucks an' captured the crowd. Smith he come down an' tried to get em away, an' at last, findin' that he couldn't do it, he slipped around one night and put powder under the house and blowed it up.

"You were of different denomina-

tions, I suppose." "Of what?"

"I say that you were of different churches."

"Yes, I wuz o' my church an' he

wuz o' his'n." "But of what denomination, what creed?

Blamed if I know."

"Well, but what do you believe?"

"Believe that it won't be healthy fur Ab Smith if I ketch him round here." "You don't understand. What is

your faith?" "Blamed if I know."

"What do you preach?"

"Fust one thing and then another." "Are you a Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian—"

'No, ain't none o' them."

You started a new church, I sup-

"Wall, yes, most of the logs wuz new, but some o' them was tuck from old Andy Peterson's still-house. Wall, thar wan't more than a dozen ole logs in the house an' you mout 'ave called the church new. Ab. Smith's church is so green that it won't burn an' I haven't got enough powder to blow it up, an' if you'll go over an' he'p me tear it down I'll give you as fine a mule colt as you ever seed. Hold on a min-ute, hold on," said the preacher," shading his eyes and gazing fir away. "Yander comes Smith an' two o' his deacons. I ain't feelin' so mighty well an' I bleve I'll sorter trot a leetle fur exercise. Ever come round this way agin an' want to see a squaw so ugly that she'll set your teeth on cdge, drop in and see us. Wall, good day. Ef them fellers ax you about me tell 'em that I sin't nowhar in the neighborhood."-Arkansaw Traveler.

Funniest Man in the United States

The funniest man in the Unites States down on the "list of humorists" and lias no connection with the "paragraphers' mutual." If he ever wrote a book he concealed the authorship, and if he ever lectured it was for the benefit, of somebody else or something else. His coming and his going are like unto the quality of mercy which cometh like the gentle rain. His right hand is a stranger to his left. Before him the biggest statesmen of this county have quailed, while a no less soldier than Phil Sheridan has smarted under his wit. Mr. Handy, or Col. Handy, the Philadelphia editor, is the gentleman. He is president of the famous Clover Club, of his city. There could be books written of his witty sayings and his retorts, which comes like lightning flashs. There is not a politician of distinction in the United States who has come before Handy that did not instinctly feel that Handy was about ten stories higher than himself, and yet Handy is as free from presumption as a child is free from the deceit of its mother's powder-rag. - Chicago Mail.

At the lase ball game.—Fresh young man a stranger—"Would you mind going down gut a drink!" Stranger—"Not if I could

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Flesh.

A Horrible Accident to Little Rose Terhune, and the Terrible Sacrifices of a Faithful

New York special dispatch to The Cincinnati Enquirer: The sacrifice of a faithful servant, as well as a remark-"You havn't any Indian blood in able case of flesh transplantation, are illustrated in a surgical case which has just been successfully concluded on Madison avenue. Rose Terhune is the ten-year-old daughter of one of the many retired bankers of this city. She is the youngest lineal descendant of one of the oldest New York familles. Although small and slight for her age she made up the physical defect in grace, brightness and beauty. Her winning ways caused every one who came in contact with her involuntarily to yield her love and affection. The discipline in the crowded schools of New York is severe upon the strongest children, and it was not surprising that late Rose should break down under hard study last spring before her parents even realized that she was overtaxed. They took her at once from her books and tasks and sent her to the vals about the same time, an' he had regained her health rapidly and was met with

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

And narrow escape from instant death. At the old farm there was an immense oak in the midst of a great grass lot. Its genial shade was cast many feet from its trunk, and from one of the giant limbs hung a swing that bad been put up espicially for Rose, Here she would sit for hours reading while the swing moved gently to-and fro, with the big oak sheltering her from the sanshine and the winds caressing her fairy face and ringlets. Her almost constant companion was a large dog of a cross breed between a shepherd and a Newfoundland. When it pleased his little mistress to be quiet the animal lay at her feet lazily sleepwith one eye open to watch the flies. When it pleased her to become active no movement escaped him, and he was as ready for sport as she. As she used to sway back and forth in the old swing the dog would try to catch her flying feet and run underneath her. It was while enjoying this sport that she met with her accident. The dog, although making frantic leaps as if to catch her. had never until this time actually seized

On this morning his teeth caught in her dress. Whether he held on with a purpose or whether his long tusks were entangled in the fabric, the result was the same. His weight being greater than that of little Rose, she was dragged out of the seat as the swing receded She struck the ground with much force, rolling over a distance of over twenty feet, the animal going with her in tumbling, mixed-up mess. It was mowing day, and the girl shot right across the front of a rapidly moving mowing-machine. There was

A SHOUT OF HORROR From the driver that accelerated the steps of the horses and added to the calamity. In an instant the sharp knives of the mower had cut their way into the quivering flesh, while the long, prong-like guards had thrus themselves cruelly into her thigh. The dog saved her life at the expense of his own. It may have been chance and it may have been the noble endeavor of protection for which his species has ever been noted, but in rolling over he threw himself in front of the child, received the worst of the cutting and died almost before his mistress was extricated from ber pre-

Rose was taken in an exhausted and fainting condition to the farm-house which she had left with merry laughter only a short time before. The crimson tide oozed out of her wounds with a slow and turgid movement as if reluctant to leave so fair a body. But the s was a good symptom and indicated that none of the large blood vessels had been severed. A death-like palor, however, came over the child's face and she became as if dead. The most severe wound was in the right thigh, where nearly all the flesh from the knee to the bone had been stripped from the thigh bone. The abdomen was also badly lacerated on the same side. The hemorrhage was checked as well as possible with the common remedies at hand in every farm house. Physicians were summoned from Saratoga. Mr. Terhune was telegraphed at Newport of the disaster. He hurried to New York and took with him from there to the little sufferer's bedside their family physician, Dr. Wilder. Bose was found to be comfortable, but in a

state of collapse from the

stronger he had her removed by easy journeys to his private hospital on Madison avenue. Here she could have every attention and care. Particular pains were paid to replenishing the supply of blood and reinvigorating her system, for to the practiced eye of Dr. Wilder the great loss of flesh in the thigh indicated that there would be trouble in the healing process and a severe and long drain upon her vitality. Every thing known in medicine that is used in surgical cases to aid nature in healing the flesh was tried with little The results were now satisfactory. She bore suffering grandly without a murmur. But no one could be blind to the fact, that the beautiful face was taking on a whiter shade, and the big brown eyes beginning to shine with a spiritual luster that comes sometraces before dissolution to people of spotless lives. She was always cheerful, but did not want to die, and kept up a brave fight to keep death away.

Dr Wilder at length held consulta-tions with several expert surgeons, when it had become evident that the wound would not heal naturally and it was decided that the only chance was in muscle transplantation. Where was the muscle to come from! Usually the experiment is tried with a dog, but in this case Dr. Wilder wanted a human being to furnish the flesh. It did not take long to find one, after big Harry Blake; the Terline coachman, heard what was wanted, for he promptly offered himself. His father had been in the Terbune service before him, and he had never looked on little Rose without calling her an angel He told Dr. Wilder that

EVERY OUNCE OF FLESH

On his bones was at Miss Rose's disposal. Dr. Wilder found that Blake came of good stock, and that there was no hereditary disease in his family. He decided to operate on him. Several eminent surgeons were called in to assist. While Dr. Wilder was operating on Blake, the girl's thighbone was being prepared by other surgeons. Both subjects were given ether. A narrow strip of flesh, about an inch and a half wide and twelve inches long, on the outside of Blake's left side was dissected loose from the surrounding tissue. An attacement was left at the lower portion, so that it could be nourished.

The girl was transferred to Blake's cot, and the long strip of flesh was laid upon the wound in her thigh. It covered about one quarter the unliqued surface, and was joined with stitches to the healthy tissue. The girl's thigh was fastened to Blake's with bandages and adhesive plaster in the firmest manner. The wounds being sprinkled with iodoform and bandaged the first operation was over. It was highly successful. Blake followed his instructions closely, and did not move for two weeks. Little Rose, lying beside him, was also quiet. When the bandages were removed Blake's flesh was found to be firmly united to the patient's, and the attachment was severed. Only a small portion of the tissue sloughed away in healing. After a few days rest the operation was continued. The flesh on this occasion was taken from Blake's right thigh, and he had to lay for two weeks on his abdomen. He remained cheerfully while the patient at his side grew stronger at his expense. as well as the first. About one quarter of it had to be removed. The rest healed well. A longer interval was allowed to pass before any thing was done, and little lines of tissue shot out from the grafted flesh into the unhealed surface. The grafting process was repeated seven times in all. Pieces of tissue were taken from both of Blake's arms; two other small pieces were taken from each calf. There was only one fa lure of flesh to unite, and that was one of the arm sections.

As the area of unhealed flesh diminstrength improved, much to the delight Highest Warket Price! REASONABLE PRICES! ished in the patient her health and of Blake, who seemed to take great pleasure in suffering for his little pet. She was able to walk this week for the first time since her m shap. She is strong and hearty, and there is nothing to prevent her complete recovery. What the Terbunes will do for Blake has not been announced, but it is safe to say that he will not be forgotten. Little Rose says they must buy him a farm where there are no mowing-ma-

They have the Colorado potato bug in Prussia and the Buffalo William in England. America seems to be making great concessions to the worn out monarchies of the Old World.

New York Herald.

It is strange! A wegaan who claims to have a mind of her own, takes every opportunity to give everybody a place of it.—St. Paul Her-

And the shock. Dr. Wilder remained with her several days at great personal inconveniences because of his love for the little sufferer. When she became

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