Plymouth Mail.

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PLYMOUTH; MICH. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887

WHOLE NO. 18

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 stree

Entered at the Postoffice at Plymouth, Michigan, as Second Class Mail Matter.

WHAT THEY SAY.

They went to see the city, Two of the rural class,
And one blew in his money,
And one blew out the gas.
The one who blew out the gas out, Was buried yesterday; Dead is the other also—

Dead broke, that is to say. Toys! Toys! At Peter Gaydels.

The Star grocery has a few words to say this week.

John King and wife visited at Northville, Sunday. Ol Westfall, of Northville, was in

town Tuesday. -Fred Shafer is the new clerk at

Dohmstreich's.

John Tinham, of Northville, was in town Wednesday.

Highest market price paid for dried apples at Dohmstreich's.

Misses red lined Alaskas, 12's to 2's, 50 cents per pair, at Gale's. -Mrs. Geo. Burnett has been visiting at

Wayne for two or three days. -E. F. Steers and wife, of Wayne, were

guests of ye editor on Tuesday. -Anderson & Cable have a new adver

tisement this week. Look it over: -Dewey Berdan returned from Dako-

ta, last Friday for an extended visit. George Hunter will act as village

clerk during the remainder of the term. -The Kansas prohibition law has been

declared by the Supreme court to be valid Mrs. Jennie Voorheis dwelling, occupied by Mrs. Cole, has been newly paint-

Bassett & Son are making an unusually fine display in goods suitable for the holidays

True Irish Hearts," is the name of the play at the Casino theatre, Detroit, this week.

-George Stevens and Owen Williams left Monday for Tacoma, Washington Territory.

-Marcus Miller's new barn opposite the Scotten residence, has been painted

George Wills, blacksmith, in the old Bennett building has dubbed his shop the Red Front.

The finest Christmas present is some thing in the shoe or sliipper line-all sold at cost, at Gale's.

Ben Rhead, of Eaton Rapids and Jake Rhead, of Wayne, were in town Tuesday, calling on friends

Belleville Enterprise : Frank Wright, of Plymouth was a guest of Mrs. Melissa Wright last week at Belden.

Siron Kellogg is making preparations to build a house on the lot adjoining E. J. Bradner's residence on the north.

-Parties from Lansing were in town last Friday, making contracts with ers to ship milk to the condensing factory at that place.

Al Durfee returned from a hunting trip up north, Friday last, with one deer W. H. Wherry secured the head and neck and will mount it.

Several of our merchants, to whom we have spoken, inform us that their trade has been considerably better this last fall than one year ago

One of Charley Miller's black horses has been very sick with congestion of the lungs. It has been treated by a horse doctor from Detroit.

There is to be a paper flower social at the Baptist church next Wednesday evening. Light refreshments will be served.
All are invited to attend.

Large quantities of grain are daily unlosded at our elevators. It doesn't take farmers long to learn where the best market for their products are.

The F. & P. M. R. R., will sell holi-

The F. & P. M. R. R., will sell holiday excursion tickets to all points on their road on Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31 and Jan. 1, and 2, good for returning to Jan. 3, 1887.—Francis, Baker, father of Fred A. Baker, the Detroit lawyer, was killed at Holly on Tuesday by an F. & P. M. englas. He was cighty two years of aga-

-Have you noticed the neat display made in M. Conner & Son's show window Our readers can find many beautiful and useful articles there suitable for the holi-

-At the special election at Wayne last Monday to vote for and against bonding the village for \$5,000 for the purchase of lands for public improvements, not a negative vote was cast.

-South Lyon Picket: "W. L. Heald and Jerome Bowers have each put up a Plymouth iron windmill this week. This company are selling a number of their excellent machines in this vicinity."

-E. W. Davis was called home from East Seginaw last week Thursday by telegram, on account of the severe illness of his aged father, who was taken sudden ly ill, by what was thought to be apoplexy.

-Work on the new wagon factory at Wayne is progressing finely. The building will be a large one, 85x120 feet and two stories high; besides an engine room 20x26. There will also be a large dry kiln.

-Numerous inquiries are made here as to the condition of the road between Northville and Plymouth. We refer the matter to some of the young men who travel the road on foot occasionally, Sun-

-Some one avery that it is the female misquito alone who makes herself acquainted with the best blood of society This rather heightens the impropriety of being shut up all night in a dark room with her!

-A "smart Aleck," at Windser, Ont., gave a man a cigar loaded with powder, when the cigar was partially smoked it exploded, tearing away a portion of the man's cheek. The said s. a. will have to face a trial for assault and battery.

Peter Gayde has enlarged his store, giving him much more room in which to display his fine stock of goods. He has everything in nice shape and has lately added a fine lot of toys for the holidays Please give him a call before you buy.

-F. R. Punches, who has been living at Toledo for a couple of years past, came home early on Sunday morning and left the next day for Huntington, Indiana where he has a position in the express of fice. The MAIL will be his weekly visitor.

-C. D. Durfee had his corn threshed last week, and we are told that he was so well pleased with the experiment that he will not again husk corn. In threshing, the corn is not only taken from the husk, but is also shelled and the stalks cut up ready to feed.

-There will be an auction sale at the residence of the late Calvin Whipple, north-east of this village, on Wednesday next, of a large amount of personal property, including eighteen dairy cows, fourteen tons hay, stalks, corn, oats, horses agricultural implements and household goods.

-Miss Isabela Ewen, teacher of piano organ and sight-singing, wishes to announce she has not discontinued teaching in Plymouth, and does not intend to. She will be happy to receive any new pupils that desire thorough instruction in the above branches. Names may be left at the residence of James Park, Sutton 13w2*

(More local on fourth page.)

TIS SAID THAT-

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ARE HALF SOLD.

BOUGHT WELL

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."

E BOUGHT WE

THAT IS WHY WE SMILE---

"Now Here We Go Again.

For late Fall and Winter wear, which will meet the requirements of the most exacting. Never, No Never, has it been privilege to exhibit so complet and attractive a line of seasonable goods as at this very moment.

Dress Goods and Trimmings, Shawls, Cloaks, Jackets, Hoods, Toboggans, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Skirts, Flannels, Yarns and Underwear for the Ladies and Misses.

Hats and Caps, Mufflers, Ties, Gloves, Mittens, Jersey, Mackinac and Fine All Wool Overshirts, Jersey Coats, Kensington Coats, Cardigan Jackets, Denim and Duck Jackets, and Underwear for Men and Boys.

And Thousands of other worthy of a better discription than can be given in this hu

GEO. A. STARKWEAT

FRONT

DISHES LEFT!

That we are selling at the following prices:

Six Inch Plates, - 70 cts.

Vegetable Dishes, - 80 cts.

Individual Butters, 25 cts.

Tumblers, - - - - 30 cts.

PER DOZEN

- - 75 cts.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

Why will you have poor bread? Thence discord in

Celebrated Mayflower Brand of Flour,

You can ALWAYS have GOOD bread, and a contented household. For Sale by

-: HOUGH. -:-

F. & P. M. Elevator, - PLYMOUTH.

Also, Graham, Buckwheat,

All Best Ware!

8c., 8c.

C. A. FRISBEE.

Lumber, Lath, : Shingles, : and Coal

Lumber, Hard and Soft Coal.

Prices as Low as the Market will allow.

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

\$500 REWARD!

st pation or co-tiveness we cannot cure with W. Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are stroomplied with. They are purely vegetable, uever fall to give-axisfaction. Large-boxes coming 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all digists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. Leave your orders and have it delivered at your genine manufactured only by JOHN O. W. L. C. HOUGH.

Yes, Our Unprecedented Success

Dry Goods; Yes, Groceries, Hats, Caps and Gent's Forn Yes, Ladies', Mens' and Childrens' Underwear and Winter Wear; Yes, also, Crockery, Carr

CHARLON CEST AND NEW WITH BELOS

Plymouth, Mich., November 18, 1887.

A GREAT STATE.

Willage lockup in Webberville, Ing Sonly, burned the other night and the S. Tyler, a house painter, aged as, who had been locked up for dis-conduct. Tyler was drunk the fore, and meeting a crowd of little made an attack upon them, striking to Darling, aged o years, tracturing will and probably inflicting fatal in-Tyler was at once arrested and

lis skull and probably inflicting fatal inluries. Tyler was at once arrested and
lieu to the lockup.

About 11 o'clock at night an alarm of
the was maked, and the jail found to be
to fite. A rush was made for the buildting and Tyler was heard howling like a
andman. Efforts were made to release
the, but they falled, and shortly, the wails
trow less and less distinct. Then they
assett altogether. The building was
unickly consumed and Tyler's reasted body
as drawn from among the debris. The on from among the debris. man evidently set fire to the

ilding himself.
Tyler leaves a widow and three children indigent chromatances.

ian Oats Agent Consisted. The first conviction in Michigan of a The first conviction in Michigan of a Rehemian oats agent, for obtaining a signature to a promissory note, under false promissory note, under false promissory note, under false promissory on the 1st inst. The case can that of the people vs. Infired W. Jamber, representing the Bohemian oats and careal company of Ypsilzati. The complaining witness was Abrum Tittstorth, a well known and well-tu-do farmer of Atlas township. The case occupied or of Atlas township. The case occupied two days in trial and excited widespread et, as it was generally regarded as a weral of the counties in this part of the ste were in attendance on the trial, hich was conducted with ability on both des. The case will be appealed to the

Thankful Grangers

A joint letter to the mayor and common much of Lansing from Gov. and Mrs. neoreads as follows:

The warm greeting and generous hospi-ky received from your hands and from the citizens far exceeded our highest enticipations, and we desire to tender extend thanks for all your kindness, and sare you that down through the years we will remember it as one of the happy recollections of our lives."

The grange was brought to Michigan through the governor's personal efforts. Newspapers are coming back from all purts of the union speaking very highly of lichigan and her people and their hospitations. e entertainment.

Tired of the Navy.

One year ago Richard Gill, 14 years old, the year ago kichard Gill, 14 years old, sho of Patrolinan Morris Gill of Grand lapids, ran away from home. His whereshouts were long unknown. He went to New York, and, by representing himself to be an orphan, managed to ship in the lay before the mast. A few days ago in parents received a latter from the home an purents received a letter from the boy-impleming their aid in getting him out of the scrape. The boy is now on the James-burn, at Norfolk, Va. Congressman Ford has interviewed Acting Secretary Harmo by of the pavy relative to procuring Gill's discharge, and has strong hopes of his re-

PENINGULAR POINTERS.

Charles Foster of Flint, aged 72 years, who was convicted of assault on a 11-year-old deaf aute girl, has been sentenced to e year at Ionia.

Judge Chatterton of Lansing is writing ork on probate practice in Michigan. C. O. Barry, a Jackson bookkeeper, pas to Barope to enter the service of a company for conducting tourists through surope and Asia.

Hanty of near Elm. lost his ouse and its contents by fire the other ight. The loss included 100 bushels of ours, and some other roduce, which was stored in the house.

s August Gunthier, an employee of dock chemical works, was driving rine, an explosion occurred, inwond recovery.

Sunday school convention he First Presbyterian no, December 13-15. in charge of B. F. international mitte and some uslastic

Col. Rebert F. Hill of Kalamazoo, has n made assistant to as eral at Washington.

Leander Simoneau, ex-mayor of East Saginaw, was thrown from a buggy the other day and had part of his scalp torn

Deborah Tompkins of Batavia N. Y who sued A. J. Reeves of Grand Rapids for \$5,000 for breach of promise, and won the suit, was married a few days ago to a Nebraska widower.

Rev. Dr. Haskell, for the past 17 years Baptist church in Ann bor, has resigned.

Charlotte liquor dealers' bonds have been raised from \$3,000 to \$6,000.

A Yankee scientist, who in writing of the precious stones peculiar to the United States, has been saying some nice things about chiorastrolite, a gem peculiar to Michigan. 'The only place in the world where it is found.' he says, 'is Isle Royale, Lake Superior. This island, belonging to the state of Michigan, 40 miles long. This island, belong 5 miles wide and about 20 miles from the mainland, is composed of amygdaloid irap, in the almond-shaped cavities of which the gem principally occurs. About \$1.500 worth are sold annually.

The state of Michigan is absolutely entitled to over a million and three quarters of acres never patented to it; 300,000 acres of these lands were granted by congress to certain corporations, Deputy Land Com-missioner Kerper and Attorney Ceneral Taggart are about-beginning suits for the recovery of the money the United States government has received for these lands or of an equivalent amount of land.

The trial of Alfred Joslyn, the teacher who killed Tom Morrison at Henderson last year, will begin at Corunna Decem-ber 12. Morrison visited the school to whip the teacher for some grievance. Joslyn, in his fright, drew a revolver and

Notwithstanding big offers from outside towns the Nelson, Matter furniture company will rebuild at Grand Rapids, and more extensive scale than before.

Reported that a vein of silver, assaying rom \$68 to \$3,900 to the ton, has been found 12 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, on the Canadian side. Gamble & Co., of East Saginaw. are the reputed discov-

At Hubbard, Heald & Dingwall's lum ber camp. Midland county, an ox was taken sick, and apparently suffered terribly until the animal was killed. An examination revealed about a pint of shingle nails in the stomach.

The number of convicts at the Jackson prison November 1 was 77:2:21: were re-ceived during November: 10 were dis-charged, one transferred to Ionia insane asylum and one was pardoned. December 1 there were 781 in the prison.

The flour and feed store and warehouse of O. A. Ainsworth & Co. in Ypsilanti were destroyed by fire about % o'clock the other morning. The safe had been blown other morning. open and there are evidences that the fire was the work of burglars. About 50 persons will be thrown out of employment. The building was new, liaving been in use but a few months, and as its owners are comparatively poor men, the fire is regarded as unusually distressing and un

Phil. Armour, the Chicago 'pork king, has purchased the entire lake frontage in L'Anse.

Gov. Luce heartily approves establishment of course of manual training in the Lausing schools and thinks that both boys and girls should receive instruction, for the purpose of physical development as well as knowledge of handicraft imparted. Manistee will be entitled to free ideliv-

ery January 1, 1888.

Stewart Osser, a Belding carpenter, was killed by a falling scaffold the other day.

Eight young children were arrested for drunkenness in Kalamazoo the other day. Local option elections were held in Benzie, Grand Traverse, Antrim and Lee-lanaw counties on the 5th inst. Returns show adecided victory for local option.

Jacob Terrman was killed in a drunken brawl in a saloon in Negaunee the other

The Rev. W. M. Colby of North Lan ling is the proud possessor of the sword used by Col. Ethan Allen.

Jacob Johnson, prominent farmer of Seymour Lake, near Oxford, started for home the other night with load of lumber. The next morning he was found lying in the road dead, his side badly crushed and his load of lumber upset near where he

struck in Warren, Macomb unty, while digging a well for water. John McCullum was found mangled near the railroad in It is thought that he lay

> rushed beneath a the Cleveland iron accident hap 1 until Sp. m. be made There

ONE FOR PROHIBITION.

Supreme Court Set

The supréme court has rendered a decis ion in the two so-called prohibition cases of Peter Mugier, the plaintiff in error, versus The State of Kansas and in the case of the state of Kansas versus Her-man Ziebold and others, affirming the judgment of the lower court in the two "Mug ler" cases, and reversing the judgment in the Ziebold case.

The effect of this opinion is to declare

valid the prohibition laws of the state of Kansas and is of course a victory for the prohibitionists. The decision sustaining the right of a state under its "police the right of a state under his police powers" to supress the manufacture of liquor and the liquor traffic within its limits without making any compensation to the distiller or liquor dealer for the value of the property destroyed by such state action.
These suits grew out of the prohibition

law now in force in Kansas and have a direct bearing upon prohibition as urged in every state. When the law went in every state. When the law went into effect in Kansas several Leavenworth brewers demanded may for their plants. The lower courts found against the brewers, but the supreme court of the state held that the state was liable for the value of the brewerles. this the United States supreme court was appealed to.

Wanted in Michigan. The following are the estimates for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of Michigan: Improving Detroit river, \$130,-500; improving Hay Lake channel, St. Mary's river, \$500,000; improving Saginaw river, \$137,000; improving St. Clair Sats ship canal, \$100,000; improving St. Mary's river, S., 000, 000; Improving harborat Black f.ake, \$15,000; improving harbor at Char-levolx, \$30,000; improving harbor at Che-boygan, \$15,000; improving harbor at Frankfort. \$25,000: improving harbor at Grand Haven. \$100,000; harbor of refuge at Grand Marais, \$100,000; improving harbor at Ludington. \$120,000: improving harbor at Manistee, \$30,000: improving harbor at Monroe, \$50,000: improving harbor at Muskegen, \$50,000: improving harbor at Ontonagon, \$25,000; Improving harbor at Pentwater, \$20,000; harbor of refuge at Portage Lake, \$60,000; harbor of refuge at Sand Beach. \$130,000; improving har bor at \$1. Joseph, \$20,000; harbor at Saugu-tugs, \$5,000; harbor at Saugu-tugs, \$5,000; harbor at White River \$25,000.

following amounts are asked for the pay of registers and receivers at the various land offices in Michigan; Detroit, \$2,000: East Saginaw, \$2,000; Marquette \$6,000: Reed City, \$2,50). For establish For establish ing a light and fog signal on Squaw island at the northern end of Lake Michigan to mark the passage of Beaver island, \$25,-000 is asked. He also asks that \$50,000 be appropriated for establishing a supply and buoy depot for the Ninth district, and says that is absolutely necessary for the storage of supplies and buoys in this district. The sum will be expended for a site, the erection of walls, sheds and other necessary buildings, removing the requis-ite buoys and materials from Detroit.

Public Debt Statement.

The debt statement issued from reasury department on the 1st inst. shows an increase during the November in the public debt of \$1,490,320. The unusual occurrence—an increase in the debt-is attributable to the unusually large pension payments during November aggregating as they did \$18,287,850. I November, 1880, pension payments amounted to but \$12,500,000, The net amounted to but \$12,500,000. The net cash balance in the treasury Dec. 1 is \$55,258,791, against \$36,758,704 Nov. 1. The gold coffi and buillion balance \$211,80,525, an increase of \$2,000,000 during the month. The silver coin and buillion balance has decreased about \$6,500,000 since Nov. 1 The trease of \$50,000. 500,000 since Nov. 1. The store of silver dollars has increased about \$1,700,000 during the month and now amounts to \$215,882.418. Government receipts for November aggregate \$29,128,567. Re-ceipts from customs were \$15,752,354; from Internal revenue. \$2,850,807, and from miscellaneous sources \$3,505,406 against \$15,140,645, \$9,680,351 and \$2,746,-205 respectively from these three sources in November, 1883. The total expendicores of the month were \$28,378,381, or nearly \$3,000,000 more than in Nov. 1886.

Pardons Granted and Denied

The president has granted the application for pardon in the following cases: Frank Phillips, convicted of counterfeit-ing and sentenced in November, 1885, to four years' imprisonment in the Detroit house of correction: Columbus Houchin, convicted of passing counterfelt money and sentenced in December, 1826, to seven prison; Roger Clawson, convicted of polygamy and unlawful consultation, sentenced in November, 1884, to three years and six months' impresement in the Utah penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$800. Pardons were granted in nost of cases on the recommendations of the indees and district attorness.

cases on the recommendations of the judges and district attorneys.

The president has denied the applications for pardon in the following cases: Caroline Becker, convicted of presenting a fraudulent claim against the governmen 'n Ohlo: Dixie Colbert, convicted in Ar

sas of assault with intent to kill, and
Libbey, convicted in Vermont of

baloners' Report port of the inter-state rs asserts that the I in all parts of th

een round generally earnings increasing earnings increasing A STUPENDOUS SCHEME.

A Trunk Pipe Line from New York to

A gigantic scheme of the Standard oil company, involving millions of dollars has just been unearthed. It is a gran trunk pipe,line from Chicago to New York by way of the Ohio and Pennsylvania oil fields. The pipe line, when completed, will be nearly 1,000 miles long and will cost at least \$5,000,000. It will connect the Ohio and the Pennsylvania fields, and oil can be piped eastward or westward as desired.

The Standard company has aiready commenced to lease the right of way through Ohio and Indiana. Thousands of the best oil lands have been secured and the intention is to develop and test all the coun step was made necessary by the high railroad rates consequent upon the carrying into effect of the inter-state rommer law, and the intention of the Standard company is to utilize the oil piped to Chicage for fuel as well as for illuminating purposes.

Powderly's Compliments

The Journal of United Labor of Phila delphia a few days ago published a second letter from Mr. Powderly on the "Works of Knighthood." In the course of its three columns, he says:

"From an organization numbering less than 10.000 members when the first general assembly was held, we have seen the Knights of Labor grow until over 700,005 men and women claimed membership at one time. While that vast industrial army was being gathered together, while the seed was being sown, men who were pioneers were making sacrifices that the order might live in history as a power for good. Men good and true were black-mailed and discharged, but they manied and discharged, but they never murmured. They were not working for self nor the present; they worked for posterity and the future. When I hear men talk of seceding from the organization with the threat of starting an improved order, I fancy that they know but little of the trials, the dangers and the odds against which they will have to contend, and I feel that the amount of energy necessary to build up a new order, if properly applied to the old one, would make it invincible.

"It is true that in the old organization all who aspire cannot be officers—all who pull wires cannot succeed in getting a position; but it is equally true that if they second and if they succeed in building up a new order, they only make it possible for other men to pull wires and aspire to the place which they continually hope to secure for themselves. If in the new order they succeed better than in the old one and secure offices, they do so only to find at their elbows men who. like them-selves, will stop at nothing mean or low to compass their_ends.

A Terrible Crime.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Charles Honikel and his five children, who were cremated in Wausan, Wis., the other morning, re-turned a verdict stating their belief that Mrs. Fritz, an aged German neighbor of the Honikels, had started the fire. family feud had existed between the Honikels and Mrs. Fritz, the latter having frequently threatened to burn the house of the former. Two days before the fire the two women quarreled about the fire the two women quarreled about Mrs. Fritz drawing wood through the Honikel lot, when the former said: "I will move you out of that house before ong." She was arrested and placed in

President Grevy has at last resigned the presidency of the French republic-His letter of resignation was read in the chamber of deputies on the afternoon of Dec. 2. Grevy says he regards the votes taken in the chamber of deputies and senate as a decisive demonstration which

necessitates his resignation.

The services to the country which he endered during the time in which peace prevailed are recalled in his message. aves the office with a sad heart, he says, and will not be responsible for future events.

Burned to Death. The Lawrence hotel, six business houses

and three dwellings burned in Bookville, Ks., the other morning. Four men, Fire-man Brimer of Wamego, Brakeman Harngan of Wamego, Mr. Farnsworth of Lin and an unknown man were burned eath. Charles Moss of Tower Springs, to death. Ks., was badly burned and will probably die. The guests of the hotel were obliged to jump from the second story windows. The total loss is \$22,000 and insurance \$5,000. The cause of the fire is unknown

Fred Edwards, a farmer of Darlington county, S. C., knocked his wife down and choked her. His son John, aged 18, begged blm to desist. He refused and threw an ax at the young man. The son then secured a gun and fired at his father, but the contents of the gun struck his mother and a sister who was also interfering in behalf of her mother, while the father wa but slightly wounded. The mother died shortly afterwards, and the sister died the next morning. The boy is in jail.

Twenty Killer

Twenty persons were killed and many injured by the earthquake at Besignano, Calabro, on the Sd inst. The first shock was felt at 5 o'clock in the morning. The was felt at 5 e'clock in the mouses, and people at once fied from their houses, and this prevented an awful calamity. The was more violent second shock, which was more violent than the first, occurred at 7 o'clock. Bis-grano is almost entirely destroyed. Four thousand persons are rendered homeless ind many others are missing.

An Archbishop Dying Dr. McGettigan, archbishop of Arn and primate of Ireland, is reported by He is well known to Irishmen throng the world. He has occupied his pre position for about 15 years, and, thou nationalist in sympathy, has not d dying in symp

CONGRESS CONVENES.

and Senate Most-Carlisle House Elected Speaker.

the Opening of the Fiftieth

The fiftieth congress assembled on Monday, the 5th inst. The proceedings of the day in the senate opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, after which Mr. Ingalls, president of the sen-ate, called that body to order. In the swearing in of sensors-elect ob ection was made to Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia until certain questions could be passed upon by the countries on privi-leges and elections. The diswas ad-ministered to Mr. Turple of Indiana, and he was admitted to his seat.

Immediately after the roll call in the house Mr. Carlisle was elected speaker. He made a speech of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in which he dealt with much stress upon the laperative necessity of such a moderate and reasonable reduction of the tariff as would guarantee the laboring people against the effects of financial depression and at the same time not deprive them of any part of the just rewards of their toil

Considerable annoyance, and amusenent withal, was occasioned in the house by a crank who started a salvation army hymn, which he sang lustily until he was ejected by the door-keeper.

A number of ladies occupied seats in the senate galleries. Mrs. Cleveland, ac-companied by several lady friends, occunied the seats reserved for the family in

The time of the house on the morning of the 6th was taken up with the amen-ment and discussion of the rules. Aft the reading of the president's message the house ad ourned until Thursday.

Nothing of a business mature was at tempted in the senate on the second morning of the session, and after the re of the message that body ad ourned. of the session, and after the reading

The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, Wil-Bam Villas of Wisconsin to be secretary of the interior. Don M. Dickinson of Michigan to be postmaster general, Charles S. Fairchild of New York to be secretary of the treasury, George L. Rives of New York to be assistant secretary of state, saac H. Maynard of New York to be as-sistant secretary of the treasury. Sigour-ney liutler of Massachusetts to be second comptroller of the treasury, James M. Hyatt of Connecticut to be treasurer of the United States.

Speaker Carlisle hopes to have the house committees ready for announcement before the holiday recess.

The annual report of Attorney-General Garland was transmitted to congress on the ith. Considerable portion of the is devoted to the subject of the establishment of a government prison.

Representative wool growers and wool dealers held a convention the other morning, at which time a committee was ap-pointed to formulate the views of the con-vention relative to the tariff, in so far as it affects the wool industry.

It is rumored that an attempt is to be made to push a bill through embodying the president's views on the tariff.

A Big Estimate.

4The secretary of the treasury estimates that for all the expenses of government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, \$326,550,793 will be required, an increase of \$1,344,999 over last year's estimate, and \$16,899,405 more than was actually of \$1,344,999 over last year's estimate, and \$16,899,405 more than was actually appropriated. The items are: Legislative, \$3,272,111: executive, \$18,852,725; judicial, \$422,208; foreign intercourse, \$1,947,865; military, \$25,693,574; naval, \$21,348,032; Indian affairs, \$5,488,092; ensions \$76,319,000; mplic works, \$30, 921, 545, 052; Indian analis, 55, 455, 081, 981, 984; postal service, \$1,493,409; mis-dellaneous, \$26,067,806; permanent annual appropriations, \$115,640,798.

Suit Collapsed.

The first prosecution under the Illinois conspiracy law, directed against strikers, collapsed at Chicago, the striking printers' attorney, Alex. Sullivan making the point that if the strikers concerted to injure the employers the latter were equally conspirators in combining to injure the men. The latter were discharged.

Most Found Gullty.

Some time ago, Herr John Most was ar-rested in New York for using in public language tending to incite to riot. His in a verdict of guilty. His council at once moved for a new trial, and sentence will not be passed until the motion has been heard.

Coughlin Convicted.

John Coughlin, the second of the sup-posed murders of Detective Hulligan of Cleveland, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. The conviction cre sted a great sensation, as his friends were confident they had proven an ulibi. A mo-tion for a new trial was immediately filed.

Will Defend Him.

The G. A. R. of Lowell, Mass., has employed attorneys in London to defend Thos. Callan, arrested as a dynamite suspect. Callan was an Irish yeteran of our war, and had an excellent record for bravery and good citizenship.

A Mayor in Prin

Mayor Sullivan of Dublin, been sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labor for printing notices of suppressed branches of the national league in his paper, the Nati

Degraded Officer czar has commuted to degra to the ranks the sentences of the 18 your ary conspiracy and

A REFORM MESSAGE The Financial Question Plainly Stated and Forcibly Discussed.

Taxation Must be Immediately Re duced.

An Other Questions of Minor Importance The following is the full text of President Clevelari's annual message sent to Con tree Dec 6:

You are confronted at the the To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties, with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demissed immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually received through the operation of the present awa from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his hare towards the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible and a culpable betrayal of fairness and just ce.

The EVILS OF OVER-TAXATION.

This wrong inflicted upon those who

THE EVILS OF OVER-TAXATION.

This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs taultiplies a broad of taxation as evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit on verying the people's tribute to its legit mate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money need-lessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, unurping our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprises, threatening financia: disturbance and inviting schemes of public plunder.

"This equition of our treasury is not attoget ar new, and it has more than once of last been submitted to the people's representatives at congress, who alone can apply a semedy, and yet the situation still continues with aggravative incidents more than ever pressuing financial convulsion and wide spread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because is dangers are not now palpably immin at and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and the unforseen and anexpected occasion will come when suddenly the will be precipitated upon us. On the later day of June, loss, the excess of revenue over public expenditure, after On the letth day of June, loss, the excess of revenue over public expenditure, after complying with the annual requirement of the darking fund act, was \$1,55,555 St. During the year ended June 30, 1885, such excess amounted to \$3,55,555 St. The annual contributions to the sinking fund during me three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$138,55,355 St. 34, and deductions from the arrpluip as stated were made by calling in for these purpose outstanding three per cent bones of the government.

MA U B FOR RELIEF TAKEN. During the six month; prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown and large by represented accumulations and it was reared the withdrawal of this great aum of, money, needed by the people, would so auget the business of the country, that the sum of \$79,864,100 of such surplus wise applied to the payment of the principal and interest of three per cent. bonds til outstanding and which were then physible at the eption of the government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 187, the remainder of the three per dent, byight then outstanding, amounting, with pile sipsi and interest, to the sum of bis, 1/44, were called in and applied to the sincing fund contribution for the current field, year. Notwithstanding these operations of the treasury department, appressing ations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and hasolute barit seemed near as hand. In s now any comminded our necession, and oblight peril assemed near at hand. In sectifications, the contribution to sinking fund for the current fiscal at which at once completed by the exiditary of \$17,64,283.55 in the purchase howers ment bonds not yet due, hearing divire of \$27,63,283.55 in the purchase overament bonds not yet due, bearing and four and a half per cent. interest, premium thereon averaging about 25 cent. for the former and 8 per for the latter in addition to this necrets account accruing during the entyear upon the outstanding bonded best hear of the government was to extend anticipated, and banks selected the selected of the country were allowed to somewhat increase their desired.

done treasury should be few and simple, and while its lest condition would be manhed. I believe by its entire disconnection with private business interestates when by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that legitimate means about the devised by the government to restore, in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

NO EXECUTIVE MEASURE OF RELIEF. The children MEASURE OF RELIEF.

If such in smergency arises, there now crists no whear and undoubted executive power of sits. Heretofore the redemption of the shree per cent bonds only, which were payable at the option of the covernment, has afforded a means for the decrease of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been repredunct there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upob. The centribution to the during find which furnishes the occasion trapped ditures in the purchase of bonds, here direct made for the current. range little in the purchase of bonds, a little in the purchase of bonds, a livedy made for the current of lare is no outst in that direction in the purchase of any existing execution only gratemase of any existing execution of the current reviews to the people in extraordinate, consists in the sunneaurplus revieues to the people indicute, consiste in the support the creative of the treasury the market and purchase the second not yet due, at a mium to be agreed apon. The idea of law from which such a descrived is found in an application of the supposition of the supposition in the supposition and the supposition in the suppositio

total upon his judgment of its, according to withhold from or release to husiness of the people, in an tausual manner, money held in the treasury, and thus affect at his will the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested and provided, as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define his official right and discretion and at the official right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchas-

sponsionity.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase; that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to seit may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government. It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest and the difference between the old and new securities paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must be founded uponthe volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain ent bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be afford ed them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it. The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country for use by the people is, it seems to me, an exceedingly objectionable principle, as feaching too close a relationship between the operations of the government to the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unastural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this schems should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an ursnould be adopted it knould only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive efforts should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency so divorce, as much and as fast as casafely be done, the treasury department from private enterprises.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant operations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditures, besides the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, emulates a reckless improvidence, not in the least consistent with the mission of our nearly on the high with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our govern-

LEGISLATIVE RELIEF DEMANDED.

I have deemed it my duty thus to bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their represen-I have deemed it my duty thus to bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives, the responsibility of legislative relief for the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress licercofore to provide against the danger, which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since their last adjournment which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which sould be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstance—a congested as ational treasury and a depisted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need partly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a predicament in the future by the removal of the cause.

Our scheme of taxation by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal revenue taxas levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt iquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxas levied upon the consumers of these articless and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the border without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws—the various, inequitable ind litegal source of ouncessary taxation—ought to be at once revised and amended.

unnecessary taxation—ought to be at once revised and amended.

metabolicories of public money were mitti to some what increase their design to the same that surplus grows.

The expedients thus employed to seek the paople the money lying in trailing saved to avert immediate gar, in surplus revenues have continged in the commulate, the excess for the entire assembly to surplus for the commulate, the excess for the entire assembly to surplus and estimators in the sum of \$113,000,000 on the first day become to the sum of \$113,000,000 on the first surplus in trailing to this sum, added to prior accuration; will swell the surplus in trailing to \$140,000,000. There is he no assurance that, with a the threat was from use of the people and the state of the same distress which lately produced from the same and while the functions of our manifestation would be the same and while the functions of our manifestation would be the same interests, when by a perversion of its purposes, then by a perversion of its purposes, then by a perversion of its purposes, the protocol in an emergency, without the or extravagance, such money to its among the people.

The Expect of Programy and plain effect, raise the price to recommend and amended.

The laws, as their, primary and plain effect, raise the price to auticles imported and amended.

Thus the amount of the duty measures of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures to the duty measures the things, however, are raised or use these imported articles. Many of the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they who are manufacturers to make these home and distress which the sum of the produced from the same and the things of the same and use things of the same kind the duty manufacturers to make these home and the duties now levied upon foreign goods that have paid customs duty. So, the produced products and products and produ THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

as those who consume import articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people. It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be avantatively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our taxis the interests of American labor engaged in manufactures. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present taris laws should be devised with especial protection against importing the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to public welfare or a astiend axistency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of mountainty profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they

continuition all one to line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American' skill and ingenuity, in American skill and ingenuity, in American skill and ingenuity, in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed ty a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which fermits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the intelligence of the purpose of manufacturers to speak of 'infant industries' still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and care that can be wrung from federal legislation. It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our working men employed in manufactories than is paid for what is called "publier labor" in Europe. We all acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Labor is hondrable in the eyes of every American citizen, and lies at the foundation of our usevelopment. It is entitled, without affectation, to our utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be marred by that of another country less twored, and they are entitled to their full care of our advantages.

The takier between the made to appear

THE TARIFF BENEFITS THE FEW. By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,332,099 of our population engaged in all kindsoft industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,228 in professional and personal services, 2,493,346 of which are domestics, servants and laborers, while 1,510,250 are employed in trade and transportation and 3,537,112 are classed as employes at manufacturing and mining. For present purposes, however, the late number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from these, which it includes, 574.143 carpenters and joiners, 255,170 milliners, dreasmakers and seamstresses, 172,126 blacksmiths, 183,756 tailors and tailoresses, 10,000 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,330 bakers, 22,182 plasterers, and 4,861 manufacturing agricultural implements, leaving 2,628,036 persons employed in minufacturing industries such as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their as employee at manufacturing and mining

In manufacturing industries such as are ciaimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the dilegations that they are in a minority among those who later and therefore should forego an advantage in the intercest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operations of tariff laws should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet, with slight reflection, they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earning and that the prices of the necessaries of Higas well as the amount of those wants will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort; but the reduction of taration demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the welfare and comfort; but the reduction of taration demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingmen or the leasening of his wages; and the profit still remaining to the manufacturer after a necessary readjustment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employers in oither their opportunity to work or the diminuition, or their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly elisorts of manufactures which, in almost countiess forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the deak of his empleyer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increasing price which the tariff permits the hard earned compensation of many days of toil.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMER.

The farmer and agriculturist who man mactures nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff implement, upon all he wears and upon all ne uses and owns, except the increase of his tiecks and herds and such things, as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation. He is soid that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is, by this scheme, obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tributa to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMER. clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff price, and thus, as consumers, must return their share of this increased price to tradesmen. It think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from 25 to 50. The duty but that grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 10 cents or less, and 13 cents if of the value of 80 cents or less, and 13 cents if of the value of 80 cents or less, and 13 cents if of the value of more than 80 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the atmost absencement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from 23 theep, and 350 that, from the wool of 50 sheep; and 350 that, from the wool of 50 sheep; and 350 that, from the wool of 50 sheep; and 350 that, from the wool is a sheep, and 350 that, from the wool is sheep; and 350 that, from the wool is sheep; and 350 that for each the addition would amount to about one third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or sless tariff. price of the wool from 2) sheep, and \$35 that. from the wool of 50 sheep; and at present values the addition would amount to about one third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tarlif profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum which, in all its changes, will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, is cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tarlif profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operations of other tarlif laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds iit necessary to purchase woelen goods and material to clothe himself and ramity flor the winter. When he faces the trademan for that, purpose he discoverate the is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tarlif profit on the wool he sold and which then perhaps lies before him is manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereth to meets a further increase in jost caused by a turiff duty on the manufacture. This, in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has pash upon a moderate produced and sold.

When the starter in price more than suities to success away all the tariff profit he received apon—the wool he produced and sold.

comes a burden upon those with moderate mean, and the poor, the employed and the anemployed, the sick and wan and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with restless grasp is lastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

COMBINATIONS AND TRUSTS.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty paid upon imported apticles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the nignest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that aluscompetition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any considera-tion in the operation of these selfish

If, however, in the absence of such com-bination a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutin-ble article below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and'if with such reduced price its manufacture continues to thrive, it is en-tirely avident that one thing has been tirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff pointifarnishes proof that some one is willing to accep lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative; and later prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, where either of these conditions exists, a case would seem to be presented for an case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

TWO OBJECTS TO ACCOMPLISH. The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are in presented touching our tariff new are) trended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion, that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such consideration be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the entergency that presses upon us our manufactended only to enforce an earnest recom substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the broud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety when they are reminded of the fact that financial panie and collapse, to which the present condition tends, affords no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures then to our important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, beedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

Additionly attantion was a subsection of their wrongs.

have resisted timely and reasonable reliet, may insit upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not overestimated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a partiotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country. Under our present laws more than 4000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The itaxtion of luxuries presents no features of harships; but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened. The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures or its free importation is of course, an important factor in an effort to reduce the price of these necessaries. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost, caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufacturers product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve besides to largely reduce the venue.

It is not apparent how such a change an have an injurious effect upon our

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for strictic duty which should characterise he action of those intrusted with the real of a confiding people, but the chilgation to declared party po icy and principle is not wanting to urgs prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties new represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unaccessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn maner, promised ageograction; and neither as clitizens now partisans are our country, seen in a mood to condone the deliberative in the second of these piedges.

Our progress towards wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the tearth of the protection and free trase. This avers too much of, handying egificial.

MARKETS FOR YOU

Four Great Matrimonial M of New York.

The four great markets for wives to New York, writes a correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, are the Sunday school, the big stores and factories, the street, and the boarding house have purposely arranged them in the order above because the greatest matrimonial markets are the Sunday schools and the least are the boarding-houses. Marriages are made in boarding-houses, but the average, boarding-house keep-er's daughter is more apt to end an old maid than a wife. The reason is that it seems not to be good for the girls for men to see them too much or in too varied a range of employment. It takes the romance and poetry out of the wife-hunter's head and the charge from s girl's personality for her to be seen on her knees scrubbing, or with her hand in a towel sweeping or sifting ashes in a slovenly wrapper. Of course there are girls who can do every sors of house work with such an air and grace that even a level-headed lover will try to steal the broom or ashe sifter she has held in order to have it for a keep sake, but those girls are not apt to be developed in the duli and

cruel grind of boarding-house routine. In the Sunday schools the girls look their very best. Not only do thousands of tender-hearted young fellows attend them in order to develop a circle of laily friends for themselves, but just so do the myrind of young women, who are either here without any families or who are shut up in factories all day and live in parlorless tenements by night, seek the same religious resorts for similar ends. It is a curious function that New York Sunday schools perform. They are resorted to by about 700 Chinamen, who go there simply to learn English, and by thousands. of Christians who go there to get ma-

When I say the big shopping store are great matrimonial markets I do not mean to have it inferred that the girls who stand behind the counters are given to wedding the male costumer they wait upon. Such things do happen, I suppose, but not frequently enough for consideration, the fact being that nothing could be worse for a counter girl in a big New York store than for her to be courted while on duty. If her employers did not discharge her the other girls would torment her beyond endurance. Meetings between the girls and their beaux on the way home from work are not to be taken in consideration, for the lasses gohome in troops, and are merciless teasers, so that this is also a rare occurrence. One of the big shopping stores, by the way, employs detectives to see that no young fellows hang about the store at closing time to meet the count er girl. But there is a field for matrimony that is directly in the stores, and is exceedingly fruitful. The male curployes, buyers, cashiers, and even the members of the firms get very many wives from among the girls whom they meet every day and grow to admire, if their qualities are such as re-commend them Acquaintances thus made lead to visits at the girls' homes, to evening companionship, and to wed lock. These same men and women in the big stores, by the way, are among hosts that attend the Sonday the schools.

There are actually streets set uside for courtship by the parloriess poor Upper Eighth avenue, where the little shops are; lower Second avenue, past the houses of the eld fogy rich, and the broadway, where ail the great shipping and express offices are closed and dark—there the tenement boys and girls. There are stupid folk who see the long procession of giggling girls, in their best bows and streamers, and imagine them to be of the path of virtue, or slippig of. But these are not the places where much girls are found, and he who thinks fill of these girls had better not presume span-his ignorance or he will find these wall als ignorance or he will find them. The able to take care of themselves. For they have put on their second on gowns, and the young mechanics and porters have put on their less coats and plastered their locks with all, and both sexes have sallied out to meet and firt and pair off and walk house. The

A Nice Foint of Lists.

A couple of implies were talking as the parties were talking at a just decision where one at the gating parties justed and lists and lists are process.

The decision where one at the process of the parties in the analysis are parties in the analysis at a parties in the analysis are process.

g, at their hall at 7:30 N. G., John R. Rauch The W. O. T. U.—Meets every Thursday at their till over Fried Mational Bank, at three p. m. Mrs. J. Cos best. Freedman.

The Markets overy second Thursday at their p. m. Mrs. J. Cos best. Freedman.

The Markets overy second Thursday at their hall, in the Friedman blent. I. H. Hedden, Master.

R. of L. Larrana Assessment, No. 5595.—Meets every the Friedry evening, from April 1 to Oct. 1, at 7295. m. Oct. 1 to April 1 at 7:90, at G. A. R. hall.

G. Garts, Je. R. S.

Plantours Book Lones No. 47, F. & A. M.—Friedry evenings in or before the full moon.

W. N.

Winney, W. M. J. O. Eddy, Secretary.

WHAT THEY SAY.

(Continued from first page.)

ore than double the amount of grain en bought here this year than last.

rices paid here yesterday for grain wheat, 79 to 80 cents; oats, 28 to 30

charles, son of Merritt Stanley, while ag with a pencil in his mouth, Tues-fell, injuring his palate seriously.

The Wayne county horticultural society will meet in grange hall on Saturday next at 10-30 a. m. There will be a number of interesting essays and the election of offi-

fr. and Mrs. Walker, parents of Mrs H. Wallace, of this place, who were visiting here for several days and then went west about two weeks ago, returned last Friday and remained until Monday afternoon, when they left for their home near New York City.

Alf. Hanmer, of Ypsilanti, who wa t for the Ypsilanti Bohemian oat npany during its pelmy days did busi-is in Gensee county. Some time ago was arrested on complaint of one Abram rth, charged with fraudulently obtaining a signature to promissory note was convicted at Flint last week. He will

was convicted at Fint isst week. He will appeal to the Supreme court.

—For a short time we will club the Century magazine, price \$4 per year, with the MAIL, the two for \$4.50. Or the St. Nichelas, price \$3, and the MAIL for \$3.50. These magazines are recognized as among the best published, and those not familiar with them can see sample copies by call. with them can see sample copies by calling at our office. We are prepared to make low clubbing rates with any paper

agazine published. The Rochester Observer, published by Wells & Beck, (the latter being the young man who had charge of the Wayne Review, at this place two years ago), was fonced to suspend last week after an existence of six months and one week. They had promises on the start sufficient, had they been fulfilled, to have made the paper a paying concern. The Observer was one of our neatest and best edited schanges and we are sorry to hear of its emiss. The last issue was dressed in courning and contained a long obituary a taself, with startling head lines and the

on uself, with startling head lines and the skull and cross bones.

Georgie Smith, a lad of ten or twelve years of age, got shot in the leg, last Friday under queer circumstances. He was riding on a wagon, which stopped opposite the mest market, near the postoffice. As sewent to get out of the wagon he felt simething hit him on the leg and he ran into the the market telling the boy there that the man with whom he was riding had hit him with a whip. He drew up his pants lev to show the spot and the hole is his leg proved that he had been

in his panes ler to show the spot and the bold is his leg proved that he had been that. A dector took the ball out, which was a small one and evidently fired from a Flower rifle, probably by some shooting one a wark. As it was in the fleshy part of the let he inferred little, inconvenience trought and is again at school.

Hurgistes are becoming quite numbered around us. On Monday night of last weak a safe was blown open at the elevator at Wixom and \$7 secured. At the safe and inted 5 slow it open, but failed than varied the premises of G. D. It were frightened away by a little a good watch dogs.

-H. C. Bennett is visiting at Dearborn Found-gold earring. Call at this ffice and get it.

Neck scarfs and handkerchiefs of all kinds, at A. A. Tafft's.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed at the gallery over the MAIL office. Mrs. Baldwin, of Detroit, is visiting at

Henry Robinson's this week. One pound of baking powder will get

you a nice piece of glassware at A.A. Tafft's. -Rev. Herman Burns is assisting Rev. Pettit, of Howell, in a series of special meetings this week.

Try a dozen cabinets at the gallery over the MAIL office. They are bound to please. A. C. Novess.

Order phototographs now for the holidays, at the gallery over the Mail office. A. C. Novess, proprietor.

-Miss May Robinson came home from Manchester, Mich. Tuesday afternoon to attend the wedding of her sister Nellie.

-We are pleased to learn that both Mrs. Collier and Mrs. Hendrick who have been dangerously sick, are improving, with prospects of their recovery.

-Wheat was marketed here Wednesday from within less than two miles of Ypsilanti, and another lot from within four miles of South Lyon. They know where to bring their grain.

Lawyer Brown started for Alabama on a three weeks vacation last Saturday. The latest news we have of him comes from Wayne, where he was seen this week. There seems to be something alluring at Wayne!

Why not have the foundry and machine shop here utilized? For instance: For the manufacture of stoves, similar to the round oak. They can be made as well here as anywhere and they are the most salable stove in the market. They are manufacturing them at several small towns in the state and all find ready sale for them. There is a good plant here and it ought to be worked. Let's hear from some one on the subject.

-Wednesday evening, at five o'clock at the residince of the bride's parents Miss Helen L. Robinson and Edward Willetts were united in the bonds of holy matrimony by Pastor Burns. There were a number of relatives and friends present. The happy couple received a large num-ber of presents. Miss Nettie Springer acted as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Willets will commence housekeeping imme diately, having rented a suit of rooms of Mrs. Scotten, adjoining Dr. Cole's.

As we have said before, there are a large number of business men who are anxious that something be done to boom the town. All are in favor of it but nothing is done, simply because they lack a leader. There need be no fear of the result if they will only make a move and then all work together. The MAIL will do all in its power to help the thing along, and would suggest that some of our citizens get together and call a public meeting so that all may express their views on the matter. We should be pleased to hear from any who may feel interested—give us your views for publication!

South Lyon Picket: "In talking with one of our business men the other day in regard to advertising." He said: "Last year I spent a good deal of money in advertising and my business increased, and I had a good time. When I thought that my name and place of business were known I concluded to stop advertising, and I now find I did an unwise thing." To do a good paying business a man must advertise not a month or six months, but all the time. Constantly must he keep himself and his business before the public. The enterprising and advertising man is the one who does the business now-a-day.

-A man from Wayne, in town yester day, said that things were booming there: tmenty men were at work on the new carriage factory and they wished to put on eight additional men to-day if they could get them. Rents he said were booming like everything else. One man who had a couple of small houses which he was repting a short time ago for \$2.50 per month, now gets, \$6.00; another house now renting at \$4.00 is bid \$8.00; another now renting for \$6.00 is offered \$12.00; another now renting \$8.00 has been offered \$15.00; another rents a portion of house for \$6.00, which is more than the whole house would have brought before. He mentioned many more such instances.

-The restaurent of H. McKillip, at Port Huron, was on Thursday taken possession of by a constable armed with a bill and chattel mortgages amounting c. 11.00. Some time ago Sheriff Stell-con, of Detroit, loaned to McKillip of the edge certain jewelry in pawe at aching a chattle mortgage as es-y. The money was claimed to have lost by Mrs. McKillip while es route to test place, and Louis Cohen, of this city, then solvanced \$500, taking another chattel mortgage. He is now in possession of the diamagn, which are valued at \$50,000, and fire Vickility is in the meaning tradesposition of another the characters.

From the report made by the treasurer we glean the following:

1887. GENERAL FUND.	1 6 1	1
Dental Ford		1.
March 1, Cash on hand\$276	11 -	
Dec. 5, Taxes collected by Marshal 666	41	1 3
Den & Lienon ter	00	14
Dec. of Industry	00	1
Dec. 5, Rec'd from show licences, etc. 38	50-1807	(02
		1
Dec. 5, Transferred to building fund, 800	00	
Dec. 5, Disbursments to date, 602	40-1402	40
M. M.	1	
	\$ 464	-
Balance on hand,	2 404	DX
1887. STREET FUND.	1	1.
TOOLS STREET FUNDS		1
March 1, Cash on haud, \$222	**	451
Dec. 5, Taxes collected, 666	41- 889	15
Dec. 5, Disbursements to date,	149	20
popular, purphraemona ao mano,	1	
	1	T.
Cash ou hand,	. 739	32
E34000	40.1	1
A887. CEMETERY FUND.	1.	
March 1, Cash on hand,	97	
Dec. 5, Receipts to date,	50- 267	47
Dec. 5, Disbursements,	103	00
Dec. o, pisoursements,	100	~
	1	
Balance,	164	47
	-	1
1887. BUILDING FUND.	8 " "	1
June 21, Deposited in Wayne County	1	1
Savings Bank,	800	m
Sevinge Dente,	1 000	-
Tolsi on hand exclusive of		13.
· · · building fund,	\$1,364	(14
	12	
The following bills were order	ed par	α:
H. Dohmstreich,	310	UU
John Knapp,	5	09
John Hood,	10	00
Total Hood,	10	
H. Dobmstreich,	25	60
Fred Dunn	9	22
I C Schmers	9	00

Novi.

Beautiful weather. Miss Jane Shaw visited friends at Pittsford, Mich., last week.

The Mail has twenty-one subscribers in Novi and more to come.

D. S. Magill left for St. Louis, Mo., last Wednesday, with two cars of apples. Mrs. Lee L. West is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Deland, of Detroit, this week.

Marvin Bogart and wife, of Northville, vere guests at W. A. Whipple's Tuesday. Frank Bloomer has fifty subscribers to his library and new names being added

Miss Kattie Warren, of New Hudson called on Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Benjamin, Monday.

Lyman Brooks, Mrs. Starkweather and Mrs. Brooks, mother of Mr. B., were visitors at D. S. Magill's last Wednesday. Henry Spencer runs a bus to all trains

and it creates a lively competition. You pay your quarter and take your choice. Henry B. Wight, of Detroit, was in town Monday and Tuesday. He has ac-

cepted a position as assistant cashier in Mabley & Co.'s bazaar. Charley VanWagoner, who used to be the acrobatic member of the Novi B. B. C. has returned to Novi, and is the genial

hostler at the Spencer house. "Old Frenchman," one of the oldest horses in this country, aged thirty-four years, died about a week age at Wat Rogers' farm, one mile east of Novi.

Mrs. E. Spencer and daughter Jennie, who have been here looking after the late Edward Spencer estate, returned to Jack son, Tuesday. Another hearing will be had April 20.

The M. E. people will have a Christma tree and entertainment at their church Xmas evening, and a good time is being planned for bringing your presents and load the trees to its full capacity.

J. H. Steers, proprietor and editor of the Mail, was in town Monday, and secured a goodly number of names for his subscription list. The MAIL was compared with other local papers, and-well, it ranked first.

The neck tie social at W. T. Coate's residence, Tuesday evening, was a success and the coffers of the M. E. church were nicely replenished. Following this event and not less appealing in its nature, comes the Gipsy social, by the cheerful workers at the Baptist church parlors, Friday evening. Come and get your fortune told.

W. H. Wright, proprietor of our new meat market, is a man of long experience in the business, and comes here with a complete outfit and will give Novi a thorough trial. He will furnish his patrons the best meats to be had. Also, ovsters in season, and we ask in his behalf that our citizens give him their trade, and see if it is not as well as to patronize outsiders.

Novi has been experiencing a regular boom in sporting matters this fall. A number of our men of leisure have taken to hunting, and it is a caution to hear about the amount of game they bag. These hunters care nothing for their time, and a ten mile walk is all O. K., if they don't get more than a chipmonk, (this is often the case). They have adopted the Moravian method of closing both eyes and turning the head just before they fire; (particular about their eye sight). The scheme has been thoroughly tested and proves a good one, (for the game). Hoop

Births.

At a meeting of the Council, Monday neght, Geo. Hunter was appointed village clerk in place of Henry Dohmstreich, re-

ARRIVING DAILY!

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Come and See Them.

Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Reed Rockers, Lounges, Center Tables, Ladies' Work Baskets, Carpet Sweepers, Beautiful Oleographs, Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Brackets, Etc.

Also. New Patterns of Mouldings for Picture Frames, which will be sold for Lowest Living Prices. Come one and everybody, and see if there is not something you want to make a Christmas Present of

BASSETT & SON.

ANDERSON & CABLE

Hardware Dealers,

Have Everything in Hardware at Rock Bottom Prices.

COME TO US!

WE CAN SUIT YOU!

Beautiful Sleds for the Boys, Toys for the Children.

COME AND SEE Healthis Wealth! For Yourself!





WE GUARANTEE SIX POLES

A new sewing machine at the MAIL of-fice. Will be sold very cheap.

RICHARDSON

BOOTS, SHOES, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING

I wish to see every one in the need of clothing, at T. G.'s.

I want to sell you all you need in my Line, T. G. R.

The Best Goods for the Least Money is

No Fancy High Prices, at T. G.'s. Goods and Prices Talk. Call and see.

Good Working Suits for Men and Boys Nobby Hats, Fine Shoes, Grand Bargains, at T. G.'s Cash Store.

Come Great and Small, I can fit you all rom the little urchin of 25 pounds to the arge man, that tips the beam at 275 counds. Call one and all. Everybody released, at

The source

1888.

political developments, one and allers the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE ! SUN,

Frosh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its our victors, truthful and right. THE SUN has six, eight, twolve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is absed of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper.

Daily, 7 50 1 60 1 00 Daily and Sunday, Sunday (16 and 20 pages),

Weekly, - 10 Address, THE SUN, New York.

New - Blacksmith - Shop!

RED FRONT.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING.

Wayne.

Davy Coykendall, of Dakota, is home

Rabbits are very plentiful in this secthis year. of Plymouth, was in

we this week.

Horace Barnes has bought the Mrs.

Kilborn place for \$500.

Bert Hannan and Henry Barber arrived home from Brainerd, Minn. last week, to nd the winter.

Dr. G. D. Parr, of Pierre, Dakota, brother of R. F. Farr, week. of R. P. Parr, dentist, of this place, was

The Roland Reed theatre company visited the town for a few hours on Tuesday. They took the train for Flint.

nzie county evidently wants no more zine dispensed its its territory by the ote it cast for prohibition, on Monday.

The special election for bonding the village for \$5,000 passed off triumphantly on Monday, 104 votes being cast and all in the affirmative.

A large force of men are engaged building the carriage factory. They expect to be in it and working by the 15th of January next. John Marker was in town on Saturday

Sunday. He is a partner in with Dr. Morrison in the drug and grocery business and consequently a sufferer in the loss tained by the burglary on Friday night.

A new inter-lock switch is being put in at the railroad crossing. This switch will allow trains to pass without coming to a halt, when they get the signal, and to prevent collisions a cut-off is put in 800 feet ch way on the track.

Earl Goldsmith's white mule turned up his toes in death on Saturday last. He as probably one of the oldest settlers in this section of the country and although he never ran for office, was probably one of the most conspicuous characters in the history of Wayne. His age is as much of inystery as "Topsy's," who "spec'" she "growed." His name now honors a sa-

loon, "White Mule."

Burglars visited this town last Friday night and blew open the safe in Morrison & Marker's drug store, gaining entrance by forcing open the front door. The safe door was blown to piece and \$150 in cash and some jewelry belonging to Mrs. Horace Wilson. The postoffice was also entered and the letters rifled, but no money ound. Suspicious characters were seen town the day before and on the night of the burglary which were identical as to

description A couple of Macomb county farmers ved here Sunday evening and put up at the Varney house. They had been living in Kansas for a few years back and were on their way to their old home near Mtclemens, having driven all the way e in a covered wagon, taking fortyeight days. They claim panicky times and poor crops for the last three years has knocked all the sentiment out of them for sas. They sold all their stock, tools, farm and farm implements at auction and did ot realize cash enough on the sale to pay the auctioneer, having to sell on long time. They had over one hundred head of cattle aich only brought them one cent per nd, live weight. They say they had feed their stock some years as long as six or seven months.

Mead's Mills.

Mrs. H. S. Burdick was on the sick list last week, but is out again.

Mrs. G. R.Patterson, of Plymouth, spent few days with friends here last week. A young man from Florida is to manage affairs on the farm of the late Wm. A.

dell, the coming year. We are soon to lose our neighbor, Mrs.

the winter with her son, W. B. James. The winter term of school began Dec. 5, with Frank Morgan, (late of Da-

cota) wielding the rod of correction. Jewett Cransom and family moved to Northville this week. That seems to be the place of destination for most people

he migrate. A number of the friends of Mr. and frs. G. H. Bryant spent last Thursday at house. An enjoyable time was the

Nancy Ramsdell and daughter returned home last week from gaburgh, where they have been visita sister of Mrs. R.

We had a good attendance at the last on of Sunday school. The afternoon as pleasant, after the two days storm ople were glad to get out.

Eva Bryant has taken up her abode Northville during the winter term of ol, having decided it too much of a mod thing to go back and forth every

ous but what this town may and flourish yet? There is a pros-it the water power near this place sold to parties who comemplate general condenser here, and using the that bulleds. If this is

Henry Whipple is very sick. Dan McArthur intends leaving for Kentucky next week.

Mrs. T. I. VanAtta rode out last Wednesday, since her recent illness.

Miss Hattie Utley accempanied by Miss Mable Payne, of Detroit, spent last Sabbath at Ann Arbor. T. VanAtta is on the road the greater

part of the time wholesaling binding twine for a firm in Ohio.

Mrs. F. H. Tousey, who was mentioned last week as being seriously sick is so far recovered as to be out of danger.

Ed. Crandall is having a serious time boring a drive well. He has gone down some 180 feet and has no well as yet. The oyster supper held at the residence

of L. D. Perkins, last Tuesday morning, was a success; some sixty persons being present.

Cass Southerland, of East Saginaw, has bought Will Southerland's half in the firm of Southerland and Ensign and will now run the grist and saw mill to its full capacity.

Newburg.

W. I. Smith is on a business visit to Birmingham this week.

Mrs. Sidney Fitzgerald and son, of Sagaw, are here visiting.

Chester Clark, of Carleton, Mich., made business trip here last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Crosby, of Cuba, N.

Y., are visiting relatives here and in neighboring towns. Will Armstrong has a position in a gro-

cery store; on Michigan Ave., Detroit, which he assumed this week. J. T. Radcliffe drove home from Monroe, Mich., last Saturday, ending [an over 4,000 mile trip for D. M. Ferry, the past

E. Hodge is agent for Wilbur's patent clothes washer. He is now visiting the ladies and doing their washing for them in fine style.

Mrs. J. T. Radcliffe, who had a severe attack of cholera morbus last week and was under the doctor's care for some days

Be sure you notice the new electric lamp put up by the N. S. S., which is in a very prosperous condition and will soon give another of their fine entertainments.

The M. E. church people are agitating the question of disposing of their church, that is if they can purchase the Congregational church, as it is near the cemetery and it is necessary to keep it in repair for services. Sabbath school at 1.30 and church at 2,30 each Sunday. The congregations are increasing, which shows the general popularity of Rev. J. M. Shank,

Livonia.

Another nice rain last week.

G. P. Benton called on A. Stringer last

B. Downing, while at Ferguson's shop, ad a horse drop dead, last Monday. Wm. B. Ewing has a gang of men chop-

ping wood for him on E. C. Leach's farm. Hand A. Springer one dollar and get the Mail one year. It is worth the money. H. Kingsley is now ready to saw fence

elats at the Centre. Bring on your timber. The grangers had a wet, time of it at their meeting last Saturday, although a good time is reported.

Geo. Fisher is working for C. L. Ferguson, blacksmith, and the way they turn the horses out is a caution.

To hear some men talk, they are big choppers in the summer, and great cradlers in the winter time.

Tim Springer and E. Millard were married Nov. 29 and went to housekeeping the next day. Quite a sensible move

be removed. E. Wurm intends to work at his trade, shoemaking, at the Centre this winter. The citizens feel much pleased over it,

because they know he can't be beaten. Lewis Peltier, of this town, is now seventy-three years old. He had lived in the town over fifty years. He was born in Detroit and he says it was not a very big city whin he first saw the light of day.

THE FAMILY EDUCATOR.—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is a great family educator, and no family of children ought to be brought up without having ready access to this great volume. It will answer hundreds of questions to the wide-awake child. It is an ever-present and reliable scho ter to the whole family.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests; but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on

Some Feats of Zerah Colburn.

Zerah Colburn was asked to say what sumber multiplied into itself would give the number 268,336,125, writes Prof. Proctor. The idea wa to see how far he would get ahead of a practiced computer, who was set to work finding the cube root of the num-ber (for that was what Colburn was asked for) by the usual process. But before the practiced computer had written down the number Colburn gave the answer, 645. Colburn was at this time only 8 years old, and he had not even so much instruction arithmetic as most boys of that age have received. He knew nothing of extracting roots. But the rules for extracting roots. But even if he had known how to extract the cube root of a number, his feat would not be less marvelous. Let any one who would learn to appreciate Colburn's calculating power try the following ex-periment: Set down the number just named and obtain the cube root the ordinary method, making no hurry over the work; next copy the fig-tres thus obtained, setting them down tires thus obtained, setting them down (in their order as obtained) as fast as (in their order as obtained) as fast as a pen or pencil will travel, noting the time taken in this easy part of the work. Then consider that a child 8 years old obtained the right result, without pen or pencil, in less time than had been taken to copy down the number itself, to which all the calculation thus written out had been applied.

applied.
Asked what numbers will divide 36,-Asked what numbers will divide 30,-083 exactly, Colburn at once an-swered; "None." Let the reader try how long it takes with pen and paper to prove that this is really so; he will have to try the divisors 3, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53 and many more, up to 187, before the proof will be complete.

Once, and once only, did Colburn

have to make any considerable effort in dealing with a number as he dealt with 36,083. The num-ber was somewhat famous in mathematical annals—viz: 2.294.967.297 of which the great arithmetician, Fermat, had declared that it had no division. Fermat even gave what ap-peared to him a proof of this; but the celebrated mathematician, Euler, showed that the proof was incomplete. Euler also, after long labor, found a number, 641, which will divide Fer-mat's asserted "indivisible." Colburn set the same task which had foilwas set the said case which that the difference of Fermat and occupied Euler for months. The little child could not answer that day, nor thenext, nor for a week or fortnight; but in the third week he gave the solution. During that time he had kept no records of his work save in that wonderfully retentive little brain of his. It may in-terest the reader to know that the number over which Fermat and Euler had contended is obtained by multiplying two into itself thirty-one times and adding units. Colburn did the work of thus obtaining the number in a few minutes.—Ex.

He Strengthened! His Memory.

In the last number of Dress a writ er quotes an extended account from Thurlow Weed of how he strengthened his memory. Mr. Weed tells that he suffered in early life from a defective memory, and that he never could succeed as a politician because he did not remember people and incidents except as they especially interested him. To overcome this he began a habit of, at its close, recalling everything that had happened during the day. Soon he made this resume aloud to his wife: "Every night, the last thing before retiring—(one would have expected Thurlow Weed to have said 'going ing to bed')—I told her everything that I could remember that had happened to me or about me during the day. Igenerally recalled the very dish-es I had had for breaktast, dinner and tea; the people I had seen and what they had said; the editorials I had It is not very pleasent to have a gambling hell right in under your nose. [Our devil suggests that either the hell, or the proposed learning to the proposed learning as nearly as the removed learning to the letters I had sent and received and the very language used as nearly as sible: when I had walked or ridden possible; when I had walked or ridgen. I told her everything that had come within my observation. I found I could say my lesson better and better every day. I am indebted to this discipline for a memory of somewhat unusue, tenacity."

An Old One.

Nebraska State Journal.

The oldest human being in the world is an Indian woman living in the southern suburbs of Lincoln. She was born in 1478, and distinctly remem bers the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, assisted by Susan B. Anthony. She sold Colum bus a pair of beaded moccasins at the bus a pair of beaded moccasins at the time, and he gays her a Waterbury watch and a man to wind it for her. She refers to him affectionately as Chris, old boy. She says she had always predicted that America would be discovered, when a general boom would be inangurated. She was servant to George Washington for a number of years, and was present when he chopped down the cherry tree. She protested against, but George answer.

SOMETHING STARTLING

LOOK AT THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK.



We have a very fine line of cloths for making

CLOTHING TO MBASTIBB

ancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Diagonals, Kerseys ican and Scotch Cheviots, for Suits. Chinchilas, tons, Fur Beaver, Fine Imported Kerseys, for Overe A variety of Pants patterns that has never been seed here either in style or beauty.

Then in need of a Suit or Overcost, come and see us you, both as to fit and price.

ALL WOOL SUITS, as low as \$12.00.

OVERCOATS, Heavy, Strong and Will a case as games by the Red wife.

We have a primer entitled "A Modern Wooder" which sets forth with singular ulness and brevily what is going to be in Wide Awake for a year allead. The or is not very long. The little are easy to read. But, it holds pages are easy to reput mt, you wonder how so much can be dozen months; and yet you read on the title page that the half is oot told. It is a wonder! Wide Awake a veritable library, changing from onth to month and from year to year, d always growing better apparently. at what we can't understand is how they can put so much money into it and pay so much for getting subscribers. The Holiday number contains the Premium List of 32 pages, They give boy or girl who gets subscribers almost much in his choice of two or three bundred things as the money he sends mounts to! And the things are such people want; a good many o them ew to most of us. Even the Premium ist is good reading. Where the profit comes from out of \$2.40 a year is that we can't make out; but that is one of our business. Send for the rimer to D. Lothrep Company, Boston.

The venerabla but vigorous F. E. Spinner, formerly United States Treaswer, writes from his camp at Pablo each, Florida, to his friends the boys of America, to spare the birds. 'I well collect," he says, "that once I shot a obin. He flew some distance, and then all in the tall grass. I went and picked him up and found that I had wflicte | a fatal wound in his breast. The poor wounded bird looked up into my face so imploringly that it caused e to shed tears, and now, to-day, at he age of 85 years, I am haunted by he pitiful, imploring look of that poor anocent, dying bird, and feelings of sep remorse come over me whenever see a robin. I would be willing to take great sacrifices to be made guiltse of the wanton murder of that poor nocent bird." The General makes a ecial ples for the sweetest of all merican songsters, the ill-mamed cat ird. But as for the English sparrow. e says with righteous wrath: "Kill im wherever you find him, in season nd out of season. He has never been nown to do any good and is of no use. live him no quarter, but go for him as ou would for any other thief."

Says a clergyman who is on the ditorial staff of a religious paper Large churches which are looking for pastor now demand a very high order shility, which is all right; but they ook for men who can preach a star rmon every Sunday in the year, which all wrong. To use a newspaper fustr-tion, no preacher on earth can reach' two double-'eaded sermons a eak year in and year out. And a gyman who tries to do it either aks down or is driven to appropriate striking thoughts, if not the words, f other preachers. In the case of one ergyman who was proved to have deed a few years ago, I happened know that he was tempted to do so on from him every week, and he w they would soon leave him if he ld not give it to them. - Of course this nes not justify him, but it lifts some of blame from his shoulders.

An episode which at one time threatof international import or occurred at the little village of maingburg. W. Y., about two miles ve Troy. A red flag was seen flying tom a bouse on one of the streets of he quiet hambe, and the report went out that it was the emblem of anarchy. I troud gathered and great excitement availed until the occupant of the explained that he was an indiahmen that the flag was the righth lack, and that he simply manded to show his respects for our ring coloration. The assistant alleger intimated that the color are would look more appropriate and the street of ouse on one of the streets of

action all over the so much bimoud

Ella caused his observe to firsh will a and the expression of indecision to ve from his face. Raising his eyes, he said:

"You shall have five you satisfy me your work is done." "Rusiness is business!" exclaimed Morr

rising and crossing to a shelf in one corner nom from which he took an ink-hottle the and a pen, which he ploced upon the table be fore his guest.

"There, just put it inter writing drawing a dirty account book from his pocket he tore a page from it, and, handing it.

"Now, then, stave away."

Norton took up the pen and wrote the desir agreement, which Morry took from his and evidently satisfied with it, for he said:

"By ther way, I shall have ter have little money fer incerdentals and ther like." 'How much will you require?' asked Nor

Twenty dollars, at the least," he replied "You shall have it in the morning." his patron.

What time?" be inquired.

By eleven o'clock," was the answer Will yer send it or bring it yerself?" ask

. Morry.

"I will send it by a special messenger," r plied Norton. "All right: I'll expect it," and Merry folder

he agreement and tucked it into his pocket "But what is your plan of operation?" ask-

"That sin't none o' your business excus er plain answer," replied his companion but be contented wid my tellin' yer that the thing'll be done quietly and ter yer perfect satisfaction, and don't ask no more quee

"When do you intend to begin!" To-morrer.

"And when-when will you have accou-

plished your object?" "llow ken I tell! Ther thing's got ter b ione carefully, and so it'll take time. It may be a week, and then ugain it may be three

not more than that, though, at ther most. "Very well," replied Norton, rising. " ave the matter entirely in your hands, irnsting to your judgment to earry if

"I guess ver needn't have no anxiety-reknow me too well ser that!" exclaimed Morry But when will I see ver again?"

"There is my address," replied Norton, banding him a card. "If you have anything of importance to communicate, or should wish to see me-

"Or." broke in Morry, "If ther mone stould run out-

"You have only to drop me a line," con tinued Norton.

"Currect!" exclaimed Morry, taking his visitor's hat from beneath the table moothing it with his sleeve. "I'm sorry can't invite yer ter supper," he added; "but like a gentleman, I takes my meals out. Yes won't forget eleven termorrer?"

You can depend upon me, "replied Norton. Morry opened the door and accompanied im to the head of the stairs, and held the imp over the banister, "Good-night," shouted after him as he descended; then he returned to his room.

"Come out, Scanty:" he cried, and imme ately a door leading into an adjoining apart opened, and the individual add made his appearance, with a thick slice of bread in one hand and a ham-bone in th

"Did yer hear everythin'?" inquired Morry

"Didn't lose a word," answered Scanty You'll help me?

"In course I will."

"Then drop yer grub, and go for a pitcher beer; and while we're drink it we'll arrange our plan o' persedin'."

Scanty procured a large pitcher from a pan ry, and, taking the money Morry offered him, departed on his errand.

CHAPTER VII.

Some time elapsed after Norton's departure before Elia found herself sufficiently composed to review the incidents of the past two hours and decide upon her future movements. Her own sense of self-repect would not per mit her to remain longer, an inmate of Mrs Stevens' family. She must seek shelter else where. But where should she go! She who new so little of life-an entire stranger in the great busy city—must go forth to battle with the world—a world so full of disappointments and poor in sympathy. Her heart grew faint and cold within her at the thought. She retired to her chamber, and there, upon her knees, prayed to Heaven for succor in this her hong of greatest need. She arose with more courage and self-reliance, fe an assurance that some way out of her misery and despair would be opened to her. When stairs, for her head ached, and her eyes were red and swollen from weeping. She seate herself at the window and gazed out into the gathering gloom, endeavoring to settle upon ome plan for the future. She decided to leave Mrs. Stevens' house the next day, and obtain a comfortable room in some quiet neighborhood; then she would set about seeking employment. She felt that she ha several resources. She possessed a highly enitivated soprano voice, and was also a go pisnist, and fully competent, therefore, to teach vocal and instrumental music. was a thorough French and English scholar. Certainly p ssing these accomplishments ed, she ought to experience but she reasoned, she ought to experies little difficulty in providing for herself. he did not know how many highly-gifts men and women have stroggled and are og to-day against privation a only to fall, in the end, weak and worn vic-tims before their cruel advaruates. She did not deadl the perspective struggle half so much, now that her plans were formed. The at one few the presention of the feature of the presention of the feature of the

Orth be known as Ella Warburton.

The was started from her musing by the sound of some cas rapping upon her door. Opening it, she found Mollie, the chambermaid, standing without.

"Mira Stevens," said the girl, "sent me up to sak if you are coming down to dinner. Miras Ella ?" Then, noticing the pallor of Pillale faces who exclaimed: "Gracious me!

Ella's face, she exclaimed: 'Gracions me ere you sick, miss? Is there anything I can

do for you?"
"No, thank you, Mollie," replied Ella; " am not ill, and there is nothing you can do for me, unless-

"Unless what, miss? If I can serve you. don't be afraid to say so."

"I was going to ask you, Mollie," proceed ed Ella, after a moment's hesitation, er you could spare me a little of your time later in the evening to assist me in packing my trunks, for to-morrow I am going away from here."

"Going away)" exclaimed the girl, in ap parent astonishment.

"Yes," replied Ella.

"Any bad news, miss? -death of a friend or mything of the like?" asked the girl, step ping into the room. "No, Mollie, nothing of that kind." Then

fter a pause, she added: "I have no friends though I never needed one more than now. "Don't say so, Miss Ella, for you have one in me, if I am only a servant? and if there is anything in this world I can do for you, don't

be backward about telling me what it is." The girl's words touched Ella's heart, and the tears came to her eyes as she exclaimed: "Ob, Mollie! I am very, very desolate and

miserable !" "Poor young thing! you do not know how

sorry I am for you, and how fuithfully would serve you if I could." said Ella, turning toward her companion, there is one thing which you can, perhaps, do for me. I have decided to leave here to-morrow. I will not expan-why, but it is very necessary that I should go. I am a stranger in this city, and do not know to look for shelter. Perhaps you can

"I know of plenty hotels and nice boarding houses, miss," replied the girl.

"You do not understand me," said Ella "I am auxious to find a quiet home in some remote part of the city, where I would meet but few people, and be free from annoyances and intrusion. I wish to live alone in perfect solitude, where I will see nothing to remind me of the past.

I do not know what your trouble is," re now, and can flad a place which will suit niled Mollie. "But I think I understand you

"Do you think so?" asked Ella, eagerly "Yes." replied the other. "I have an aus a very respectable woman, who likes alone in main little house on the east side of the city. She rents the upper floor to a young man and his wife, and by the aid of her needle -she does fancy work for stores - the manager to live quite comfortably. If I was to see her I think I could get her to take you to board, if you would not object to a plain

"Such is precisely the kind of place I want," said Ella, her face brightening. could you see your aunt?"

To-night, if you wish," replied the girl "This is my evening out."

"I do wish it," replied Ella. "If you will try and persuade your aunt to receive me in her home-if only for the time being-you will do me a lasting favor, Mollie."

"Don't speak of it as a favor, said Mollie 'I am happy at the thought of being able to serve you. I will see my aunt to-night, and make the arrangement without fail."

"Thank you, Mollie! thank you!" and Ella seized the girl's hands to hers and pressed them warmly: "but there is one thing I nearly forgot to tell you," she added. "For the esent it is of the greatest importance to my welfare that my identity should known, therefore I have decided upon assum ing another. name-my mother's maiden dence, and by that you will keep it a clos secret. I feel certain I can trust you."

"You need have no anxiety about that, miss," replied Mollie, with apparent sincerity. "What you tell me in secret so living sou will ever know from my lips."

"I have every faith in you, Mollie," replied the deluded girl. "Your kind services shall not go unrewarded, depend upon it. But bear in mind that from the moment I leave this house I am Ella Warburtor, and no breathe to a soul beneath this roof that you are aware of my whereabouta."

"I promise you I will not, miss,"

"And I believe you. And when I am safely lodged in your aunt's house I will explain to you the cause of my strange movements, and secret; but for the present be satisfied with my mying that I am not actuated to take this step by any fear of diagrace or shame. I am lying from the persecution of a yillain, and I o longer remain here in safety." od Heaven, miss, you frighten me!" ex

claimed her companion, with a well-assumed display of terror. "I will not lose a moment but will see my aunt at oace, so that she wi be ready for you in the morning. But I must go-they will be wouldering what keeps me here so long. Shan't I bring you up a bit of toust and a cup of teaf"

"No, thank you, Mollie; I have no ap

"And about the packing, miss!"
"I will manage that while you are at you

Very well, mlss; and when I con which will be about ten o'clock, I'll stop ou my way up stairs and let you know what time my aunt will be ready for you, and all about

"I will leave my door miar—so you need no "All right, miss," and the girl pa

become her home was the associate of lawless obseration—that her home was the repositity of their plander, and that within its walls fugitives from the law had been and the plane of clever swindlers and gigan-tic robberies concocted.

Ells at once set about collecting and pack ing her effects away in the large trunks which stood in the closet off her room. She had decided not to apprise Mrs. Stevens of her intended departure until the next morning, she knew by the sound which reached her from below stairs that she was ententaining company in the drawing room. She had about finished packing when Mollie returned.

"It's all right, Miss Ella," she said, as she the room. "My aunt was quite pleased at the thought of your coming; and been thinking the matter over since. left you, and have got an idea to offer. Do ou think you could get along without your ti uirks:

Without my trunks! Why?"

Because by your trunks you could be very easily traced to your new home. Either the expressman or back-driver who carried them could give information that would make it an matter for any one to find you. Now, my advice is for you to take off all your valuable things and do them up in two large dles to night. But I forgot to ask does Mrs. Stevens know you are going!"

No." Do you want her to know it!"

How can it be avoided? Easily-

But I am indebted to her for her hospitality."

Then leave a note on your dressing-case

thanking ber." "But what would she think of my treating

her in such a manner ?" "Don's worry yourself about that Neither the mistress or the young ladies will moure after you. They are too jealous of pretty face and bright eyes for much of that

sort of thing. I've overheard enough to Ella bit her lip as she recalled the scene she had witnessed and the conversation she had overheard between the two sisters that very afternoon. Presently she said:

Granting that I decide to keep my departure a secret from Mrs. Stevens -- from every one, in fact, but you-what is your suggestion "

"Simply this," answered the girl. up the best of your things, as I said before, and to-morrow morning before six o'clock you, with one bundle and I with the other. quietly leave the house. I can see you safely to my auut's, and get back here within an The mistress never leaves her room be fore eight o'clock, and it will be nine before they find that you are gone."

Ella was favorably impressed with the plan, and thanked the girl warmly for proposing it. She little imagined that the principal object of her adviser was to obtain possession of the many valuable articles of clothing she must necessarily leave behind her.

"Your plan is a good one," she said to her counselor, "and before six to-morrow morning will be ready."

She selected from her wardrobe only such things as she absolutely needed, and wrapped them up carefully before retiring. She pass wretched night. Her feverish alu was disturbed by frightful dreams, and with the first faint streaks of dawn she arose, and prepared to go forth into the world, unpro tected and alone, to fight the battle of life.

CHAPTER VIII.

There are men-and unfortunately they are not few-upon whom sudden good fortune produces much the same effect as the most crushing disappointments. fluence of either of these conditions they lose for the time being their self-control, and give way to excessive outbursts of grief or joy To the man who has formed an appetite fo stimulants such a state is decidedly danger ous, for he is apt to rush headlong into the vortex of excess. Such a man was Nat Garmoney from Mr. Montbarrie he remained in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls, endeavoring to accustom himself to the sudden change which had taken place in his fortunes, and which had produced in him a nervous excitement amounting almost to delirium. On the third day he started for New York, and immediately after his arrival there began look-ing about for a vessel whose destination was Apatralia. He found the bark Vixen at one of the piers on the East River receiving her carron and learned that she was to sail in bout ten days for Melbourne. He was in patient to get away, and the delay irritated him. His time hung heavily upon his hands. In an evil moment he met one of his old associates, who invited him into a saloon to have "just one drink for old times' sake." He heritated—then accepted. Alasi All of his good resolutions were overthrown at that fatal moment. His slumbering appetite for liquor was aroused. A spell of wild, reckless dissipation ensued. His passion for cards renight after night found him is some one of the notorious gambling-houses of the city, deeply engroused in the common game of faro, to which he appeared insanely devoted. His luck was variable. If he wo one night his winnings were swept from him the next. In the meantime the Vixen had sailed, and was nearing the end of her VOVACC.

nths rolled by in this manner. At length Nat fell into the rut of fil-luck. His winnings became few and light, and his losses heavier. Lower and lower he sank, until he was d to remove into a wretched neighbor hood, where, for a trifling sum, he obtained a miserably furnished upper room in a rickety two-story frame house. His landlord, who featured Irish wife, was not over-particular as to either the character or the calling of iris tenanta, with whom he quarreled almost con innally. Nat had paid him a month's rent h dvance, and so he always came in late at night, and went out about noon, when his landlord was generally at lanch, he managed to avoid all unpleasant collisions, which con-stituted the one great drawback to the Italian's measure as a longing-house proprie-

o was ancess, he bet extravagantly and recition but fortune did not desert bim. His line was phenomenal, and when he tu the green table an hour later he po \$1,630 in cash. He had drunk home the evening, but was by no means inter

It was early when he entered the gan saloon, and, as he left it, he heard th a church-spire striking nine. He ater to the nearest saloon, called for a brandy, drank it, and, turning away from the bar, said to himself:

"Never will another drop of liquor lips, and I have gambled to-night for the last time. The ship Sea Gull sails for Au to-morrow, and if I am a living man I shall be aboard of her."

Then he turned into a narrow street and proceeded in the direction of his home—if such, indeed, the miscrable apartment he occupied could be called.

CHAPTER IX

In a large room, on the lower floor dingy house in a wretched neighborhood, sat Morry and Scanty something like ten days subsequently to the former's intervi-Norton, which has been described in a previous chapter.

The furniture of the apartment consisted of a cot which had seen its best days the hedding of which was worn and filthy, three chairs and a broken pine-wood table. The sickly, uncertain light of a solitary enadle, which stood on the table at one side of a spacious, old-styled chimney-place, fell but dimly upon the faces of the two men, and left the distant corners of the room obscured in deep gloom.

"Yer shure she'll be here?" asked Scanty of his companion.

"Ther ain't no doubt of it." replied he "Mother Belden's got it all fixed."

It will, perhaps, be as well for me to ex plain to the reader that the person referred to as Mother Belden was none other than the woman the servant Mollie had represented as her aunt, and of whose house Ella Thorndyke had been an lumate almost a fortnight.

'You're a great man, Morry-a great man." said Scanty, with undisguised admiration of

his colleague.

"I flatter myself I am," replied the other. with a self-satisfied air. "I oughter have been a rich man ter day, an' would ha' been only I've had bad luck. I ain't lackin' in talent, I ain't. See how nest I've managed this bit o' business. Fust I gits ther scent from Mollie, then I makes my bargain, not forgettin' ter have a agreement in writin', forgettin' ter nave a agreement then I goes ahead-but werry carefully, werry carefully, and accordin' for a system. Molle, gets ther pretty one ter leave ther big house widout savin' Good-by' or 'Thank you' for past favors, and in that way, yer see, I breaks all clew ter ther findin' o' her whereaboute She goes ter Mother Belden's-by my surgestion, o' course. That sharp old lady wins her conferdence by a hundred little acts and words. What's ther result? Why, she's been there only a little longer nor a week, and yet she's learned to believe that Mother Belden's a reg'lar through-and-through saint—ther werry essence o' charity and truth. Fer three days she ain't heard nothin' but stories about a poor sick gal, whose father and mother was both froze ter death last winter fer want o' fuel, and who's awful poor, and ain't got no relatives; but she's got a friend which allers takes her a basket o' prowisions every Saturday night, and that, ere good, kind soul's Mother Belden herself. Ther basket is all ready at nine o'clock, as usual, when the dear lady is took bad wid cramps inter ber stomach. She can't carry ther backet, though it's only a distance o' three blocks from her house ter where ther sick gal lives. What's ter be done? Ther sick gal'll be awful disappointed, and proberbly pass Sunday widout more nor s crust ter est. She'd send a boy, but then there ain't one in ther neighborhood she's acquainted wid well enough to trust. Then ther pretty 'un she feels so soury fer ther sick 'un that she offers ter take ther bas-It ain't far, and she won't be afraid so early in the evenin'. At fust ther old lady won't listen to such er thing. Ther pretty un she issists then ther old lady gives in, and wid tears in her eyes she puts ther basket inter ther other's hands. An so, yer see, ther pretty 'un starts on her charity before ten minutes is past she'll knock at that ere door."

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Cent an Acre.

A sale of seven thousand acres of land belonging to Mrs. J. Watson Williams, being part of the Munson estate. was held in Utica yesterday afternoon. The land is in the Remsenberg patent and Walker tract, Oneida and Herkimer counties. There was a fair attendance of hidders mostly from out of town although bids did not run high. The general impression seemed to be that a man who had none of the land was better off than he who had, and as a consequence most of the plats were started at 1 cent per acre, and increased at 1-cent bids until the selling price was reached. Only in one or two sases was the bidding what might be called was the bidding what might be called spirited. Some of the sales were: Five hundred acres, 10 cents per acre, 384 acres, 56 cents per acre; 95 acres, 20 cents per acre; 13 cents per acre; 576 acres, 13 cents per acre; 103 acres, 12 cents per acre; 103 acres, 10 cents per acre; 169 acres, 10 cents per acre; 110 acres, 9 cents per acre; 127 acres, 9 cents per acre; 129 cents per acre; 120 acres, 110 acres,

Large Feet

It is thought that Montgomery has in with the largest feet in the He has never been able to find northern shoe large enough, and sent a special order to a northern tory to have a pair made, but the med, saying they had no last among by about four number thestomery (N. C.) Videlle

of Prohibition Party. Diskie Chosen Chairm

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ional committee of the hibition party met in Chicago Nov. Sight. There were probably 500 present during the day. The principal objects of the meeting were to select a successor to the late John B. Finch, theirman of the committee; to select a time and place for the holding of the national convention, and to misous ways and means for carrying on the campaign. Among prominent prohibitienists present were Gen. Clinton B. Fien of New Jersey, ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansa., Mother Stewart of Ohio, J. B. Hobbs and the Rev. A. J. Jut-rins of Chicago, D. P. Sagendorph of

Vice ctairman of the committee pre-sided. The treasurer's reportshowed that 1,000 had been paid out for Gov. St. John's caippaign expenses. A committee of seven was appointed to attend to imof seven was appointed to attend to immediate political organization and work. This combined of John Lloyd Thomas of Maryland, John P. St., ohn of

was lori and Mrs. Brown of Ohio
The national committee as arranged is
as follows: Alabama, L. C. Calison: Colorado, B. L. Dillon; Connecticut, George
P. Rogars Dakota, D. R. Groves: District
of Colt mila, A. A. Wheelock: Illinois, A.
J. Juslimi, J. A. Vanfleet: indiana, John
Ratilff, J.S. Hughes; lowa, E. W. Brady,
V. G. Fariam: Kansas, A. M. Richardson,
John H. St. John; Maryland, John Lloyd
Thomes, Wm. Billverwood; Massachusetta,
W. John; Maryland, John Lloyd
Thomes, Wm. Billverwood; Massachusetta,
W. John; Maryland, John Lloyd
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W. Strete, James Princham;
Miscouri, James D. Baker, K. M. Hemis;
Marsouri, James D. Baker, K. M. Hemis;
Marsouri, James D. Baker, K. M. Hemis;
Miscouri, James D. Baker, K. M. Hemis;
Marsouri, James D. Baker, M. Hemis;
Marsouri,

D. Carles en: members at large, Frances E. Willar Mother Stewart, A. A. Hopkins.

At the afternoon session Prof. Samuel Dickie of Jbion, Mich., was elected chairman to assect Mr. Finch. It was decided to hold the national convention during the first week in June 1883.

There was considerable rivalry manifested for securing the convention. St. Louis, represented by William C. Wilson, made after smithler bid, stating that his dity was the center of the railroad world and had a bait capable of seating 5.300 people. Herea B. Multon, a young attoracy of Washington, D. C., spoke of his neutrial, city, of its being the political center firlm which radiated the light so necessary to all political parties. The hotel and ailroad accommodations were maurpus d. W. W. Eatterlee wanted the convention at Minneapolis "because a both republican and democratic conventions would be held there it might be just as well to have the prohibition's there too. The other parties will need an antidote, and I think we can give it to them. E. C. Dillon glowingly depicted the Hocky Mountain region, and wanted Denver selected, while William Makepone and and anopted by the national world be conventioned to the Parties of the second of the west thon adopted by the national papers to abstain from so doing.

The new yelected chairman, Mr. Dickle, announced that he would resign his professorship in Albion college and devote the entered time to politics. The committee guaranteed him asslary of \$3,000 per annum, who welded his acceptance of the coarming with or college and devote the entered time to politics. The committee guaranteed him asslary of \$3,000 per annum, who well appears to the committee guaranteed him asslary of \$3,000 per annum, who well appears to the committee guaranteed him asslary of \$3,000 per annum, and the professorship in Albion college and devote the professorship in the college and devote the committee guaranteed him asslary of \$3,000 per annum, and the professorship in Albion college for an deces of the committee of the comm

annum.

He acknowledged his acceptance of the casirung main. First calling for and receiving a tilelies from each of the members that they would work in the coming campaign as they had never worked before and above all to see that there should be an move by the prohibitionists looking to fusion with any other political party whatever.

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coeedings behind closed doors octhree hours. Indianapolis was
decided upon as the place for the
li nal convention, and the first
lar in June, 1888, was named as

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- 100 - Aug. 4-	of all cown balls and mired

FACT AND FANCY.

A Yassar, Mich., buby gats carpet-to

A cable road is about to be built at Tacos Washington Territory.

The University of Virginia has been left

\$5,000 by a deceased Baltimore lady. Sixty thousand heads of cabbage a

nto saperkrant every year in Reading, Pa. Buildings valued at \$25,000 were burned o day recently at Durant, Miss., by a fire set by

The natural gas now used in Youngstown O., is conveyed a distance of forty miles through a twelve-inch main.

On a farm in Orange county, New York, is dairy school at which practical instruction in dairy farming is given for a nominal sum.

There is war between the cowmen and sheepmen in eastern New M xico, which has led to murder, and more violence is expected.

Covotes are so numerous and troublesome in Yolo county, California, that a bounty of \$20 a scalp is offered by the county author itles

Another good thing gone from Bosson.

Fennsylvania, Judge R. C. Pitt.

Sassachusetts, A. H. Hopkins of Khayyane have been purchased by Mra. Tracy of Buffalo.

Pinkeye has developed among horses in number of large stables at San Diego, Col. As set it is in mild form, and but one fatal case

Thirty-one lumber cargoes arrived at San Diego, Cal., last week, with 13,230,000 feet. So far this year the total amount received in 113,200,000 feet.

Gadwumps, according to The New York Tribune, are theatre goers who leave their seats between acts and step on other people's toes while going out.

The Dominion of Canada is in debt to the extent of \$228,500,000, fully \$39 per head of population. The dominion debt has increased 467,699 since June 1.

The people at Victoria, B. C., are much in censed at the conduct of the Canadian Pacific for a failure to meet its promise regarding the touching at Esquimalt by the Hong Kong

Moutans territory claims to be ready for statehood, with plenty of property, plenty of population, 1,400,000 cattle, 190,000 horses, 2 000 000 been, and gold and silver at the rate

Queen Margaret of Italy has had capable Jewish instructors, can read the Old Testament in liebrew with case, and has collected a large Hebrew library, with the latest works on Jewish literature.

At the Benevolent home in Atlanta, Ga., patient who had a cancer in his atomach kept alive for weeks by nitro-glycerine. explosive was placed on his tonguo and ab sorbed into his system without being swallowed.

Capt, A. K. Ham, who died at San Jose Cal., a few days ago, went to the Golden state in 1840, and in 1853 he opened up a livery stable at Sauta Clara, which he ran up to the day of his death. He was worth from \$1, 500,000 to \$2,000.000.

The governor of Chibushus sends word to the committee at Tucson, Arizona, on the Miles' sword celebration that, as he can not leave the limits of the state without an act of congress, he will send a personal representative to congratulate Gen. Miles on behalf of the people of Chihuahua.

A little girl while playing one day recently on a porch at Wallingford, Conn., was startled by a large bird flying over her head. The bird flew a short distance away and returned again and was caught and held by the child until her parents, who heard the noise, came out and seenred it. It proved to be a full grown partridge, apparently unburt

Artificial ovater culture is being largely practiced in many parts of Chius. Bambo poles are plastered with old shells and planted on mud flats between low and high-water until the oyster spat develops into tiny oysters when they are transported. When taken up six months after the bamboos are found to be covered with wellgrown bivalves

A novel plan to promote marriage among the settlers in the Northwest territory has just been adopted by the Canadian Pacific road. When a settler wants to go to Outario for his girl he buys a matrimonial ticket at the usual rates; but on presenting the ticket a few weeks later at an Ontario station, together with a marriage certificate, he will be entitled to free transportation for his bride.

Steps are being taken by the authorities at El Paso, Tex., to run out the tribe of Chines doctors that has been infesting that city for the past half year. The pigtailed diciples of Absculapius practiced not only among their own countrymen but also among the white people. Their mode of treatment, diagnosts, and pharmacopia are the most ridiculous imaginble, and still they find plenty of customer District Judge Falvey has appointed a board of medical examiners for the Thirty-fourti judicial district as provided for by the statutes of the state. The board will consist of three physicians, and when it is once organized no person will be allowed to practice certificate from the board. The commission ers hold office for two years. This action of the court will doubtless put an end to a good deal of heathen Chinese doctoring in El Paso

A question of interest in the Alaska contro versy relates to the probable number of see in and around Behrisz Sea. A commutati in and around Behring Sea. A commutation last spring by Agent Noyes gave 6,557,750 as the total number of breeding scale on the two islands of St. Paul and St. George, the seats of the Alaska Commercial Company's monopoly. Agent Tingle's report estimates the number at fewer than 5,000,000. The Commercial Company employs, according to the Toronto Mail, a fleet of four steamers and

Ben's Foreign Service.

Up at the hall there was a general commotion. Mr. Westly, the owner of Westley Grange, had come pretty pearly to the end of his tether. He had but lately succeeded to the estate, and it had come to him very heavily encumbered; and now, with reduced rents, irregularly paid, he found it imposs ble to go on. He had, therefore, determined to spend a couple of years on the continent, during which time be hoped that the agricultural depressions would pass away.

The establishment at the hall was not a large one by any means for a country bachelor squire, but it was larger than he could afford to keep up under existing e roumstances. So one evening he called his servants together and told them how matters were with him, bidding them seek other institutions at once.

His personal servant, Ben Higgins, was not included in the general dismissal, but was destined to accompany his master abroad. Ben was one of those men not unfrequently met with in the country-a man who could turn his hand to most things, though he might not be good at any. The position he held at Westley Grange was a cross between a valet and gamekeeper, but at odd times he had been known to cook his master's dinner and make his masters's bed. This was during a grousing expedition to the Welsh hills, but the rumor of it had travelled to Westley. Ben was in high spirits when he was told of the journey in store for him.

"I'll teach these foreigners a thing or two," he said to the cook one night; to which she replied: "You be very careful, Mr. Ben, that they don't teach you more than you teach them."

"Them!" he cried: "them teach me? Why I could wallop the lot of 'em, if I wanted to."

"Then you mind you don't want to." she answered.

"Why, you know very well," continued Ben, "that I set your watch agoing after James, the watchmaker, had had it a month, and couldn't make nothing of it; and I stopped the blue bed room chimbly smoking, when the smoke had nearly druv you all out of the place.

"Rubbish," she said. "The watch wind ng. and as for the chimbly, it smoked because there was a bag of straw in it. You needn't crow over them things young man."

Yes, there was a little ill feeling on the past of the cook toward Ben. She had claimed him for her own originally, but Ben had fought shy; and latterly he had been paying a good deal of attention to Anna, the housemaid at the rectory. Either fault alone, on Ben's part' would have made the cook somewhat aggrived toward him, but the two combined was more than culinary tlesh and blood could stand. Thus it happened that her tongue had an access of acerbity when moving at Ben.

Down at the rectory the commution was nearly as general. The servants discussed the situation from morning till night, and Anna received many unpleasant jeers.

"Stick to you!" said the coachman, not be. Them sort never sticks to nothing but their bacey. When you says goodby to Ben, you says goodby for ever, my lass."

"He can please himself," she said; "but if he thinks I shall die broken hearted because he takes on with some foreign girl, he's very much mistook."

"That's always the way with you women folk. You talk as big as big, and when it comes to, you doubles up to nothing.

"But Ben and me's different," said Anna. "If he's not in carnest, no more aren't I.' Which was, perhaps, consolatory.

The time slipped rapidly by, and it wanted but a day till Beh and his master should start for the continent. That night Ben repaired to the rectory. and had a parting interview with Anna. His last words were: "You'll not forget me, Anna, when I am parted from you? I'm a-coming back for you ome day. Till then, ho river!"

"Till what?" "That's a bit of French, my I've bin learning the langwidge lately. It's something like 'goodby,' only more so. He river!' And so they

an the course of a few weeks Ben and his master were comfortably settled in a small German village near Boun. The house where they had made their some was an old farmhouse that had some belonged to

Ben and Francein Schmidt were often in each other's company, and, natural ly, also, Ben improved the occasion.

And the Fraulein herself grew really to like the big boastful Englishman and did her best to make both her lodgers contented with their temporary home. This was about the position of affairs when, some 18 months after they had left England, Mr. Westley told Ben he should soon be returning. This was a sad blow to Ben. No more posched eggs on hot buttered tosst, no more tempting Rhine wine, no more idle days. He told the Fraulein what the Herr had said, and she, too, grieved. No more stories about London: no more leaves from the stately genes. logical tree; no more pleasant evenings.

"And you must go?" she asked. 'And I shall never you no more see?' This set him to thinking. Why should be go back? And the thinking ended in rosolution-he would not go back. It came out in words the first opportunity: "I do not mean to go back to England, Fraulein, but shall settle down in Germany, If I can get anv work."

'There is plenty of work on the farm." said the Fraulein.

This did not altogether chime in with Ben's view of life. Work was a thing to be endured, not courted. Plenty to eat and to drink, and nothing to do, was Ben's domestic creed. Still he could work, and not work very bard. and if he married Fraulein the farm would be as good as his at once, and absolutely his some day. He might do worse; he feared he could not do bet-

"I've had some news from bome Ben, that ought to please you. Your old sweetheart at the rectory has had a couple of thousand pounds left her by her uncle, the miller."

"Two thousand pounds!" Why, that's a fortune. Things is becoming extremely complicated. I think I shall go back with the master.

That night a letter was dispatched to England, bearing on the envelope the name of Miss Anna Robinson, at the rectory, Westly, Shropshire. This was the letter:

he letter:
"My decrest Anner—I ope this will fine, you in good eith as it leaves me at present. deerest Appea it is a long time sense. I not to yew, but their have been so much to do as i have no time. I hop this will fine you, in good helth, deerest Anner. This a very quite place, their is no sports or nothink. I orphan sy, for deer old Englan an the swete faces, spechially one, I left behind. I ope to see, it oon, so know more at present from your tree over. Bax."

What the Fraulein thought of it when she heard that Ben had changed is mind I hardly know, but he made ome plausible excuse. I have no doubt, and promised (to soothe her wounded feelings) that he would soon return.

Once more at Westley! The first vening after his arrival Ben went down to the rectory. Anna was outbut the coachman was in! "Yo' back again, my lad! Yo're just

like a bobby, a-turning up when you are not wanted."

That was the coachman's welcome and Ben resented it. "Perhaps, if you don't want me,

here's some one else as does." "Then perhaps there's two on 'em, for I see two on 'em together not five

minutes ago." "Hey!" exclaimed Ben.

"As much hay as yo' like, my lad. We gies it to the osses and can spare bit for a donkey.

Clearly, there was no friendly feeling on the part of the coachman for Ben. Then the cook tackled him. "You've made a fine mess of it, Ben. Have you

heard what she's left her?" "Left her !" exclaimed the humbeg. "Yes, left her-£2000; and she's go-

ng for it on Monday. It'll make them very comfortable." "Her and her mother," suggested

"Ho, ho, ho, ho !" roared the coach-Dan.

"Hi, hi, hi, hi?" laughed the cook "Hee, hee, hee, hee P" sang the

kitchen maid-all in chorus. "Her and her mother!" and then they went off again.

"It's very funny." said the victim "but I don't see where the fun comes

"Don't 'e now ! Then I'll tell yer. To're come back to make it up wi' her because yo' an heard as her's got some oney. But it bespoke already for-

Cor

peat chorus.
"I'll not take 't," said Ben, "
one's life bit hers. Her said !

her I had s when I had some sent me a latter pretending as he was very fond of me. After ra away I said to the coechman: not in earnest, then I'm not in eaand that's all about it."

"Never mind," said Bent to his that night, 'If one door shuts another door opens."

Yes, the door was open who got there, some six weeks after he had left. He entered the house with the air of a master, pausing a mor look round on the vineyards which would soon be his. | He opened an inner door; there sat Fraulein, busy with her

"l am back aga n," said he; 'give me a welcome.

"Then you can go back again," she replied.

"But I am come lo stay and work on the farm.

The farm does not want you. neither do I," she snawered.

Then Benjamin waxed forlows. He called her fickle and unkind, told her that no good could come to a double dealing person, and left her with the somewhat double edged remark that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

I think I ought to explain the Fraulein's behavior. The old cook at Westley wrote to her to warm l against "that presumin' villan."-Cassell's Magazine.

Scientific Poisoning

Some years ago Dr. J. B. de Lacerda a learned scientist of Brazil, conducted a number of experiments for the purpose of discovering in antidote fo poison of venomous serpents. He at last tried as a chemical autidote permanganate of potassium injected into cess. The result of his experiments he published in book form, and at the time his brochure attracted considerable attention among scientists. An effort was made in France to repeat his experiments, but from one cause they were without success. Believing that there is a good deal of truth in what Lacerda claims, Dr. Yarrow, of the Smithsonian Institute, has undertaken a series of experiments with the poison of rattlesnakes, intending to use the permanganate of potassium as an antidote. Various herbal preparations, having the reputation among the country folk of being remarkably efficacious in cases of snake bites, will also be tried, and a "mad stone," popularly supposed to be possessed of great virtue, has been procured and will be tested in order to set at rest once and forever the conflicting opinions on this much-debated subject. Dr. Tarrow has procured four fine specimens of rattlesnakes from Loudon county, Virginia, and during the last week he has been collecting from them a quantity of venom. The manner of doing this was as follows: Taking a long stick, to the end of which was sentrely fastened a broad leather strap, he confined the latter loosely about a couple of inches from the end of the stick so as to make a loop below which could be drawn tight. Armed with this instrument, he caught the reptiles one by one by passing the loop over their heads. An assistant then held a long thin stick, to the end of which was attached a piece of cotton wool saturated with glycerine, to the month of the snake, and he was made to bite the wool which soaked up the venom emitted freely by the angry creature as it buried its fange in its immimate enemy. The poisonous virus having been thus extracted from the serpents, it was soaked out in an ounce of glyв ор the following day. A draches and a half of venom has thus been se or more than enough to kill thirty men.

The experiments will be conducted on pigeons and rabbits. A certain quantity of the virus sufficient to till will be hyperdermically injected into a pigeon as the first experiment. Then pigeon as the first experiment. I a little more than was enough to will be injected into another pigeon immediately followed by an injected of the permanganate of poinced which it is believed will prove an edge. dote. The experimental continued, allowing

We confess we have not much sympathy with the arguments of those who prove that foreign books would be just as cheap with a copyright law, and that we should somehow find our profit in doing justice to English authors. No doubt we should, if honesty is the best policy; but our people have no right to cheap literature by defrauding the author; they could have cheap silks and cheap wines by a like simple process. We are not to give over wrong-doing because it is wrong; and we are not to abandon literary piracy because it has disorganized the publishing business, but because it is a flagrant injustice, which no law, and no want of law, can change in its essence.

Those who appeal to the motives of self-interest in urging international copyright are like the philanthropists, of no great effect in their day and generation, who used to say that they did not eare for the slaves, but were opposed to slavery because it was so ruinus to the masters. The masters smiled patiently under their burdens, and kept on holding slaves; and probably the literary pirates, unless they are rescued by a compassionate statute, will continue to bear their crushing ood without murmuring. But the ous; they are very few; and this fact makes their offence more distinctly a national sin, because the nation could so easily suppress them. Some of us may seek to escape complicity in the sin by refusing to buy the cheap pirated editions of foreign books, as certain salots used to refrain from the sugar ton produced by slave labor. But this privation had no perceptible effect upon the system of slavery, and for one just person who denies himself a ten-cent copy of an English novel because it pays the author noth-ing, a hundred of the wicked will buy se it is a ten-cent copy.

It is the slow conscience of these undreds and hundred thousands that we must reach before we can hope for an international copyright law; and we ought not to be discouraged bewe are Indefinitely remote from the desired end. After all, the American nation is not so wilfully as it is orantly guilty in this matter. The at mass of the people, even of se who buy books, have not the struction what a pirated book is, or is notion what a pirated book is, or at the secred principle which it reges; they do not know what copying it is, international or otherwise. They can be told; and we yenture mixed to our good friends of the relational Copyright League that propers a very brief and very secrement of the facts, such as explaining man, though a fool, it as turn in, to be printed in all

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We urge little harte in the action of the League, because there has been proposed—ironically, perhaps—a ·Bill for creating and maintaining National Free Circulating Libraries," which must have a great charm for the fancy of the cheap politician. This bill pro-poses to levy a tax, graduated to the bulk of the book, upon all foreign works imported or reprinted; but the money thus collected is not to be paid over to the foreign authors-that would be opposed to the whole tenor of our dealings with these outlawsit is to be devoted to establishing, under the direction of the Secretary of the Tressury, free circulating libraries throughout the Union. By this simple and ready means a temple to our national discredit can be erected in every principal town in the country, and all citizens can directly participate in the advantages of our common wrong-doing. - W. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine.

A Terrible Chamber.

"This chamber occupies the ground floor of the crenulated tower, the smallest of the three round towers on the quay. In the center was an ominous and singular-looking object. It was a sort of long and narrow table of lias-stone, joined with moulten lead poured into the crevices, very heavy and supported on three stone legs. This table was about two and a half feet high, eight feet long and twenty inches wide. On looking up I saw a great rusty iron hook fastened in the round stone which forms the keystone of the This object is the rack. A feather covering used to be put over it upon which the victim was stretched. Ravaillac remained for six weeks upon this table with his hands and feet tied. bound at the waist by a strap attached to a long chain hanging from the ceiling. The last ring of this chain was slipped on to the hook, which I saw fixed above my head. Six gentlemen guards and six guards of the provost department watched him night and day. Damiens was guarded like Ravaillac in this chamber, and tied down upon this table during the whole trial of his case. Desrues and Cartonche were tortured upon it. The Marchioness de Brinvilliers, was stretched upon it stark naked, fastened down, and, so to speak, quartered by four chains attached to the four limbs, and there suffered the frightful 'extraordinary torture by water,' which caused her to ask: 'How are you going to continue to put that great barrel of water in this little body?"

"A whole dark history is there, having filtered, so to speak, drop by drop into the pores of these stones, these walls, this vault, this bench. this table. this pavement, this door. There it all is; it has never quitted the place. It has been shut up there; it has been bolted up. Nothing has escaped from it, nething has evaporated; no one has ever spoken, related, betraved, revealed anything of it. This crypt. which is like the mouth of a funnel turned upside down, this case made by the hands of man, this stone box, has kept the secret of all the blood it has drank, of all the shrieks it has stifled. The frightful occurrences which have taken place in this judge's den still palpitate and live, and exhale all sorts of miasms. What a strange abomination is th's tower placed in the very middle of the quay, without any moat or wall to separate it from the passerby! Inside the saws, the boots, the wooden horses, the wheels, the pincers, wedges, the hissing of flesh touched with the red-hot iron, the spluttering of blood upon the live embers, the cold interrogator es of the magistrates, the despairing shricks of tortured man; outside, within four paces, citizens coming and going, women chattering, children playing, trades-people selling their wares, vehicles rolling along. boats upon the river, the roar of the city, air, sky, sun, liberty. - Victor Hugo's Memoirs.

A Foreign Idea.

In India it is the practice of Europeans and natives of the upper cla to hang over decreases and wi ndows of their rooms thick porus cloths, which, being kept wet, the rapid evaporation same rept wet, the rapid evaporation going on cools the air in the houses to a comfortable temperature. A manager of a creamery in Southern II linois cought onto this idea and by the mee of heavy cotton cloths over the windows kept was he kept the inside temperature down and dust out, adding to

The Verdict Unanimous.

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