

# Plymouth Mail.

VOL. 1. NO. 35.

PLYMOUTH, MICH. FRIDAY MAY 11, 1888.

WHOLE NO 35

## PLYMOUTH MAIL.

PLYMOUTH, - MICHIGAN.

Published Every Friday Evening.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,  
In Advance.

J. H. STEERS,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Office Taylor Block, opposite Postoffice, Main street.

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

### WHAT THEY SAY.

—Henry Eldred was in town Monday.  
—Charles Miller spent Sunday at Wayne.  
—The burned flouring mill at Milford is to be rebuilt.  
—C. W. Dobbins is slowly recovering from his sickness.  
—Several from this place attended the dance at Wayne Monday.  
—The Detroit police have broken up the gambling places in that city.  
—S. F. Dobbins, of Marshall, made his parents a flying visit Saturday night.  
—Vegetation has put forth wonderful since the rain of the first of the week.  
—The trees in the park are putting forth their leaves and the grass is springing up nicely.  
—Some one has been putting a "head" on the South Lyon Picket; a rather bold affair too.  
—John King, the wool seive man, has been building a wood-shed and coal house combined.  
—Albert and Miss Jennie Wilds, of Canton, spent part of last Sabbath with Mrs. H. A. Spicer.  
—Frank B. Clarke, of the MAIL office, "nose" what it is to have a boil; he's been there and so has the boil.  
—Marvin Berdan is using a portion of his barn for building his road carts, and has three men a work on them.  
—"Tullamore," a patriotic vocal and instrumental piece composed by our townsman, John McGill, for sale at Hall's.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Shank, of Williamston, are here and will stay during the summer with their son, the Rev. J. M. Shank.  
—Ernest Hudson and Dennis McNearney left here last week Monday, for Grand Rapids, where they will work in a machine shop.  
—John J. Inglis and family, of Northville, have moved into one of John Fuller's houses. He is a painter and paper hanger.  
—The Plymouth Air Rifle company have commenced the manufacture of their guns and expect to turn out some of the finished article by the first of the week.  
—A large amount of nursery stock is being delivered here this spring.—South Lyon Picket. Mostly boys and girls, we judge, from looking over the papers from that town.  
—Misses Voorheis, Markham, Curtis, Leach, Hough, Safford, McGraw and Frisbee expect to attend the State convention, of the W. C. T. U., to be held at Coldwater, beginning May 22.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Laffin, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, came here this week from DeLand, where they have spent some time this winter. Mrs. L. has been engaged to teach a private school at Glencoe.—New Smyrna (Fla.) Breeze.  
—C. B. Packard's fiftieth birthday occurred on Thursday, May 10. Plymouth Grange, of which he is a worthy member, gave him a birthday surprise at his residence, at which, no doubt, there was music and merrymaking.  
—Rev. George H. Wallace has been invited to preach a memorial sermon in Livonia. The sad scene in this neighborhood a couple of months ago, will not be forgotten. The services will be on the afternoon of Sunday, May 20.  
—Frank Hendrick, of Plymouth, Mich., who has been spending the winter with his mother at Orange City, has been at Detwiler's on the Peninsula for the last week, having a fine time hunting, fishing, etc.—New Smyrna (Fla.) Breeze.  
—Mrs. J. P. Woodard returned here on Friday, after a few days spent at Ypsilanti, since the wedding trip. Mr. Woodard came out from Detroit on Saturday evening, and on Monday they both left for Detroit, where they will hereafter reside.  
—Forty-five years ago there was not a postage stamp in the United States.—Oxford Globe. Yes, and twenty-five years ago they reached high water mark. At that time there seemed to be no silver in the country—it was all postage stamps.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Cable wish to return thanks to the friends for their kindness during the illness of their children, and also at the funeral; to the choir for their services and to the band boys and others for their presence.

—The suit of Wm. Farley vs. C. B. Crosby, guardian of Mary Ann Ewart, to recover a cow, and which has been on trial before Esquire Valentine and a jury for the second time, was won by Farley, last Monday. The case has been appealed to the circuit court.

—A copy of the New Smyrna (Florida) Breeze, published by H. S. Allen, formerly of Nankin, this county, has reached us and from it we make a couple of clippings concerning people known hereabouts. The Breeze has just commenced its second year and is a very readable paper.

—The Ypsilanti Commercial announces a concert at one of its churches and adds that "There will be no admission charged, but silver collection will be taken up." One is led to believe from the above that old buttons, etc. are no longer a legal tender in that church at least, and the same is likely to bar out many a free giver.

—The Brighton Citizen has not suspended publication as was the report, but has changed hands—and appearances, as well. Patterson & Savory are the gentlemen who have charge of the Citizen, and they have already made it look like a newspaper, for all of which the people of Brighton should feel thankful and patronize the Citizen accordingly.

—The girl with soft gray eyes and rippling brown hair who walked all over your poor fluttering heart at the masked ball has just finished a crazy quilt containing 1,864 pieces of neckties and hat linings, put together with 21,300 stitches. And her poor old father fastens on his suspenders with a long nail, a piece of twine, a sharp stick and one regularly ordained button. This also is vanity.—Ex.

—Samuel Lyndon died on Wednesday morning. It will be remembered that he was prostrated about six weeks ago, by his third attack of paralysis, since which time he had been confined to his bed. Deceased was about seventy-eight years of age, and was well known and a wealthy farmer. He leaves a widow and a number of children. Funeral Friday afternoon, Rev. Wallace and Burns, officiating.

—August Blom met with a serious mishap Tuesday. While driving across the bridge over the Rouge, near "Nicky" Bo vee's, with a load of wood, the bridge gave way, killing one of his horses and injuring him somewhat, although not so severely as was at first reported. The fall was about twenty feet, and it seems like a miracle that he escaped with his life. The township of Livonia will be obliged to stand the racket.

—A California paper tells rather an owl story. A captured owl was taken to a jewelry store for exhibition. The proprietor of the store stepped out for a time and upon his return missed a tray of watches. Search was made but without success. At last an employee in the store thought he heard a ticking about the owl. The bird was killed and opened up when thirteen gold and silver watches were stored within him. A Waterbury watch was found in the gizzard; it had run down of course, the bird wouldn't have time to keep it wound up.

—The Register says that a woman recently called at the University and demanded the body of her husband, describing the time of his death and particulars so closely that she could not be denied. She was shown into the dead room, and immediately recognized the body, which she recovered, and as she had no means to ship it home, she had it buried in the cemetery there. He had lost a leg by an accident on a railroad, and becoming dissipated he deserted her, but she had kept track of him, in hopes that he would reform and return. We should advise her to keep watch of his grave, or the ghoul will have him yet.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

—During last Friday night burglars entered the hardware store of Anderson & Cable, by prying off the door casing with a bar. They first cut a hole through the panel of the door opposite the bolt, which they pulled without trouble, but they were unable to unlock the door, and so they took off the casing. About forty dollars worth of knives, razors and other show-case goods were taken. It was a rather bold piece of work, as they were obliged to pass right by E. J. Bradner's bedroom window, and the door through which they forced their way is scarcely more than ten feet from where Bradner was sleeping. No clue (we keep these last two words in type).

(More local on fourth page.)

## -COMMENT-

### IS

## UNNECESSARY



## -THEY ARE-

### NOT

## IN SIGHT!

## But You Should All Know!

That we have not room in our windows or store to keep all the bargains in sight, which we have to offer you but give us a call and

## WE WILL EXPOSE THEM

We have a line of bargains extending from the front to the rear door, embracing extensive lines of new and seasonable goods. For ordinary uses we have a very pretty line of French and American Sateens, Chambrays, Cambrics, Gingham and Neat Prints. A Complete Line of White Goods. We also have a large assortment of Imported Dress Patterns, ranging in price from five to ten dollars each; they are really beautiful; each pattern contains 10 yards of material 40 inches wide, 9 yards of Embroidery, 1 1/2 yards Flouncing or 2 Panels. For Early Spring wear we have a Splendid Stock of Light Woolen Dress Goods, that we know

### WILL PLEASE YOU.

## A FEW BARGAINS.

One lot Colored Embroidery 5 and 10 cents per yd. One lot Embroidery 25 cents per yard; former price 30, 35 and 40 cents per yard.

## BARGAINS.

1 lot of 60 Park, Mystic Rubber Co., and Howard Circulars, 15 and 25 cents each, former price, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75. 1 lot of 85 Misses Circulars, 15 cents each, former price, \$1.00, \$1.10 and \$1.20.

## BARGAINS FOR GENTS'

One lot of 125 Suspenders 19 cents per pair, worth 25 and 30 cents. One lot of 240 Suspenders 25 cents per pair, worth 35, 40 and 50 cents.

## NEW STOCK.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, SUMMER SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, LACES, RIBBONS, ETC., ETC.

## BRIGHT, FRESH, CLEAN GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

# George A. Starkweather & Co.'s.

### New Advertisements.

The attention of our readers is directed to the following new and changes in advertisements: G. A. Starkweather & Co., general merchants.

Itch, Mange and Scratches of every kind on human animals cured in thirty minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by John L. Gale, druggist, Plymouth, Mich. 42

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Boylan, druggist. 63

A new sewing machine at the MAIL office. Will be sold very cheap.

### DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

WEST				EAST			
Ar.	Dep.	Ar.	Dep.	Ar.	Dep.	Ar.	Dep.
7:00	10:00	8:05	11:00	11:55	3:45	9:30	
7:10	10:07	8:15	11:07	11:05	3:50	9:40	
8:00	10:04	7:05	11:00	10:08	1:47	7:30	
9:30	1:13	8:08	11:00	9:08	12:41	6:36	
	1:20				12:35	6:30	
10:00	1:40	8:15	11:00	9:00	12:15	6:10	
10:08	1:53	8:12	11:00	9:08	12:24	6:19	
	2:05	9:40			12:35	6:30	
11:25	3:15	9:45	11:00	7:25	10:40	5:45	
12:05	4:05	10:30	11:00	6:55	9:50	4:05	
12:50	4:45				9:15	3:35	
P. M.	Ar.	Dep.	Ar.	P. M.	Ar.	Dep.	Ar.
	8:30	9:00	10:05		10:45	3:45	
	4:07	4:45	5:00		10:05	1:14	
	4:54	5:00	5:00		9:49	2:40	
	4:40	5:25	5:00		9:25	2:30	
	5:09	5:55	5:00		9:07	1:57	
	5:15	6:05	5:00		8:15	12:55	

CONNECTIONS.  
Detroit with railroads diverging.  
Plymouth with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry.  
South Lyon, with Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk Railway.  
Chicago Junction with Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.  
Lansing, with Michigan Central R. R.  
Ionia, with Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. R., and Stanton Branch.  
Howard City, with Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R.  
Ann Arbor, with Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Ry.  
Big Rapids, with Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.  
J. B. MULLIKEN, Gen'l Manager, Detroit.  
W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

### Plymouth National Bank.

T. C. SHERWOOD, President.  
L. D. SHEARER, Vice President.  
DIRECTORS.  
T. C. Sherwood, E. D. Shearer, E. C. Leach,  
L. C. Hough, E. F. M. John, O. R. Patterson,  
William Goss, L. M. Starkweather, E. J. Springer,  
L. H. Wilson, L. H. Henshaw, Geo. Van Gickle,  
Alfred R. Lynden.  
Three per cent. interest paid on demand certificates.

## A BOOMING SPRING BUSINESS!

This is what the character of Our Stock will gain for us this season. BEST QUALITIES and SUBSTANTIAL INDUCEMENTS. We invite all to see

## OUR BARGAINS DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, ETC.

Our Prices are not placed on the Old Goods to work them off, for you all know that we have the

## NEWEST STOCK IN TOWN!

# H. DOHMSTREICH & CO.

## THE GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SAMPLES OF SPRING SUITINGS. Suits made to order to the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE and at prices that will please you; FIT GUARANTEED.

## Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, and Ceiling Decorations.

## CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES!

BOOTER'S NEW TOURNEY!  
A stock pattern with us, and can be had in separate pieces, as well as sets, and matched for years to come as readily as white ware. Color under the glass.  
GLASSWARE & LAMP GOODS.  
TRY THE CUNARD'S LAMP CHIMNEYS.



## MEMORIAL DAY.

Mr. Washington Gardner, Department Commander G. A. R., and Assistant Adjutant General G. M. Devlin have issued the following circular:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF MICHIGAN,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
JACKSON, May 1, 1893.

No. 2.  
The annual recurrence of Memorial Day is near at hand. Its coming should be preceded by thorough and judicious preparations for its observance. As a day its history and associations have already enshrined it in the affections of our countrymen. Its proper observance serves to honor the men, the sacrifice of whose lives made possible the preservation of the Union; to impress upon manhood and womanhood the tremendous cost at which the flag floats over all the land, and to teach to childhood and youth the nature and value of our institutions, and the importance of fidelity to and maintenance of them.

As we prepare to visit the shrines of the honored dead, whose sacrifice upon our country's altar for the upholding of the Constitution and laws, guarantees to us our civil and religious liberties, let all mere partisan or sectarian differences be put aside. Let the clergy, regardless of denomination or creed, be invited to deliver suitable discourses to their respective congregations on the Sunday immediately preceding May 30. So far as practicable on that day, let the post or posts in each locality, uniformed and in a body, attend a union service at such time and place as may be determined upon.

In the preparation for Memorial day, it is recommended and urged that all veterans, whether members of the Grand Army or not, be invited to form with the comrades in line of march; that the Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, municipal officers, clergymen, teachers and pupils in the higher institutions of learning and in the public schools, as well as the citizens at large, be invited to participate in the public ceremonies.

It is further recommended that nothing be done or countenanced by the Grand Army, that shall in any way reflect injuriously upon the order or tend to mar the solemnities of an occasion too sacred to be made subservient to financial gain or social festivities. By command of

WASHINGTON GARDNER,  
Department Commander.

G. M. DEVLIN,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

### The Greenbackers.

The greenback state convention was held in Lansing May 3, about 90 delegates being present. Gen. W. P. Innes of Grand Rapids was made chairman, and C. L. Shattuck of Grand Rapids was chosen as secretary of the convention.

After the transaction of miscellaneous business Gen. Innes of Grand Rapids and J. T. Mead of Lansing were chosen delegates at-large to the national convention which convenes at Cincinnati June 15. C. E. Wash of Grand Haven and W. D. Fuller of Newaygo were chosen alternates. Following are the district delegates and the respective alternates.

First—J. H. Heffron, J. H. Earkins; alternates, David Parsons, C. H. Freeman. Second—George H. Peters, John A. Zable; alternates, A. J. Baker, C. H. Shilling. Third—George S. Wilson, W. W. Cole; alternates, John Dennis, A. N. Howe. Fourth—H. Kilsey, George D. Long; alternates, L. M. Sheriff, R. E. Case. Fifth—W. D. Frost, L. T. Kinney; alternates, Jas. H. Whitmore, James Train. Sixth—Jason E. Nichols and Wesley Emery for delegates, and Josiah W. Beggle and C. C. Cole as alternates. The ex-governor declined to serve as an alternate. The sixth district selected John V. Crandell and A. F. Tibbitts as delegates.

The convention unanimously chose W. D. Fuller of Newaygo, as chairman of the state central committee in place of Moses W. Field. Mr. Fuller said he would take it temporarily for the purpose, which was near his heart, of reorganizing the Greenback party.

The platform adopted affirms the principles enunciated in the national platform of 1876 and 1884, and most admirably stated in its platform of 1886, and the declarations of the 1886 state platform regarding temperance and education.

### Important Amendments.

The supreme court has announced the following important amendments to its rules:

Rule 34. In the argument of causes, two counsel may be heard on each side. The time allowed for argument on each side shall not exceed one hour unless by special permission of the court on cause shown. Upon hearing of special motions or orders to show cause, only one argument upon a side will be heard and the time to be occupied in argument is limited to 15 minutes on a side unless by special leave of the court the time is extended.

Rule 39. Whenever any record in a case at law, brought up on a writ of error, or case made, is so prolix as to cause vexatious delay by reason of the multiplicity of frivolous assignments or by any other abuse, it shall be within the discretion of the court to grant such costs against the prevailing party who is responsible for such abuse, as may offset in whole or in part, the costs to which he would otherwise be entitled. A copy of the printed record in civil cases at law and in chancery, together with a printed copy of the brief, shall be served by the party bringing the case into this court, upon the attorney or solicitor of the opposite party in the court below, if he have one; if not, then upon the party himself, at least 20 days before the first day of the term for which the cause is or shall be noticed for hearing, or the attorney or solicitor of the opposite side shall serve a printed copy of his brief upon the attorney or solicitor of the other party, within fifteen days thereafter. Each party may serve upon the other party supplemented briefs at any time before the case is placed upon the call for hearing or argument.

Rule 34 takes effect June 5, and rule 39 February 1.

### John Aikin Murdered.

Dec. 16 last John Aikin of Calvin, disappeared, having been that day at a shooting match at a point about twelve miles south-east of Cassopolis.

Since then large sums of money have been expended by his father and friends and the officials of the county in efforts to find the missing man.

Some weeks ago one Lewis Wilson confessed to having been one of the party together with Gus Harris who, after Aikin was murdered, conveyed the body to Shave Head lake about two miles east of the place where Aikin was killed and deposited the body in Shave Head lake. Divers were employed to drag and dive the lake for the body but all efforts were useless.

The body of Aikin was found on the 4th instant floating in Long lake adjoining the farm of said Aikin's father, and near which he was last known to be alive. The body shows marks of violence in three places, one a large lump on the neck, one behind the right ear and a break in the forehead. The body is well preserved, considering the time it has been in the water, and is fully dressed even to cap and gloves.

## Clay's Gait.

Gov. Luce has ordered the removal of Samuel D. Clay, prosecuting attorney of Kent county. The Governor finds him guilty of the charges preferred by Gen. L. S. Smith, superintendent of police, accusing him of consorting with the liquor men in the violation of the laws, and of accepting bribes in disposition of criminal cases, especially in the matter of N. K. Aiken, once convicted of manslaughter, and whose case was nolle prossed by Clay before the second trial commenced, in consideration, it is said, of \$500.

Clay will not retire without a contest. As soon as his successor is appointed he will go to the supreme court with quo warranto proceedings and have a decision on the point of the governor's authority, and before he quits may even go to Washington for a decision. He threatens to go into the county convention this fall and ask for a renomination as a vindication.

### James Birney Passed Away.

Hon. James Birney died in Bay City on the 8th inst. He had been under treatment for some time for kidney and heart trouble, but his condition was not critical. He would have been 71 years old next June. Two daughters survive him.

James Birney inherited political gifts from his father, James G. Birney, who ran for president of the United States in 1840 on the free soil ticket. He received 7,000 votes. James Birney went to the Saginaw valley in 1863. He was elected state senator in 1868, and in 1869 he was chosen lieutenant-governor. Subsequently he served four years as circuit judge. Gen. Grant appointed him minister to the Netherlands in 1875. He remained in that position for seven years, when he resigned. He returned to the valley and practiced law. He was president of the Bay City board of education at the time of his death.

### Salt Inspection.

The report of the state salt inspector shows the quantity inspected during April as follows: Saginaw, 68,818 bbls; Bay, 45,875 bbls; Huron, 13,503 bbls; Iosco, 14,046 bbls; Manistee, 67,610 bbls; St. Clair, 30,054 bbls; Mason, 19,312 bbls; Midland, 1,600 bbls; total, 261,617 bbls. The inspection for the year to date has been:

	1887—Bbls.	1888—Bbls.
December	230,205	252,299
January	180,063	164,804
February	210,286	108,456
March	273,181	167,385
April	322,538	261,617

Total, 1,312,690 954,541  
The total inspection to May 1 in 1884 was 738,148 barrels; in 1885, 862,124 barrels, and in 1886, 868,163 barrels.

### A Costly Bonfire.

Fire broke out the other morning in the lumber yard of the Chippewa lumber company at Chippewa Lake and the entire stock of 13,000,000 feet was wiped out before the flames were thoroughly under control. Through the efforts of the Big Rapids fire department, which was telegraphed for, the mill was saved.

The loss is estimated at \$165,000; insurance about ninety thousand dollars in a large number of companies.

### Murder in Sanilac County.

A shooting affray occurred near Sandusky, Sanilac county, the other day in which Frederick Kruper was shot and killed by Frederick Haas, and a son of Haas's was seriously wounded by Kruper.

The murder was caused by a dispute over some land.

The old man Haas has been arrested and his son is in a very critical condition.

### PENINSULAR POINTERS.

The product of the Calumet and Hecla mine for April was 2,469 tons.

Andrew Sperbeck, one of the earliest settlers of Jackson, dropped dead the other day.

Dr. Edward Swift Dunster, M. A., professor of obstetrics, diseases of women and children and clinical gynecology in the medical department of the University, died on the 3d instant of pneumonia.

The trustees of the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, have decided to admit women to the course.

J. F. Collins, who was a leading prohibitionist of Sanfield township, Eaton county, fell the other afternoon, while shingling the roof of a neighbor's house and broke his neck. He died instantly.

Alcona county is to be bonded for \$50,000 to build public roads.

Sheriff Monteith and A. F. Stewart have purchased a tract of land near St. Ignace that they think will develop enough iron to make their fortunes. Company will be formed and operations commenced at once.

At annual meeting of board of industrial home all present officers of institution were retained. Mrs. Mayo being chosen clerk of the board, position made vacant by death of Mrs. Stebbins.

Jacob Brown, aged 15, was caught in a belt in a Manistee mill, and was horribly mangled. The top of his head was completely torn off.

The following officers were elected by the state fireman's association at the annual meeting in Charlotte: President, John G. Bennett of Battle Creek; first vice-president, W. L. Wright of Lansing; second vice-president, L. A. Bentley of Eaton Rapids; third, W. F. Peabody of Albion; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Ireland of Plainwell; representative to the national association, S. D. Pond of Allegan.

The semi-annual appointment of the primary school interest fund amounts to \$408,246.11, and includes 618,134 children.

John Lynch of Grand Rapids had his wife and baby taken to the police station the other night because of the drunken habits of his wife.

The Michigan Central depot at Battle Creek will cost \$80,000 when completed.

Fruit growers over on the west side of the state report 75 per cent. of the peach buds as alive and in fine condition.

Trains will be running on the D. L. & N. between Detroit and Grand Rapids by July 1st.

Ed. Bowers of Sault Ste. Marie is the only heir of the late President Dinsmore of the Adams express company, who died recently worth \$20,000,000.

Andrew Johnson, a Swede, fell off a gravel train near Muskegon, and was instantly killed.

John McKinnon of Port Huron, mate of the Norway, was crushed to death between the barge and the dock at East Tawas the other day.

Another scheme to move the county seat of Arenac county from Omer to Standish is on the tapis.

A collision at Bliss' mills in East Saginaw the other day wrecked about 20 fat cars and two engines.

An embalming school has been started at Owosso by the Owosso casket company.

The Saginaw mine at Ishpeming, which has been idle since 1894, is to be worked again.

John and Herbert Deuster of Sutton's Bay, who were accused of making a mur-

derous dynamite, were John Deuster and Martin Deuster, at a temperance meeting last fall, have been discharged, the evidence being insufficient to hold them.

Marion, the new station on the Ann Arbor & North Michigan road, will give a bonus to the man who will start a grist mill there.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway roundhouse in St. Ignace, together with four locomotives, one being a new one, was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$30,000. The fire originated in the pump house.

The Michigan weather service crop bulletin for May 5 says: The rainfall of the past week has been below the average. The rain of April 30 was general, and though insufficient was very beneficial. The temperature was above the normal on the 27th, 28th and below on the 30th, May 1 and 2. The temperature fell rapidly on the afternoon of the 29th ult. The general effect of the temperature has been unfavorable to growing crops. Frosts were reported on the 2d, but no material damage was reported. The ground is being prepared for corn and potato planting. Oats are reported in some sections as growing nicely.

One hundred men have been laid off at the Mitchell iron mine, near Ishpeming, and only one shaft is being worked.

A. B. Almsbury, said to be the oldest inhabitant of Montcalm county, died at his home in Sidney township the other day.

Mr. Edwin F. Smith, who has been doing post graduate biological work in the university, and lately an employee of the agricultural bureau of the United States, continues Mrs. Stowell's work for the remainder of the present semester.

Prof. Alf. Hennequin, Ph. D., has tendered his resignation to the university. He has been with the university 16 years. His future attention will be given to dramatic writing. His resignation takes effect October 1.

Miss Callie Osborn, 30 years of age, daughter of Jefferson Osborn of Calvin, died at Jacksonville, Fla., and her body was brought to her home at Cassopolis for burial.

The bridge over the river at Floodwood went down the other day as a freight train was crossing. The engine and eight cars went down. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed.

Rev. J. A. Wight, D. D., for 24 years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Bay City, has resigned.

Naturalization papers were issued to 1,075 foreigners in Marquette county during April.

John Messenger of St. Louis, who has been at work during the past year at George G. Whitcomb's breeding farm, near St. Johns, was found dead in the stall of a vicious young stallion.

W. J. Stuart has been appointed prosecuting attorney of Kent county, to succeed Samuel D. Clay, removed.

Mrs. Alice Raymond of Bay City is under arrest for inducing her daughter, aged 14, to enter upon a life of shame.

A young man made the rounds of the groceries and meat markets in Kalamazoo the other night and palmed off five checks for \$14.50 each for small purchases. They were signed by Wm. E. Hall and backed by Edward Allen, and are forgeries. The young man has skipped.

The association of Y. M. C. A. secretaries of the United States and Canada will meet at Grand Rapids May 23 to June 4.

It is believed by Wexford county people that Jerry Purdy, formerly of Sherman, perished in a Dakota blizzard last winter.

J. Wellman will rebuild the Milford roller mills, recently burned, and will arrange for a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

The Toledo, Saginaw & Michigan railroad proposes to run a line from Muskegon across the state to the St. Clair river.

It is denied that the "Soo" short line has been sold to the Canadian Pacific. The Soo road, it is said, has been consolidated with the Minneapolis & Pacific and the Aberdeen & Bismarck lines, and half the stock in all three sold to influential capitalists, some of whom are officials of the Canadian Pacific.

The consolidated line will be called the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, and its only connection with the Canadian Pacific lies in a traffic arrangement which gives the American road a direct outlet through Canada to Boston.

The "Sisterhood of Railroad Brakemen," the first organization of the kind in the United States, was organized in Battle Creek the other day. It is composed of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the "Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen."

Kate Mesier has sued the city of Pontiac for \$10,000 for damages received on a defective sidewalk.

F. Wolf of Toledo has been arrested for kidnapping his children who had been adopted by Port Huron people.

John Winter, who died in Grand Rapids the other day, is alleged to have been poisoned by his wife. She denies it.

Judge Allen B. Morse of Ionia, says he is not a candidate for vice-president, and is well satisfied with his position on the supreme bench.

Cadet Stanley of Cleveland, Ohio, was drowned in Orchard Lake the other afternoon.

The May report of the secretary of state on the condition of wheat indicates 68 per cent of an average crop of winter wheat. This is 20 per cent lower than one year ago, when the yield was 22,815,000.

Station Agent Shannon of Bellevue, has a bible which was printed at London from 1615 to 1619 and is valued at \$500. There is but one other of the same edition in existence and it is in the British museum.

The heirs of the Teetzle estate of several millions of dollars have formed themselves into a regular organization at Benton Harbor to secure their rights. Their agent is now in Germany to claim the estate for them.

The Star route mail service between St. Ignace and Sault Ste. Marie will be discontinued June 30.

By a dynamite explosion in the Colby mine at Bessemer early the other morning Frank Robatsky was instantly killed and three others fatally injured. The engine house was burned.

Department Commander Gardner will deliver the memorial day address at Jackson.

Arthur Needham who left Saginaw five years ago and went west, has become assistant manager of Salsop railroad, and is making a fortune in land at Seattle. W. T. James Patterson for nearly half a century a resident of Vermontville, Eaton county, is dead.

Professors Bailly and Beal will leave for Harrisville, Alcona county, about June 11 and devote several weeks to a trip across the lower peninsula with Frankfort, Benzie county, as the objective point. C. F. Wheeler, of Hubbardston, who has published a catalogue of the flowers of Michigan, will accompany them. The trip will be devoted to study of botany and forestry.

The contract for repairing Williams' bridge at the agricultural college has been let to Messrs. Cleveland & Wood for \$300.

## WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Summary of News from the National Capital.

### River and Harbor Bill Passed.

The house has passed the river and harbor bill, yeas 161; nays 60. The bill votes \$2,525,000 to Michigan water ways, including \$1,000,000 for the Soo canal. Mr. Seymour made his maiden speech, speaking five minutes in favor of the bill. All the Michigan members voted aye.

A disgraceful scene occurred in the senate the other day when Senators Ingalls and Voorhes gave vent to their passions in a manner that has not been equalled for vituperation since the days before the war. Above the din could be heard the words "Har," "scoundrel," "dirty dog," and other appellations of a similar character. The senate was in a perfect hub-bub, and it required all the tact and persuasions of half a dozen senators to restore order.

The President has vetoed the bill granting a pension to Emily G. Mills.

Mr. Theodore F. Dwight, librarian of the state department, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 1, and it has been accepted.

In favorably reporting the bill to pension Gen. Gustav's father Judge Chipman of the invalid pensions committee says: "Emanuel H. Custer is the father of Gen. George Custer and of Thomas Custer, late of the Seventh United States cavalry, both of whom, as well as three sons-in-law of Mr. Custer, were killed in the battle of Big Horn. He is a man of more than 80 years of age and in very reduced circumstances. The committee do not think that it is necessary to recount the great services of the Custer family during the war of the rebellion in the armies of the union. Braver and better soldiers never served. Mr. Custer is now stripped of all support. Those who would have cared for his old age have given their lives for their country."

W. McMillan, formerly of Company G, Seventy-fourth Michigan infantry, and who lost a leg at Gettysburg, is now an inmate of the Milwaukee soldiers' home. He now receives a pension of \$36 a month, and a bill increasing it to \$50 has been favorably reported by Representative Chipman in the house.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn of the corps of engineers has been relieved from duty at Willet's Point and ordered to duty at Grand Rapids. Lieut. Kuhn is a native of Kansas and not yet 30 years old. He graduated from the West Point academy only three years ago.

Chas. E. Paul of Michigan has been re-appointed a clerk in the pension office after probation, at \$1,000 a year.

Charles Lyman, for many years at the head of the dead letter office of the post-office department, died at his residence in Washington recently aged 88 years.

Secretary of state appointed Frederick A. Bancroft of New Hampshire, librarian of state department, vice Theodore F. Dwight resigned.

Army of the Potomac asks congress to appropriate \$25,000 to defray expenses of fraternal reunion of survivors of battle of Gettysburg in July.

The secretary of the treasury has sent to the house a statement showing that the government has netted about \$4,750,164 from its lease allowing the Alaska commercial company to take seals in Alaska.

The president has pardoned Fred M. Ray, who was convicted of murder in the Indian Territory.

F. E. Nash general superintendent of railway mail service, has tendered to the postmaster-general his resignation, to take effect when his successor is appointed. He proposes to devote his attention to his private business at his home in Wisconsin, which he left at the solicitation of Mr. Vilas, who was then postmaster-general.

Representative Seymour has been appointed a member of the committee on claims.

Senator Frye has introduced in the form of a bill the amendment heretofore proposed by him to the postoffice appropriation bill to provide more efficient mail service between the United States and Central and South America and the West Indies. The amount of money to be appropriated, however, is increased from \$400,000, as originally proposed, to \$1,000,000. The bill authorizes the postmaster-general to contract with American built and registered steamships for transportation of the United States mails to ports in the countries named, these contracts to be at a compensation not to exceed one cent for each 450 grams weight on letters and one-twentieth of one cent for each 450 grams weight on papers for each nautical mile transported on the outward trip.

The senate in executive session has ratified the Chinese treaty.

Representative Chase of Ohio has introduced a bill modifying the civil service law. It makes eligible for appointment without being required to pass the civil service examination, all honorably discharged federal soldiers and sailors of the late war upon satisfactory evidence of good character and capability.

At the conclusion of business in the senate the other morning Senator Voorhes of Indiana arose and said: Mr. President, if I do not interfere with the business of the senate I desire to make a statement, which I conceive to be due to the senate, and which is personal to myself. It is well known that I have been seriously indisposed and confined to my room almost exclusively during the last week. I visited the senate yesterday for the purpose of making the statement which I shall make now. The opportunity, however, did not present itself until, suffering so much, I withdrew from the capitol and went home. Referring to the discussion in which I anticipated last week I desire to say to the senate that, however severe the provocation which was given, yet I made use of language at that time contrary to parliamentary rules and usages and to the decorum of the senate. I regret having used such language and tender a proper apology to the senate of the United States for doing so. My high respect for the dignity of this body, of which I have been for many years now a member, as well as my self-respect, induces me to make this statement.

It is understood that Gen. James W. Ewing, disbursing clerk of the department of justice, has been found short in his accounts to the extent of \$3,000 or \$4,000. Over \$1,000 of the money said to be unaccounted for belongs to the accounts for 1882, 1883 and 1884. Gen. Ewing is bonded in the sum of \$10,000, and Representative Goff of West Virginia is one of his sureties. Gen. Ewing was a union soldier of good record and one of the best known men in Washington. He was

says that as soon as the investigation is now in progress is completed, it will be found that the government will lose nothing.

### A Fatal Mistake.

The inquest on the remains of A. E. Chase of Koricor, Wis., who accidentally poisoned himself, resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts. It seems that Mr. Chase had been at work in his garden, and, feeling faint and weak, stepped into the house and took, as he supposed, a swallow of brandy, but the liquid proved to be carbolic acid. He immediately said to his wife, "Send for the doctor, quick; I have made a mistake and taken carbolic acid." His eldest son ran for the doctor, and his wife, with the help of the youngest boy, immediately gave him milk and raw eggs, and assisted him to bed, but in five minutes he was unconscious, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the physician, he was dead in less than twenty minutes. The two bottles were exactly alike in shape and size, and the contents nearly of the same color and quantity. Each bottle was properly labeled, however.

### The Storm-Cloud Burst.

A storm-cloud burst over Maize, Kansas, the other morning and flooded the entire place. For nearly an hour the rain came down in torrents, washing away a number of houses and moving others from their foundations. A house in which a family named Rocky lived was picked up by the floods and carried into the Arkansas river, where it sank, drowning Rocky, his wife and two children. A number of narrow escapes are reported. The water from the cloud seemed to come straight down and could not have been thicker had it found its source from a lake in the air. The bodies of the Rocky family have not yet been recovered. The amount of damage will be very large. A great many head of horses and cattle were drowned.

### Women Barred Out.

The report of the committee to exclude women delegates to the Methodist conference in New York was adopted by a majority of 39 votes. The ministers' vote was 150 ayes against 122 nays, and the lay vote 78 ayes against 76 nays. It required a concurrent vote for the passage of the bill.

Rev. C. G. Clarke, D. D., chairman of the Maine delegation and one of the assistant secretaries of the general conference, died in his room at the Sturtevant house on the 8th inst. A few hours after Dr. Clarke's death, lay delegate Leavitt Bates of the New England southern conference also died suddenly at the same hotel.

### A Mail Car Robbed.

A mysterious mail robbery occurred the other morning on the mail train between Baltimore and Harrisburg, on the North Central railroad. One pouch containing registered letters valued at \$10,000, is missing. Another received at the Harrisburg postoffice has a long slit in it. It is thought some person familiar with the working of the car secreted himself on the train at Baltimore and committed the robbery after the train left that city.

### Denounced in London.

At a conference between representatives of the printing and allied trades and a section of the London chamber of commerce, the international copyright bill now before the United States senate was denounced. The Right Hon. Mr. Ritchie, president of the local government board, who received the deputation, was asked to invite other chambers of commerce to co-operate with them to prevent the adoption of such a law.

### A Short Crop.

The New York Herald of a recent issue devoted nearly a page to interviews with grain men in the various cities of the west and northwest, concerning the wheat crop for the coming season. Summarized, these interviews indicate a deficit of from \$0,000,000 to \$0,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year. California loses 50 per cent, while Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio will show a decrease of nearly one half.

### Social Uprising Feared.

Blackly Hall cables the New York Sun that there are grave fears of a socialistic uprising in Berlin: that the police force has been doubled in number and activity; and that it has been next to impossible for him to get letters or cablegrams on the situation out of this country because of the rigid press censorship. There are 300,000 avowed social democrats in Germany, and the authorities are acting with the greatest strictness.

### Predict Allison's Inaug



## THE OLD FILES.



Sunday has come—the day of rest,  
Business pauses at its behest.  
While quiet reigns on every street,  
The little city, clean and neat,  
Is noted for its moral ways,  
And has been since the early days.

Some, of course, who live therein  
Are not beyond the power of sin.  
Some will tattle and gossip and talk,  
Life's path is crowded—every walk  
Is filled with people of different caste—  
The good and bad, from first to last.

Upon this Sabbath day so pure  
To judge them all, I'm very sure,  
Is not for me, nor yet for you,  
"Tis such a little thing to do!  
"Judge not," said One, and we have read,  
"Last judgment falleth on thy head."

And as they pass, a quiet throng,  
To worship and to pray and sing,  
We'll call them just—good gentlefolk,  
And blessings on each head invoke.  
A pretty city, neat and clean,  
No better people live, I ween.

But there is one, if man may dare  
To judge his fellow mortals here,  
Who can a history unfold.  
He has a "Record"—musty, old;  
And in its pages, week by week,  
This perfect record we may seek.

Now, while the people sing and pray,  
And worship God this Sabbath day,  
We'll stand beside the old arm-chair,  
Where sits our gray-haired editor,  
Before him on the table lie  
The pages of this history.

This is a record full of years;  
It tells of hopes and joys and fears;  
It speaks of many battles fought;  
It mirrors public speech and thought.  
Within its every page and line  
This record's mission was divine!

Our city, since its early days,  
Is noted for its moral ways.  
Yet, 'ere these "early days" began,  
The town—and one indeed to shun—  
Was here, and lost to every Godly fear!  
And now our "Record" doth appear.

The times were new, the people crude,  
Good meaning words were misconstrued,  
To take a bold stand for the right  
Brought down upon the luckless wight  
A score of taunts and even blows,  
All this our record truly shows.

But right was right, and ever is,  
The drum-beats, breaking miseries,  
Were first to fall, as blow on blow,  
The fearless writer laid them low.  
His pen, ay, mightier than the sword,  
Began to labor for the Lord.

He turns the pages slowly o'er,  
The battle waxes long and sore.  
Evils must cease; a warning cry  
Is made to idlers standing by:  
"Seek ye the vineyard, honest toil:  
Go build the village, till the soil!"

The years roll on, the record lives,  
Aid to every good it gives.  
The church is built, and that its debt  
May never grow to vex and fret  
The struggling few, he pays the most  
Of this, the record fails to boast.

The pages turn, and oft we see  
Where right has gained a victory.  
Then darkness came, and troubles oft,  
List to those tear drops, falling soft;  
Here is a record he can not hide:  
The wife he loved, the day she died.

Our record lengthens, yet we stay,  
Those who want to sing and pray  
Are homeward going in pleasant mood;  
"The music grand—the sermon good."  
Still turn the pages! Record old,  
You have not all its history told.

A story of toil—aye, years of toil,  
A record of deeds, both ill and well;  
Of battles fought, from party pelt;  
A constant blindness to fame and self,  
Charitable words for those who fall;  
The record tells it—and tells it all.

The leaves are turned, the record closed,  
We could read more, if so disposed.  
The record, we know, is incomplete;  
It must be so—it is not meet  
That it should bear one word or line  
Of this grand secret, which is mine.

For all this work and toil, we fear,  
(Society editor must not hear),  
He has not known one word of praise,  
Not even since those "early days."  
"It is his business," the people say,  
And thus they calm my go their way.

Who made our city since "those days"?  
Our city proud, with moral ways?  
Who fought its battles, nobly, too;  
Who fights them now, do I, or you?  
A pretty city, neat and clean,  
No better people live, I ween.

GAY DAVIDSON.

## SWEET'S LETTER.

Long Solo in New York—The Humorous  
Satirizes the Condition of Things Exist-  
ing in the Metropolis.

[Special New York Correspondence.]



STONISHMENT is expressed at the almost absolute impunity with which the various gangs of New York ruffians commit their crimes, and frequently persons living outside of New York imagine that the police are to blame. This is a mistake. The police are not to blame, but the police justices, who are afraid of the votes of the rabble, are to blame. It is almost useless for policemen to arrest the ruffians; as they are immediately turned loose to again prey on the public. In fact, these gangs are measures of the situation, and their leaders are lords of all they survey.

The following actual occurrences will give some idea of how completely the New York police are under the thumb of these

gangs. A policeman who had only recently joined the force was placed on duty in one of the dangerous precincts. While walking, his beat he observed a tough knock down a well-dressed citizen and proceed to rob the insensible victim of his watch and money. The new policeman ran to the spot, collared the ruffian, saying: "Now you come right along with me to the station."

The ruffian, who was none other than Patsy Doyle, the leader of the celebrated Whyo gang, was paralyzed with astonishment. He had been in the business of robbing and murdering men for years, but this was the first time a policeman had collared him. He had hobbled with policemen, and occasionally he had been obliged to rebuke them with a club, but never before had a policeman dared to lay his hands on the chief of the Whyo tribe, save in kindness. "You come right along with me," said the fresh policeman, tugging at the tough. Patsy Doyle gave the peculiar "Whyo, O!" call and in a moment the street swarmed with the hardest crowd of toughs that can be imagined. The life of the policeman would have been sacrificed, but the leader raised his hand, and they did not interfere. The frightened officer relaxed his grasp of the prisoner, who exclaimed angrily:

"No, you don't come that game on me, Mister Cop. You have assaulted me and I'm not going to let you off. You have got to come right along with me. I'm going to take you before my friend, Justice Muldooney. I arrest you for interfering with a member of the Whyo gang."

"I didn't know that you were Patsy Doyle, of the Whyos," said the now thoroughly frightened officer.

"It was your business to have known it. That's what you are a policeman for. Don't attempt to escape. If you have any excuses to make make them to Justice Muldooney," replied the thug.

The officer promised that he would not attempt to escape if the robber would not hold on to his arm, but his request was not acceded to.

When Patsy Doyle, the chief of the Whyos, reached the police court, Justice Muldooney was trying a case, but he stopped the proceedings, and coming down from the bench and taking both of Patsy's hands in his, shook them warmly, and exclaimed:

"What gives me this pleasure? How are the boys coming on?"

"Your Honor could not guess in a month what brings me here. It's the best joke of the season," said the chief of the thugs.

"I can't imagine," responded Judge Muldooney.

"You will not believe it, but this fresh policeman of yours undertook to arrest me, so I just took his club away from him and brought him along. What do you say to that?"

"He was quarreling with a man," said the policeman, in explanation.

"You are a liar," said Patsy. "There was no quarrel about it. I knocked the man down and robbed him. You were there and saw me do it and arrested me, and now you are trying to beg out of it. Here is the man's watch. Do you deny that you saw me take this watch off the man?"

"Policeman," said Justice Muldooney, "are you endeavoring to shield that man whom my friend Patsy went through? Have the police of New York sunk so low that they can't be relied on even to tell the truth?"

The guilty policeman hung his head.

"Heaven made motions to hit me with his club, and used profane language on the public streets," continued Patsy, looking sternly at the wretched man.

"It is absolutely incredible," exclaimed Justice Muldooney; I would not have believed that there was such a scoundrel on the force. Hand over your badge and club. You are not fit to be a member of the New York police."

"Hold on, your Honor," said the chief of the Whyos; "I don't want to be too hard on this unfortunate devil. He is too fresh, and didn't know what his duty was. He is only a policeman anyhow. Give him another chance."

"Patsy," replied his Honor, "you are too kind-hearted. He is not worthy of your sympathy. When an officer insults a friend of this court he has got to go, and I'll see that some good man belonging to the Whyo gang gets his place."

Patsy laughed at this, and said in reply:

"Does your Honor suppose there is any number of my gang that don't make more money every month than a policeman's salary amounts to?"

"Yes, I suppose your boys make more money than a policeman, but I would like to have more of the gang on the force," remarked his Honor.

"They don't like to compromise themselves by accepting positions on the force. I have the hardest work in the world getting them to accept positions on the police force. They even object to being elected aldermen," replied Patsy.

"How about me?" asked the policeman, timidly, "am I to be punished?"

"It's not for me to say," replied the justice. "It's just as Patsy here wants it. Do you want me to keep him on the force, Patsy?"

"Let the duffer stay; but dock his salary for twenty dollars as a voluntary contribution to the campaign fund. Send him out for some beer, and you adjourn court, and come into the back room. I want to talk to you about the candidates in my ward."

And taking the justice's arm, Patsy Doyle, the chief of the Whyos, led his friend, Justice Muldooney, into the little back room to consult about the political situation.

## YOSEMITE.

A Few Pictures of Its Wonderful Beauties—The Big Trees—Their Remarkable Size and Age.

[Special Correspondence.]

Yosemite valley is four thousand feet above sea-level. After repeating Inspiration Point, we ascend for several miles at an altitude of eight thousand feet, and frequently the snow is twenty feet deep here, and intermingled with beautiful meadows of richest grass and brightest flowers. The blue-tipped silver fir abounds, often two hundred and fifty feet high, with a gorgeous coat of yellow and green moss. All this profuse vegetation, with hundreds of delicate flowers, is at a height which would freeze every thing in the East. The mount-



RIDING THROUGH A TREE-TRUNK.

ain mahogany also flourishes, and the grizzly bears are extremely fond of its red berry, which is very acid, and quenches their thirst. It also makes good cider.

I think, as I have mentioned the grizzly bear, I must relate what happened to one of our party who was of an adventurous turn, and an enthusiast when talking of bears. He had wandered off quite a distance from our party, with his gun, and boasted that he would bring us a trophy of the trip. Sure enough, and before he was aware of it, he came upon two grizzly cubs. "What splendid game," he thought, as he raised his gun on a level with one of them, and fired, but he succeeded only in wounding it, whereupon its yells and cries brought the mother at a terrific pace to the rescue, compelling him to climb a tree instantly.

He said afterwards he never knew how he got up the tree; however, he escaped the grizzly—as the brute can not climb trees—but he could not kill her, because he had thrown down his gun before climbing to his perch. There is no telling how long he might have had to stay there had it not been for the calls of the two juveniles who reminded their mother she had better go to them. We all had a good deal of fun over it, as no one ever made quicker tracks for safety than he did.

The Mariposa big trees are thirty miles from Yosemite. The ride is intensely interesting and exciting. Hundreds of mammoth redwoods are scattered among large pine trees, some of which are from three to four hundred feet high, and elsewhere would be called kings of the forest, but among these giants they are almost insignificant. The big trees have been considered a species of cedar, but the botanists claim otherwise and call them sequoias. They are the oldest and most stupendous vegetable products existing upon the globe.

The Mariposa is considered the largest and finest in the State. In this grove are two hundred, which are more than twelve feet in diameter, fifty over fifteen feet and six more than thirty feet.

The prostrate monarch, which is believed to have fallen over two hundred years ago, fire has consumed much of its trunk, still there is enough left of the blackened and charred remains to show that it must have been over forty feet in diameter. Just imagine the height of such a tree as it stood thousands of years ago! Some of these trees stand between three and four hundred feet, though the tops of the largest ones have been broken off. Into one enormous tree, of which the inside has been burnt out, seven of us went abreast from end to end, and there was plenty of room for more. It was a great surprise, and for all the world like a tunnel. The stump of the largest standing tree would, if cut off smooth, hold fifty persons easily. Some of these trees are so straight that after they have been sawed in two they persist in standing, and can only be brought down by the introduction of powerful wedges.

We were told that at Calaveras, which is fifty miles north of Mariposa, an enormous tree had been cut down by boring with augers and sawing it in sections, and that it took six men a month to get it down. Whether this is a California yarn or not, I am not prepared to say, however. I should not be surprised if it were true, as at Calaveras they have a stump of a tree which is used for a dancing pavilion, and measures twenty-two feet across.

There is no proof that the redwoods are a native of any country outside of California. The cones are quite small in comparison with the tree, being about the size of a peach, and very much the same shape, while pine cones are often a foot long.

There are many of these groves in the State, prominent among which is the Santa Cruz grove, six miles from Santa Cruz, on

fatiguing trip through the Yosemite, to stop in Santa Cruz, and either by rail or carriage visit these grand trees. The grove contains several magnificent specimens. The Giant, the largest single tree, is sixty feet in circumference and three hundred feet high as it now stands. Some years ago—nineteen we were told—sixty-five feet were broken off. It is as straight as a steelyard, with bark over a foot thick and one hundred and nine feet to the first branch. Another is called General Fremont, from the fact that he and his party camped for six weeks, while exploring the country, within the hollow space or room in its base. It was also once the home of a trapper and his family. Holes were cut for windows and a cooking-stove set up.

Another stately tree bears the name of our dead hero, General Grant, a fitting monument to one whose name is revered by all. For about a hundred feet not a knot or twig breaks the perfectly-symmetrical line; then an arm shoots out, apparently holding another branch, which is itself as large as a good-size tree. On the ground in this same grove lies a tree that must have been the giant sentinel in its time. It is a great curiosity, and looks as though it must have tried hard to resist the fire that at last mastered it. It is twisted and humped into every conceivable shape from end to end, which is two hundred and fifty feet. The huge knots, which are three and four feet across, are called bushes, and are used for veneering purposes. Two men from Boston, who had more time than we, traced the line of this tree across the grove, into the bed of the creek, and on the other side, in all a distance of six hundred feet.

These monster trees are surely the monuments of past ages. From the best authority we have, some of them must have been in existence when, according to Hebrew history, the globe was hardly more than twenty-five centuries old.

There is a tree in Asia, I believe, which has a record of two thousand years, and the oldest of these trees is supposed to be six hundred years older, about eight hundred years old when Christ was born.

M. R. ANNOTT.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Extracts from Some of the Newspapers Published Recently in Some of Those Poor Little Towns Which Monkeyed with Booms to Excess.

Boomingham Out: Some of our sport-loving citizens recently had quite an interesting fox hunt here in our city. M. Reynard was roused from his lair between Main and First, notwithstanding without considerable trouble, which was caused by the dense undergrowth, which has sprung up there in the past few months. Finally the hounds started him with full hue and cry. Away he went up Main to Rue New Jersey, from Rue New Jersey he doubled and came in sight on Avenue des Missouri; here a few minutes later he was caught, his brush extracted and presented to Mrs. Jofferies, who owns a couple of townships in this popular neighborhood. By the way, if you want to make a fortune, come to us. We own eight miles of that land and want to sell about seven and a half or eight miles of it.

Little doubt can be entertained of its ultimately going up, as there is talk of building a dynamite factory in the vicinity.

The editor of the Wichita Daily Spide is evidently growing cynical and savage. Some of his thrusts are severe.

Wichita Daily Spide: Ground was broken yesterday for the erection of another palatial building; it has a "sine" on the contractor, who has been "broke" for many moons.

Enterprising street railway people are speaking of establishing refreshment stations along their different roads to give passengers going down town a chance to get lunch. We understand passengers living in the suburbs will by those means come to Wichita instead of going over to Kansas City or Topeka. Now is the time for our citizens to show their patriotism. Spring is here. The St. Louis and Cincinnati millionaires will soon be on hand. They will flock to our vast city.

Do not, we say, do not get rattled and try to unload all at once on them, it may scare them off and cause them to be shy—give it to them easy—sell off fifteen or twenty acres at a time. There is nothing like going easy. We know some of you own a county or so in the heart of the city—but go easy.

The Los English (Cal.) Doo Flicker is a howler and tries to keep up the bluff.

Los English Doo Flicker: Our reporter interviewed Mr. John Smith, a prominent citizen of New York, an Eastern town of some note. Mr. Smith intends settling in Los English permanently. He brought with him a balloon which he says he will use looking at real estate. While we don't exactly understand why he needs it, we think it is a facetious way of saying property is a little high. See our interview on twenty-third page.

Captain Mark Dornett, of Frisco, is at the Western Windsor. He has not been in town before for a year and is astonished at the marvelous growth of our prize city. He says, when he first struck here, the only hostility in town was called the Western House and kept by a Chinaman; now it is called the Western Windsor, kept by a white gentleman and charges five dollars a day. What town can make such a show as this in twenty years, eh?

SAM SLT, SCRIBER EDITOR.

Wanted Something to Affiliate.

St. Peter (to colored angel, recent arrival)—Hay, there! What are you doing among those wings?

Colored Angel (humbly)—I'm er lookin' fer er black pair, boss. Dese yer wite uns don't 'gree wif mser complexion. (To himself) Like ter see merself sailin' round heah lookin' like er fly in er glass er butter-milk.

Fuller Than the Bard Laureate.

"That is a very suggestive line of Tennyson's where he writes:

"Ring the fuller minstrel in."  
Don't you think so?" inquired Gillispie of De Tom.

"Yes, rather," returned De Tom. "If you had been outside I should have thought Tennyson was asking for you because you were drunker than he was himself."

It is strange, but the only subject the civil-service examiners don't question you on is politeness.

"Piz be the death of you yet," as the hangman said to the murderer after his rope had broken a few times.

## FACT AND FANCY.

The Nova Scotia gold mines yielded about \$500,000 last year.

Wood-carving is to be taught in the Minnesota State University.

The receipts of foreign potatoes in New York since Nov. 1 have been 2,000,000 bushels.

Four steamship that arrived at New York last Saturday landed a total of 2,648 immigrants.

It is said that eighty-five per cent. of the shipments of South American sugar are imported to this country.

The consumption of coal at Pittsburg, Pa., has diminished 4,500,000 tons a year since the introduction of natural gas.

The United States took about forty per cent. of the last year's fish product of Canada, making a total of \$2,717,000 in value.

In this country nearly \$3 worth of milk, cream, butter and cheese together are sold and consumed to every dollar's worth of beef.

A Florida perfume company has nineteen acres of tuberoses in Fairfield and San Mateo, and expects to plant nearly 200 acres more.

Advice from Contocook, N. H., says there is a sickness prevailing among the cows in that district that threatens to become epidemic.

Dried shark fins are sold in every Chinese provision store in New York, and are esteemed such a delicacy that they bring nearly \$4 per pound.

An immigration movement has sprung up among the fishermen on the coast of Scotland, owing to the severe depression in the fish industry.

The deepest drilled well in the United States is near Pittsburg, Pa. A depth of 4618 feet was reached, when the tools were lost and the work ceased.

Experiments with wheat at the New York station give strong evidence that compacting the soil aids the plant to resist winter killing and favors increased yield.

The ostrich feather trade of South Africa is so depressed that feathers which formerly sold for \$125 now bring only \$7.50, and the value of the birds has declined accordingly.

Nearly a quarter of a million acres of yellow pine lands in lower Alabama and northern Florida have been bought by capitalists from the Northwest within the last few weeks.

The crop of cabbages on the eastern shore of Virginia this season was the heaviest ever known. During three weeks from 500 to 1,000 barrels per day were shipped from one large truck farm alone.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in 1887 was 1,892,909 tons, and the export was 50,889, together 1,443,798 tons, of which 1,336,050 tons passed through the refineries of the United States.

Eighty-five towns in Massachusetts are free from debt, according to the recent report of the tax commissioners. During the year 189 towns have diminished their debts and eighty towns have increased it.

A Winnipeg journal states that large quantities of potatoes are being shipped from that city to points in the United States. In Chicago Manitoba varieties are quoted several cents per bushel higher than the home product.

According to the latest reports Germany can put upon the field in case of an emergency 2,000,000 soldiers who have been thoroughly drilled, and 3,480,000 more who have some knowledge of the art of bearing arms, making a total of 5,480,000 men.

The Russian Agricultural Department announces that the time has arrived when Russia can come forward with considerable chance of success, to compete with America and other countries in supplying the western European markets with live stock.

The total figures for all United States ports of entry show that for the eight months ending March 1, 50,221 immigrants arrived from England and Wales, 28,791 from Ireland, 11,088 from Scotland, 56,775 from Germany, 11,425 from Austria and 3,835 from France.

In a recent agricultural report the commissioner says the damage inflicted upon the California mountain for sheep is immense, and that they threaten the complete extermination of these noble forests, and with them the entire agricultural resources of the State.

The annual loss caused by insects in the United States is estimated at about \$150,000,000, that on cotton alone being \$15,000,000. The insects increase with the advance of civilization, on account, no doubt, of the greater abundance of the food furnished them.

The best sponge of commerce is found in the Mediterranean, and is known as Turkey or Smyrna sponge. This sponge is obtained by divers. Bahama of West India sponge is coarser and is secured at a much less price. Much sponge which is used in this country is gathered off the coast of Florida.

In Nebraska, where glandered horses are exterminated by order of authorities, the state pays the owner for the value of the animal. It is said quite a profitable business (1) is carried on by parties who take over the State line-dots of diseased horses from Dakota, Iowa and other localities for the purpose of the bounty.

On the first day of May next, the Mexican government will assume charge of all mines in that country, and hereafter coals all the money put into circulation. Heretofore the mines have been in the hands of private individuals or corporations to which the Government guaranteed the entire billion product of the country.

The Chinese treaty which was recently signed at Washington, prohibits entrance of Chinese laborers to this country during a period of twenty years. It allows Chinese living families on this side of the water and having property amounting to \$1,000 or more, to go to China and return to this country on proving the fact.

Some experimenters in Holland have been comparing the feed values of ensilage and hay made from grass in the same field. Analysis showed that there was more nutriment in the ensilage than in the hay made from the same weight of grass. Cattle fed on the hay with other food increased in live weight more than those fed with ensilage, but those fed with ensilage gave more and better milk.



### Churches.

**Presbyterian.**—Rev. G. H. Wallace, Pastor. Services, 10:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at close of morning service.

**Methodist.**—Rev. J. M. S. Pastor. Services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School after-morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

**Baptist.**—Rev. J. M. S. Pastor. Services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings. All are invited.

### Societies.

**The W. C. T. U.**—Meets every Thursday at their hall, over First National Bank, at three p. m. Mrs. J. Voorhees, President.

**Plymouth Rock Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M.**—Friday evening on or before the full moon. P. C. Whitbeck, W. M.; J. O. Eddy, Secretary.

**Grange, No. 280.**—Meets every second Thursday afternoon and evening, alternately, at their hall, in the Hadden block, O. E. Patterson, Master.

**R. T. on T. Council, No. 27.**—Meets first and third Tuesday of every month at W. O. T. U. hall, at 7:30 p. m. H. Burns, S. G.; Mrs. H. C. Beale, Rec. Sec.

**K. of L. Lapham Assembly, No. 558.**—Meets every other Friday evening, from April 1 to Oct. 1, at 7:30; from Oct. 1 to April 1 at 7:00, at K. of L. hall, O. G. Clark, Jr., R. S.

**Touques Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 32.**—Meets every Monday evening, at their hall at 7:30 o'clock. N. G. Jacob Strong, N. G.; F. B. Adams, Rec. Sec.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

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### WHAT THEY SAY.

(Continued from first page.)

—Watch Chaffee & Hunters space next week.

—The bank statements will be found in this issue.

—Reported that Fred Peck has gone into the saloon business with Will Allen, at Pontiac.

—The S. G. C. B. society, of Cherry Hill, will give their first social party at that place next Friday evening. Bill, fifty cents.

—Alex. Montague, of Caro, who was on trial for alleged adultery with Mrs. Nellie Arnold some time ago has been sentenced two years at Ionia. He was released the next day by order of the supreme court.

—L. C. Hough and Fred Bennett spent several days in the north western part of the State—at Grand Rapids and New Era—the latter place being where the lumber mill is located, in which a number of our people are interested.

—The Evening News not only increases in circulation, but this week again increases in size. This is the third time within a year that the News has been obliged to enlarge on account of the increased demand for space in its most valuable columns. Its circulation, compared with population is at the head of the list of papers in this country.

—The electric kiss is the latest form of amusement in the higher circles of the east. The lady and gentleman shuffle about on the carpet until they are charged with electricity, when they kiss in the dark and make the sparks fly for the entertainment of the lookers-on. It is said the shock is very delicious under these circumstances. After a young lady has practiced it a while it will be almost impossible to shock her.—Salline Observer. Our "devil" is somewhat of a skeptic and doesn't believe the yarn, although he wouldn't object to being one of the parties to a trial of it.—MAIL. The "devil" of the MAIL is something of a skeptic but he asks the privilege of trying the thing if he can find a lady to join with him and from what we hear he won't have to have our aid in getting any one.—Northville Record. No, he doesn't need any help Brother Reed; he goes to Northville nearly every week, where the woods are full of 'em.

### A Letter.

INGERSOLL, ONT., May 3, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF PLYMOUTH MAIL, WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to learn that your factormen have secured the services of D. Jolliffe, one of our most prominent cheese makers from Canada. I have known him for a number of years, and have often purchased his make of cheese and always found them giving the best of satisfaction wherever they were sent. He is in every sense perfectly honorable and trustworthy in whatever calling he may follow and I hope to be able to cross the lines and purchase his cheese when he has got fully started in his new home, and while we can ill afford to lose such a competent man, we must congratulate the people of Wayne county in securing the services of such a valuable acquisition to their dairying interests.

The make here in Canada will be large this year, I think, from present prospects. Hoping you will give this an insertion in your valuable journal to oblige

Yours truly,

T. D. MILLAR,  
Cheese buyer, Ingersoll, Ont.

### Wedding Gifts.

The giving of wedding gifts is almost as old as creation. The custom is one that is natural too and quite frequent among all peoples. The savage will bestow his weapons of war and beasts of burden; his less able partner will give trinkets for the adornment of the bride, or necessary articles in household use. The patriarchs portioned their sons and daughters, and friends and guests doubtless showed their appreciation by the gifts of apparel, of stock or of food. Adam and Eve are to be pitied because they did not receive any wedding presents, and lacked the delight of looking over the taste, the beauty and the utility of their unlooked for possessions. But then, they did not need them, for they had paradise and all creation to themselves, and I am sure any of us would not have desired any more than the whole earth.

When a marriage is announced and the invitation given, two questions become of the utmost importance. One of these is "Oh! dear, what shall I wear," and the other is like unto it. "Oh! dear, what shall I give." We may dismiss the former by the sententious answer "clothes," and if further information is necessary, "our Sunday-go-to-meetin's" may be satisfactory.

Concerning the second much more can be said. Something that is "tasty," a thing of beauty and of some little value is demanded, while "special usefulness" oft-times has taken its chances. For these reasons, the silver-smith's seems to be the solution to the question, and marriage tables oft show a vast preponderance of silverware. No special fault can be found with this kind of gifts, for they are beautiful, useful and of more or less value. But may there not be a more excellent way still for the average mortal, who can not afford to dine off silver and gold every day? Weddings cost money, oft-times considerable to both bride and groom, in the matter of preparation, house-furnishing, and so on. Now would it not be better, in gift giving, to furnish the necessities, rather than the luxuries? With things the young couple must have, and not with things that are only of occasional use, and which even then, may not be in keeping with their then circumstances. They can afford to wait for the luxuries. Suppose we give the young couple a start, by the gift of a dining room set, a bed room set, a carpet, a stove, kitchen utensils, pictures, a set of China, not too fine for every day use, a dozen of other things that will suggest themselves in that line. Let the new beginners take the money they would have to expend for these and place it in the bank as a nice little nest egg, to which they shall by industry, patience and economy, add something from time to time. This we would call practical and progressive, more economical to the "donees," and productive of more fun to the "donors." Such indeed is the wisdom and experience of many who from humble beginnings have worked up to well to do or wealthy middle age. They confess that a little practical help in this direction in the beginning would have given them a much quicker and easier start in life. It is a point worthy of consideration at least no matter how we finally conclude to act.

G. H. W.

### Resolutions.

Rev. John M. Shank is home again and settled once more in the M. E. parsonage. His parents from Williamston have come with him and will remain and make a home for him. He has been the recipient of many kind letters of sympathy and Godly council, from friends throughout the State, from laymen, ministers and old soldiers, who knew and understood the worth of Mrs. Shank. Among them is the following from the G. A. R. members of the Post at Trenton, this State:

TRENTON, April 7, 1888.

REV. J. M. SHANK,  
DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER:—At a meeting of G. R. Alvord Post 223, G. A. R. department of Michigan, we learned with sorrow the death of your estimable companion, Mrs. Shank, and feeling a reciprocal interest in you and yours, we unanimously

Resolved, "That the sympathies of this Post are hereby extended to Brother J. M. Shank, in this time of his sad bereavement, and trusting that the motto that comes to us in dark and troublous time, "In God we trust," may prove solace and comfort in these hours of deep affliction." And be it further

Resolved, "That these proceedings be entered upon the minutes of this Post; that a copy be sent to Brother Shank, and also, a copy sent to the Detroit Courier, our Wayne county paper, for publication."

RICHARD A. FAY, S. T. HENDRICKS,  
Adjutant. Commander.

### Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always begins, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at J. H. Boylan's Drug Store. Large Bottles \$1.

### Mead's Mills.

Mrs. Arthur is on the sick list from a lung difficulty.

Dr. Hurdick and family are with us again. It seems to put the doctor in the best of spirits to get back home.

Last Saturday Jim Downey thought he would see what effect the falling of a plank would have on one of his toes. He found it to be anything but pleasant.

The people about here were truly thankful for the refreshing rain of last Tuesday. Before that everything seemed to be thoroughly dried out; now vegetation seems to smil.

It is evident that Eva Bryant's horse has very high notions, as he cannot bear to have even a show bill flip about his feet or blow up in front of him, without resenting it at once, by taking French leave of the premises.

School was resumed on Monday. This term finishes Jesse's labors with us for the present as he is to teach at Salem station next year. May success attend him, as we consider him an efficient teacher and an exemplary young man.

We noticed in the MAIL of last week a charge like unto this: That it was no uncommon thing for some one to throw stones at passing trains at the crossings here. We must say that the throwing of some missile on the evening of April 27, was the first we ever heard of, and unless some of the train men were in the car at the time we do not see how they could tell whether it was done at one of the crossings or at some place below here.

### Livonia.

Paul Helm is gaining in strength very slowly.

Some people seem to forget a kindness very soon.

Harry Robinson, of Plymouth, was in town Friday.

Willie and Otto Smith are building slat and wire fence.

Clara Benton, of Waterford, visited her friend at this place last week.

H. H. Millard and son Willie, of Plymouth, visited A. Stringer, last Sunday.

Samuel Johnson had a bee last Saturday, to put up a new slaughter house.

There will be more slat and wire fence built in this town this year than ever before.

Mr. Stavehass lost a horse last week.

A. Stringer has eight bushels of eggs in his store.

Fred Sump will plant eight acres of potatoes this spring and Wm. Helm about fifteen acres.

Lawyer Baluss, from Wayne, was in town one day last week, and attended the funeral of John Sutliff.

Henry Johnson's wife and daughter have been very sick with the measles, but at this writing they are better.

We are glad we can report A. C. Fuller's little girl some better. She has been sick a long time and has been a great sufferer.

Boys, when you go out on a Sunday evening to see your best girl, be sure and tie your horse solid. Brown says he will next time.

The seventh day of May and men call at my store with overcoats and mittens on and ladies, wearing their hoods tied down so their ears won't freeze.

The funeral sermon of Duane Stringer, son of A. M. and Elizabeth Stringer, who died of diphtheria last February, will be preached at Livonia Centre, in the Union church, on Sunday, May 20, at 2:30 p. m.

John Sutliff died on April 30, at the house of Peter Peliers, after a long and painful illness. The funeral was held at this place, last Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Clifford, of Plymouth, officiating. There was a large turnout to pay the last respects to one they loved and respected.

Subscriptions for the MAIL can be left at the postoffice.

### A Popular Literary Work.

The third volume of A. den's "Cyclopedia of Universal Literature," now on our table, contains 496 pages, and represents eighty-six of the most famous authors of the world, of all nations and languages, including among others: Bunsuet, Boswell, Bronte, Brougham, Browning, Bryant, Buffon, Buckle, Burke, Burns, Burroughs, and closing with Byron. There are nearly three hundred choice literary selections representing these authors—a truly wonderful amount of entertaining literature for a little money. The biographical sketches, though brief, are remarkably comprehensive, presenting in a few pithy paragraphs the very facts the reader most wishes to know, while the extracts from the writings of the authors described are selected with discriminating taste. The work bids fair to be, when completed, the best cyclopedia of literature in the language. The publisher offers special inducements to early subscribers for the work, the ordinary prices at which are put upon the wonderful low Literary Revolution basis, 50 cents per volume for cloth, 60 cents for half Morocco binding, with nine cents extra for postage if by mail. Descriptive catalogue of the publisher's very large list of standard books, sent free. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York, or 216 Clark street, Chicago.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, IN THE WAYNE CIR-cuit Court, In Chancery. Eugene Stephenson, complainant, vs. Elva Stephenson, defendant. It is respectfully appearing to this court by affidavit on file, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but resides in the State of Nebraska. On motion of J. F. Brown, complainant's attorney, it is ordered that said individual appear and answer the complainant's bill of complaint within four months from the date of this order. Dated, May 4, 1888. GEORGE S. BOCKEN, J. C. Complainant's Solicitor.

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Plymouth, April 2, 1888.

JOHN L. GALE.

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## BOYLAN'S DRUG STORE.



# PLYMOUTH MAIL.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1888.

## Wayne.

J. J. Downer, ex-marshal, is in the far west.

Ed. Murphy, of Pontiac, was in Wayne over Sunday.

Joe Ayers, of Belleville, was in town on Monday last.

Will Bemiss, of Alma, this State, has returned home.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Ditsch a son on Tuesday morning last.

Sam Walker, of Stockbridge, was in town Friday and Saturday.

C. V. Taylor, of the Pontiac wagon works, was in town on Saturday.

A Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co. are selling medicine and amusing their visitors every night with a tree show at Central hall.

Mrs. Mitchell, the milliner, has the foundation laid and the frame work up for a very fine dwelling house across from the Methodist parsonage.

Sam Sims, an old resident of Inkster, well known in this vicinity, died at the residence of his son, Nelson Sims, on Friday last, aged eighty-one years.

\$1,500 is the amount of money that has been paid by the liquor men for the sake of doing business in Wayne, besides some \$90 to Uncle Sam for his acquiescence, and one drug store license.

G. J. Chubb has been confined to his bed for two weeks back by sickness. Mr. C. is in his ninety-third year, and until his late illness was able to be around and upon the streets as chipper as ever.

There has been more new buildings erected thus far this spring in Wayne than the oldest inhabitant can remember as ever being built in one year since the organization of the village. No less than a dozen houses are now being built.

The carriage factory boys gave another dance at the Palace rink, on Monday night. There was a large turnout. A Detroit orchestra furnished the music and the Ladies' Altar society of St. Mary's church furnished the edibles in the hall.

## Belleville.

John Bush is on the gain.

Our sick are all on the gain.

Charles Dalrymple is on the sick list.

A new fence adorns T. M. Cody's yard.

Charles Jones has opened a cigar shop, at Romulus.

J. W. Clarke is building an addition to his residence.

Frank Forbes was so as to be on the streets, Saturday.

George Doyle has returned from his field of labor at Detroit.

There will be an excursion over the Wabash to Toledo, May 20.

A number of Northville gentlemen made this town a visit Sunday.

Ex-editor Begole was in town Sunday. He says he has planted his corn.

Hon. William H. Look, of Detroit, is expected to address our people May 30.

No dogs were to be seen on our streets Saturday. Supervisor Vorce was in town.

Miss Cora Lewis has been visiting for the past week at Mrs. Bradford's, Canton.

Samuel Burroughs, of this place, will address the people of Dundee, Decoration day.

A base ball game at Romulus drew a number of our "kids" to that burg, Saturday.

Mr. Bloch, of Carleton, has purchased the residence of Moses Green, on High street. Consideration, \$600.

Mrs. H. E. Dains, who has been visiting here for the past two weeks returned to her home at Detroit, Monday.

Married, Wednesday, May 10, at the bride's home, Mr. Roberts, of Rawsonville, and Mattie Leonard, of this place.

Subscriptions for the MAIL received by Frank Cody.

## Newburg.

Miss Kate Crosby is quite sick.

Miss Jessie Wright is slowly improving.

A. T. Radcliffe is recovering his health.

Newburg lyceum has been adjourned until October.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Woodard, of Detroit, visited friends here last Sunday.

Miss Nora Smith began teaching school in the Brown district, on last Monday.

E. P. LeVan's little girl spilled some carbolic acid on her last Monday and was very badly burned.

Rev. J. M. Shank was here last Sunday, accompanied by his father. He will preach as usual hereafter at two o'clock, Sabbath school, after.

Misses Kate Crosby and Nora Smith and Messrs. Burt Hodge and Forest Smith have received their certificates as teachers. They are well pleased with their standing.

The old horse "Dollie," aged thirty years, who had passed her usefulness and was owned by J. P. Woodard, who has been hiring her boarded at J. L. Smith's, died last Tuesday.

Last Tuesday as Gus Blount was driving across the Bovee bridge, over the Rouge, part of the bridge gave way, and participated him, team and load into the river. The bridge is about twenty feet high. But he was not very seriously injured, which looks something like a miracle.

LOUISIANA is preparing to organize an immigration bureau.

THE estate of the late Samuel J. Tilden now amounts to \$5,000,000.

JOHN BROWN, JR., of Put-in-Bay, has gone to California to visit his brothers.

BILL NYE's Western lecture tour netted him \$3,000 and a banquet at Topeka.

EDWARD BROWN, a brother of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, lives at Columbus, O.

THE Gambetta monument in the Place du Carrousal, Paris, will be unveiled July 13.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., rejects natural gas and goes back to coal on the score of cheapness.

VALENTINE WINTER, of Dayton, Ohio, has given \$10,000 to worthy charities in that city.

BOUGUEREAU, the artist, is short and stout, with gray hair and whiskers, and is always in a good humor.

widow of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was among the Americans lately received by the Pope.

JOHN W. DUBOSE, of Birmingham, Ala., is writing the life of William L. Yancey, the secession leader.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD, of Washington, thinks the prospects of international copyright brighter than ever.

A LOT in Denver that was purchased by an early settler for \$5 and a revolver sold the other day for \$10,000.

ADAM FOREPAUGH will erect a brick and iron circus pavilion in Philadelphia. He will use it two months in the year.

THOMAS NAST has a libel suit on hand in San Francisco, not for caricaturing anybody, but for drawing a contract to lecture.

SENATORS VEST of Missouri; Sawyer of Wisconsin, and Jones, of Nevada, are considered the best story tellers of the senate.

CARDINAL GIBBONS is so constantly traveling that some prominent Catholics talk of making him a present of a traveling car.

WHILE W. W. Corcoran was on his death-bed he drew a check for \$500 for the widow of a young man who had committed suicide.

MRS. NATHAN APPLETON is making encouraging progress in raising funds to send a statue of Washington to the people of France.

THE will of the late A. S. Barnes, the publisher, distributes about \$600,000 among his relatives and \$50,000 among institutions and charities.

THE German Singers' Union which now numbers upward of 63,000 members, will hold its next musical festival in Vienna this summer.

AMONG the many queerly named public houses in London, there are 64 "King's Arms," 53 "Red Lions," 53 "Crownns" and 47 "White Harts."

DR. D. H. AGNEW, of Philadelphia, Garfield's physician, on April 24, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the medical profession.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the other champions of female suffrage are now ready to offer a welcome to Miss Helen Taylor, of London, who will soon reach these shores.

At eighty years old the Hon. Hugh McCulloch retains his brown hair and whiskers, only slightly touched with gray, and does not use eye glasses more than half the time.

JENNE JUNE, who recently became proprietor of Godey's Lady Book, began her literary career at rockford, Ill. For some time she and her husband, Mr. Croley, edited a weekly paper there.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the Socialist, poet and decorator, is a tall, stout, swarthy, broad-shouldered man, who reminds one of the elder Dumas. His hair is short and black and his dark eyes look out through spectacles.

THE late Louisa M. Alcott remarked of herself that it had seemed to be her destiny to fill the gaps in life; that she had been a wife to her father, a husband to her widowed sister, a mother to the orphaned daughter of her sister Mary, while still daughter and sister and friend, as well.

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON, of Boston, has an income of \$50,000 a year, which she receives quarterly, and it is said she is often penniless before the end of the quarter. She spends her entire time and fortune in charity, and that without identifying herself with the object of her generosity.

## A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Attorney, Clay county, Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters, with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of the medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price fifty cents and \$1, at J. H. Boylan's Drug Store.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE  
**PLYMOUTH NATIONAL BANK**  
At Plymouth, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, April 30th, 1888.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$116,772.22
Overdrafts	87.28
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,465.63
Due from State Banks and Bankers	12.68
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	4,298.86
Current expenses and taxes paid	534.66
Premiums paid	1,000.00
Checks and other cash items	26.33
Exchange for clearing-house	245.90
Bills of other Banks	305.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	16.10
Specie	4,382.10
Legal tender notes	864.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	562.50
5 per cent of circulation	562.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	7.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$150,881.07</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500.00
Undivided profits	3,196.06
National Bank notes outstanding	11,250.00
Dividends unpaid	275.00
Individual deposits subject to check	\$35,810.58
Demand certificates of deposit	33,916.44
Notes and bills re-discounted	14,888.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$150,881.07</b>

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
COUNTY OF WAYNE.  
I, L. C. SHERWOOD, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May 1888.

Correct—Attest:  
L. C. HOUGH,  
J. E. PATTEGELL,  
L. H. BENNETT,  
Directors.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
of Plymouth, at Plymouth, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, April 30th, 1888.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$2,452.82
Overdrafts	856.22
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	350.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	4,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	36,896.30
Real Estate, furniture, and fixtures	5,135.68
Current expenses and taxes paid	681.97
Bills of other banks	1,163.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	17.45
Specie	7,160.85
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation	1,520.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$190,222.19</b>
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	14,000.00
Undivided profits	8,392.47
National Bank notes outstanding	41,960.00
Individual deposits subject to check	42,442.47
Demand certificates of deposit	33,427.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$190,222.19</b>

State of Michigan County of Wayne, ss:  
I, O. A. FRASER, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1888.

Correct—Attest:  
D. D. ALLEN,  
JOHN FULLER,  
GEO. A. STARKWEATHER,  
Directors.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Clark M. Sly, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrators of the estate of said Clark M. Sly, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1887, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises below described in the township of Canton, in the county of Wayne, in said State, on Tuesday the 1st day of May, A. D. 1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described Real Estate to-wit: Thirty-eight (38) acres of land off the west half of the west half of the north-west quarter of section number 36 (36) in the township of Canton in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

Dated, March 9, 1888.  
The above sale has been adjourned until Saturday May 12, 1888, at same hour and place.

Dated May 1, 1888.

NATHAN T. SLY,  
ROBY P. SLY,  
Administrators.

GO TO H. WILLS,

FOR  
Wagons and the Wayne Buggies. All Styles.

I have been through the factory at Wayne, and know that they are good made for.

## TO MY OLD PATRONS!

And as many new ones as will give me a call I am located at the

**D. L. & N. Elevator,**

PLYMOUTH, - MICH.,

And prepared to pay the

**Highest Market Price!**

—FOR—

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,

—And sell—

Salt, Lime, Buffalo Cement,

Portland Cement, Calcined Plaster,

and Hair,

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES,

Also, Agent for

J. J. LANGDON'S CELEBRATED

**BLACK DIAMOND COAL.**

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

**NOW!**

—Is the—

**TIME TO BUY!**

Fertilising Salt to sow on

Wheat and Grass.

Grand Rapids and New York

Plaster for Clover and Potato

bugs.

Diamond and Homestead Phos-

phates for Oats and Corn, Etc.

Linseed Meal for Stock. Also,

Flour, Feed, Corn, Oats, Grass

Seed, Peas, Etc.

—At the—

**F. & P. M. Elevator.**

L. C. HOUGH.

## C. A. FRISBEE,

Dealer in

**Lumber, Lath, :**

**: Shingles, :**

**: and Coal.**

A complete assortment of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Hard and Soft Coal.

Prices as Low as the Market will allow.

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

**New - Blacksmith - Shop!**

**RED FRONT.**

Known as the Bennett Stand. Am prepared to do

**ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING.**



**Horse Shoeing a Specialty.**

Should be pleased to see all my

PLYMOUTH. 2-15 GEO. WILLS.

**Healthis Wealth!**



Dr. E. C. Wray's Kidney and Bladder Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hyetria, Discharge, Gonorrhea, Piles, Nervous Neuritis, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco. Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the brain resulting in insanity and leading to suicidal ideas and death. Premature Old Age, Nervousness, Loss of power in either sex, Lumbago, Locomotion and Spasmodic pain caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

**WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES** to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by E. C. Wray, Red Front Drug Store, Sole Agent, Plymouth, Mich.



# The Plymouth Mail.

J. H. Evans, Publisher.

PLYMOUTH,

MICHIGAN

The next census of the population of the United States will be the centennial census of 1900. The first census was taken in 1790 and at that time it was estimated that the whole population numbered about four millions. In 1880 it was over fifty millions, and the census for 1900 will show a population of between sixty-five and seventy millions. At this rate of increase the population of this country will turn "one hundred millions about the year 1900. No one need dread that event, however, on the score of being crowded. There is enough land in this country to accommodate twenty-five or thirty million workers, without the least inconvenience.

Says Dr. Norman Kerr, the well known writer on the physiological aspects of inebriety: "The temperance of the Jew is proverbial. Extensive as my professional intercourse has been with them, I have never been consulted for inebriety in the person of a Jew, while my advice has been sought for this complaint by a very large number of Christians. In my opinion their general freedom from inebriety in almost every clime and under almost all conditions (there are very few exceptions to this rule) is as much due to racial as to hygienic, and more to racial than to religious influences."

An American gentleman who was recently visiting in England thought he try an experiment to test the credulity of Englishmen in regard to the United States. So one day when he was with a number of fairly intelligent Englishmen he gravely told them that on various street corners of Chicago there are peculiar machines run by intricate clockwork on which is inscribed the legend: "Drop ten silver dollars in the slot and get a divorce." Half of the auditors believed the story, and the other half accepted it in its main features, but criticized certain details.

Rev. Dr. Collier says to young men: Get married, and that as soon as you think desirable. Marry for love, and when you find the girl you think can take charge of you and make you toe the mark, as my mother did my father, then marry her. Don't marry a girl because she is perfect in the walk, or because her shoulders show well on a soft divan, while she toys with her bracelets. To the girls: Marry whom you will, if you love him, and he is worthy of you; but don't touch him if he is a dodo.

Young blood in politics is coming to the front in Germany as well as in America. The opinion is prevalent in Europe that Bismarck is training his son Count Herbert to succeed him as chancellor of Germany when Crown Prince William succeeds his father. Even though the "man of iron" survives Emperor Frederick he cannot last many years, and it is a most natural as well as ambitious desire to pass the succession of prime minister to his son.

Many contemporaries are speaking of General Joseph E. Johnston as "elected to honorary membership in a G. A. R. Post at Philadelphia." The facts are that there are no honorary members in the G. A. R. and no provision for making them. General Johnston can become a "contributing member." But no one who served in the Confederate service is eligible to membership in the G. A. R. General Johnston only asked to become a contributing member.

Boys in humble homes will take note of the fact that not less than four of the prominent candidates for the nomination for President were poor boys whose early life was a struggle to obtain the necessities and comforts of life. Such facts should be an inspiration to every American boy and young man. The road to honor is wide open, and every boy of principle and courage has his chance.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature forbidding any railroad company from constructing, maintaining or operating any part of its road across any land belonging to the state within the forest preserve. It has been ordered to a third reading and its passage is urged by men who have the best interests of the people at heart in their efforts to preserve the forests from destruction.

It is announced that an expedition is being fitted out in Chicago, having for its object to find and preserve the last of the buffalo race. It is understood that the noble animal in question are now roaming the boundless fields of Texas, and that there is danger, unless precautions are taken, of the race becoming extinct.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's widow, says the New York World, is worth \$25,000,000. It must be a pleasant comfort to those who in days gone by forced the little bits of bitterness down their reluctant gullets to reflect that they were contributing to the happiness of somebody.

## MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS

Ask Chicago Delegates to Support Alger.

The Platform—The State Central Committee.

The republican state convention met in Grand Rapids on the 8th inst. The convention was called to order by D. O. Paige, and prayer followed by Rev. John Graham of Grand Rapids. The convention was organized in due form and committees appointed. James H. Stone, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following, which was adopted:

"The republicans of Michigan in state convention assembled to elect delegates to the national convention, hereby reaffirm the principles of the party as heretofore enunciated by our conventions since the organization of the party. We reaffirm our faith in the wisdom and benefit of the protective policy under which the country, as fully recovered from the financial depressions resulting from the great rebellion, has quadrupled the wealth of the nation, rendered the nation absolutely independent, and elevated and dignified labor in every condition and occupation. We reaffirm our faith in the ability of our party to, in the future as in the past, correct all national evils and foster the growth and prosperity of the whole people.

"We hereby arraign the present administration and the democratic majority in the house of representatives for its sectional and selfish attitude upon the tariff, and we especially protest against its open and disgraceful singling out of the great industries of Michigan for destruction.

Resolved, That the republicans of Michigan, desiring only the success of the principles and candidates of the great party that saved the Union, and renewing their pledge of loyal fealty to both, but recognizing the great worth and strong availability of their generous and noble-hearted fellow-citizen, that gallant soldier-statesman and successful man of business, Gen. Russell A. Alger, do hereby unanimously and earnestly recommend him as the man who should be chosen as the standard-bearer of the party in the great contest about to ensue, and who, if so selected, will harmonize and unite the party everywhere and lead the republican hosts to certain and triumphant victory.

Resolved, That all the delegates from Michigan are hereby requested to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

When the name of Gen. Alger was read, Harry C. Tillman stepped to the front of the platform and exposed a large framed portrait of the popular candidate to the view of the audience. It was enthusiastically received. The portrait was placed upon the sofa, where it remained during the remainder of the proceedings.

Robert E. Frazer, John K. Boies, William Q. Atwood and T. B. Dunstan were chosen delegates at large to the Chicago convention.

The complete list of district delegates and alternates is as follows:

First—Col. H. M. Duffield, Col. John Atkinson. Alternates—Maj. George H. Hopkins, James H. Stone, all of Wayne.

Second—Gen. George Spaulding, Monroe; C. T. Mitchell, Hillsdale. Alternates—E. F. Graves, Lenawee, and H. D. Gilbert, Washtenaw.

Third—William H. Coombs, Branch; Charles E. Townsend, Jackson. Alternates—D. Hawkins, Eaton; and R. L. Warren, Talmadge.

Fourth—Col. L. M. Ward, Berrien; Bishop E. Andrews, St. Joseph. Alternates—H. D. Smith, Cass; and D. K. Charles, Van Buren.

Fifth—Maj. A. B. Watson, Kent; Dr. C. P. Brown, Ottawa. Alternates—John Crisp, Allegan; and James H. Kidd, Ionia.

Sixth—William McPherson, Jr., Livingston; Col. William B. McCreery, Genesee. Alternates—Col. J. Sumner Rogers, Oakland; Col. C. S. Brown, Genesee.

Seventh—Edgar Weeks, Macomb; Harrison Geer, Lapeer. Alternates—J. McGill, Sanilac; and J. S. Ayers, Huron.

Eighth—R. G. Horr, Saginaw; Perry S. Young, Montcalm. Alternates—William Kilpatrick, Shiawassee; and P. C. Healy.

Ninth—E. O. Shaw, Newaygo; George W. Crawford, Mecosta. Alternates—T. S. Gurney, Oceana; William Mears, Charlevoix.

Tenth—N. M. Richardson, Tuscola; Green Pack, Oscoda. Alternates—H. P. Merrill, Bay; and W. I. Witherspoon, Clare.

Eleventh—Perry Hannah, Grand Traverse; S. M. Stephenson, Menominee. Alternates—James Sellwood—Gogebic; W. H. Hood, Marquette.

The following names were then submitted to the convention as the new State Central committee:

First District—Col. Henry M. Duffield, Charles Wright.

Second—Thomas Applegate, J. D. Jacobs.

Third—D. B. Alger, W. H. Withington.

Fourth—A. F. Giddings, A. W. Copley.

Fifth—William Alden, George W. Weber.

Sixth—A. C. Kemble, Otis Fuller.

Seventh—Alex. R. Avery, W. H. Acker.

Eighth—F. C. Stone, N. J. Brown.

Ninth—E. Brooks Martin, Newcomb McGrath.

Tenth—E. T. Carrington, D. O. Paige.

Eleventh—H. O. Young, Thomas T. Bates.

The chairmanship is left to be filled by the committee.

A pocket foot-rule of silver, folding into quarters, is a useful as well as ornamental article.

A miniature patent speed recording log of gold is a scarf-pin which finds favor among yachtsmen.

With two \$10,000 players the Boston baseball club may be considered to be a well stuffed club.

A good many women who have married dry goods clerks have got two yards of Union as a premium.

Phil Armour keeps his accounts in a book six feet wide when closed. That's a regular larder-dish book!

He—do you believe in high license, Fannie? She—what kind of license? Marriage license? He changed the subject.

A Georgia farmer made \$100 of an acre planted in watermelons, and a neighboring doctor made \$200 off the same acre.

Women would make good soldiers. But if the enemy should go into battle with heads shaved, how would the women fight.

A frog of green enamel firmly fastened to a slender bar of dull gold is among the novelties in bathing bracelets recently seen.

A heavy twisted bracelet of Roman gold having eight superb sapphires set in four diagonal rows, makes an elaborate ornament.

A section of a tree trunk in gold, the bark and circles in the wood being closely imitated, makes a quaint pendant for a queen chain.

A beautiful hairpin recently observed was topped with a maltese cross of matched and graded diamonds mounted on a solid spring.

A Canadian lady is suing a man for \$5,000 for kissing her. The fellow evidently realized now that he has been guilty of a blunder.

## How to Bathe Sick Persons.

Few items in the general care of the sick are more neglected than bathing, and the following directions by Elizabeth Robinson Scovill in *Good House-keeping* are worthy of the widest circulation: A sick person, she says, should be bathed every day, unless for some special reason the doctor forbids it. The skin cannot properly perform its function of carrying off the waste matter from the body unless its pores are kept open. In fever, sponging with cold water is one of the recognized means of lowering the temperature. It is, therefore, important to know how to give a bath to a person in bed as easily, speedily and effectively as possible. Before beginning, everything that will be required should be collected at the side of the bed. Two blankets are needed, two towels, a basin of water (if the bath is to be a warm one, a pitcher of hot water to replenish the basin), and a sponge. If the bath is given every day, soap is unnecessary; when it is used, a cloth should be substituted for the sponge, as soap spoils the latter. If the night-dress and sheet are to be changed, the fresh ones should be put to air, and warm at the fire. This precaution should never be neglected, as damp linen might give a fatal chill.

Double the blankets end to end, move the patient to one side of the bed, push the bed-clothes toward him, keeping him covered, and on the cleared space, lay the folded blanket, draw the bed-covering over it, and under their shelter move the patient on it. Lay the second folded blanket over the spread, and draw all the bed-clothes from beneath it, leaving the patient covered with it alone. Remove the night dress, squeeze the sponge so that it will not drip, and bathe the face, neck and ears, wiping them carefully afterwards. Pass the hand holding the sponge under the blanket, and wash the arms, drying each as soon as done; then bathe the body and wipe it dry; turn the patient on the side, and bathe the back, then the legs to the knees; turn again on the back and finish the legs and feet. The points to be remembered are not to expose the patient to cold by letting the blanket slip aside, not to wet too large a surface at once, and to wipe thoroughly dry. Replace the night-dress and bed-clothes, draw out the upper blanket, move the patient off the lower blanket, and pull it out. Hang both the blankets to dry. They will be damp, but not wet, if the bath has been properly given.

## Food, Beauty and Morality.

Prof. F. T. Miles, of the faculty of the University of Maryland, delivered a lecture to a large audience of young men last evening on "Food and Digestion." In the course of his lecture Prof. Miles, in speaking of the effects of an insufficient quantity of food said: "The fat disappears first, then the muscles waste away, and finally the bones come through the skin. The brain, the spinal cord and the nerves are nourished to the last. Like a king in a beleaguered city to whom his loyal subjects give up their food, the nobler organs are longest nourished. In starvation there is not simple hunger of the stomach, but hunger of the whole body. It is not strange that when hunger presses on people they do strange things. It produces insanity, and they have been driven to eating what has been called 'strange flesh'; that is, to cannibalism. There are millions of people who have not enough to eat. It is at the bottom of anarchy. The police may give them a loaf of bread, but the whole body is ill-nourished, and a restless feeling results. Not much can be done with the grown-up people of the criminal classes, but the child criminal comes first. The criminal classes are called dirty, lazy and ugly. Of course they are. They are dirty because they have no spare heat to let go; lazy, because the muscles are weak and nature tells them to keep still when hungry. You would be astonished to know how much of the beauty of the fairest women is made up of fat. The criminal classes are ugly, because they have no fat. How could a child whose muscles and nervous system have been partly starved be expected to have all the sympathies and instincts of a higher class of society? An every-day Sabbath school with a breakfast before the lesson would be a capital thing for poor children. Some say the poor themselves are to blame for their condition by living too luxuriously. One of the most intense cravings of the Greasy Arctic party was for sweetmeats. Tea and coffee do more good than harm. They stimulate not only the brain, but activities of the whole body. There will be a great mission to the poor some day to see that they get enough of good food."—*Baltimore Sun*.

Bustles are the most common examples of backward springs that we have.—*Cleveland Sun*.

## How to Make a Speech.

Few men make speeches without carefully preparing them beforehand. It is rather amusing that so many speakers try to produce the impression that they speak without having made ready. Sometimes it is by beginning with the constitutional statement that the call upon them is unexpected or that they have been absorbed with other demands upon their time. Sometimes in the opening or close, which has been so carefully fixed in the memory that the speaker is secure of it, he injects a word or reference caught from the pending occasion, thus giving the impression that the whole thing is a present inspiration. Then, too, not to put too fine a point on the matter, there are some who on this subject do, with the most unconscionable abandonment, verify the Scripture, that all men are liars. I remember a most distinguished man telling me that a long speech of his at a public meeting was extemporaneous, when I heard it read the evening before set up in cold type for the forthcoming morning paper.

Some of the best stump speakers very wisely repeat the same speech almost in totidem verbis as they go from place to place, as you will learn when you go with them. Some of them frankly acknowledge this method; others will so emphatically assure that they never speak twice alike that you are bound to credit them with an honest delusion. You rarely listen to an after-dinner speech, however glibly it rolls, that has not been wrought ad inguem.

I should say, therefore, do not hesitate to make the most thorough preparation, or to let it be known if need be, that you do so. It is a good thing, too, to mix in something of humor, never coarse, but of a fine sort, giving flavor as a mite of red pepper flavors a salad. Helpful also is a touch of pathos or sentiment of which in a reasonable degree, do not be afraid. With humor or sentiment no speech goes very close to the heart of an audience. I have often found that some little incident, scene, or reminiscence or bit of landscape has given a source from which to derive a speech. Sitting down to write it the theme expands, not forward, but in a circle. Some leading thought controls, and around that argument, illustration, application group themselves. The very process of writing, especially a second copying, will develop new trains of thought and illustration or reference. A word as you write it becomes a suggestion and your pen creates almost as if it were independent of your mind. A vocabulary is, of course, a vital resource for a speaker, though some seem to have been born to a full one. The great aid to this is reading and also committing good authors, a discipline doubly valuable because it furnishes a stock of facts and a stock of words.

I think the great thing in a speech is earnestness of purpose and, especially of delivery. I would not advise the slightest attention to gesticulation, for that will take care of itself with an earnest speaker, and some of the most earnest and effective seem to dispense with it altogether. The manner is everything in public speaking. You may hear two speakers, one stirring you to the depths, the other drowned in your own yawning, and yet had you read them in your evening newspaper they would have been equally as good, or equally as commonplace.

A good speech consists of a sound, wholesome array of facts, thought, or argument, relieved in the treatment by a picture, a touch of humor, or a play of fancy or sentiment, not afraid of the embellishing of a reasonable fringe of rhetorical flourish, clearly enunciated in the speaking, and delivered with all the force, feeling, earnestness, and approval that you would put into a struggle for your life.—*John D. Long, in March Writer*.

## Why Religious News is Not Reported.

How comes it that base ball and horse racing news is reported with great care and fullness, while the leading religious events are either ignored altogether or indifferently reported? Is it not because newspaper editors have learned that persons who belong to the theatrical or sporting or the mercantile public buy their papers according as they find in them full, prompt and sympathetic treatment of theatrical, sporting and market news; whereas religious people, as such, do not discriminate in their patronage of newspapers with a corresponding exactness? In other words, do religious people feel as keen an interest in religious news as the base ball public feels in base ball news or as the horse racing public feels in the news of a horse race? Do religious people, to any considerable degree, choose one paper rather than another because one

paper gives more prominence to religious news than another, or treats it with a more sympathetic apprehension? You can go up one bench and down another at a base ball game and every man in the crowd will tell you what papers of the next morning will have a glowing account of the match then in progress and which will dismiss it in a few cold lines, and very many of them will make their purchase of a paper on the following morning on the basis of choice. Now apply that mode of reasoning to religious people. Out of an audience assembled in a city for some notable religious occasion, how many will be able to predict the relative prominence that will be given to that meeting by the newspapers? And how many will go to the newspaper stand the following day and buy a paper confident, without looking it through, that it gives a good account of the event? In short, is it not, after all, a question of supply and demand?—*Forum*.

## An Old Slave's Notable Funeral.

The attachment of the master to his old slaves, and of the fidelity of the latter to their former master, even since their emancipation, is well illustrated in the case of an old family colored servant of Judge Joseph H. Lewis of Glasgow, Ky., one of the bravest of Confederate Generals, and now one of the judges of the court of appeals. One of his slaves before the war was a deaf and dumb negro called "Black George," but often by the simple appellation of "Dummy." Since his freedom he has remained a servant in Gen. (now Judge) Lewis' family, and no inducement could have made him leave them. On the other hand, the family have been extremely kind to him, and he manifested his appreciation of it by the most faithful devotion to them. He could never hear nor speak from his birth, but all his other senses were greatly quickened. Scarcely anything ever happened in town that he did not in some unknown manner become aware of it, and if a death occurred he was one of the first to know of it and go straight to the house of the deceased person.

"Dummy" was taken down with pneumonia last week, and notwithstanding he was given the best medical attention and care, died Monday morning. To a Northerner his funeral yesterday would have doubtless caused surprise. Three carriages next to the hearse contained some of the first families of the town, those of Gen. Lewis, his sister's and son's, which were followed by a long procession of colored people. This respect is often shown here by the white people to their old slaves. Many of the latter are to-day subsisting upon the charity of their old masters or their master's families. They constantly seek them for advice, and help, which is given them, and when they die are not only followed to the grave by their white friends, but the latter uncommonly defray their burial expenses. The same white people were nearly all of them "rebels" during the war.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

## Geese, But Intelligent All the Same.

Wild geese in this part of the country were aware, several hours before the cold wave signal was displayed at the Weather Bureau, that the blizzard would strike Baltimore last Sunday. A flock of them flew slowly over Baltimore, just about daylight Sunday, and their self-satisfied honk-honk-honk, as they traveled toward the north, seemed to mean that spring was at hand. But in about two hours they returned in wild confusion, their ranks disordered, their cries discordant and their only aim seeming to be that they might find shelter in some of the many nooks of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, where in safety they might ride out the storm.—*Baltimore Sun*.

## Mrs. Cleveland's Example.

Daughter—The girls are getting up a Frances Cleveland Club and they want me to join.

Father—Well, join if you want to. "Why, I thought you were so opposed to Cleveland."

"I am not opposed to his wife, my dear. Mrs. Cleveland is a noble woman and I hope you will try to pattern by her."

"You do?"

"Yes, my dear. Mrs. Cleveland fits her own dresses and makes her own bonnets."—*Omaha World*.

## A Splendid Idea.

He (admiring a vase of flowers)—Aren't they beautiful?

She (softly)—But, Mr. Cuth, they're artificial.

He—Ah, yes; but you'd never know it.



The Times of Philadelphia recently published the following letter from a gentleman in New York, which it endorses as coming from the most authentic source. The letter says: "I have entirely reliable information that the friends of Blaine have within the last three days, received direct from him his assent to an aggressive movement for his renomination for president and the assurance that he is nominated in the face of his Florence letter of declination he would not feel at liberty to decline."

"A general and systematic effort has been made by Blaine's closest friends, such as Chairman Jones, William W. Phelps, Whitelaw Reid, Charles E. Smith and others, for two months past to get Blaine in the position of a passive candidate. The Washington conference was only part of varied methods by which influence has been brought to bear upon Blaine, and the publication of his portrait, freshly taken from life in Italy and issued by Judge this week was decided on more than a month ago as the starting point for the avowed effort to make Blaine the candidate."

"Every possible pressure has been put upon Blaine to get from him the direct assurance that he will not decline if nominated, and that assurance has been received in this city from Blaine within the last three days. In a very few days it will cease to be secret that Blaine is in the hands of his friends, though Blaine leaders will at once come to the front and make an aggressive campaign for his renomination. This movement has been pretty clearly foreshadowed for some weeks in such Blaine organs as the Tribune of this city and the Philadelphia Press, and all affections about Blaine's candidacy will now soon be thrown off and the battle made an aggressive one. Part of the original program was the election of Charles Emory Smith as a delegate-at-large from your state and the failure was a great disappointment to the Blaine jungs in this city; but Mr. Smith gives the assurance that Blaine can command a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation under any circumstances, and that if Blaine's nomination shall seem to be assured the delegation will be solid for him."

"The unexpected expressions in Massachusetts and Vermont for Blaine were not accidental nor were they unexpected to Blaine's friends. When all of the anti-Blaine men were reporting on their arms because they regarded Blaine as out of the fight, the friends of Blaine were most energetic in their work in the two anti-Blaine New England states and they got possession of Vermont and Massachusetts while the others were sleeping in fancied security. It was the expression of three hitherto anti-Blaine New England states that made Blaine cast aside his doubts and assent to the importunities of his friends for his renomination."

"It is now a positive fact that Blaine is in the field; that his friends have his assent to a movement in his favor, and that he will be nominated at Chicago if hard work and plenty of enthusiasm can accomplish it."

Growth of the Methodists.

The twentieth annual general Methodist conference opened at the Metropolitan opera house in New York on the 2nd inst. Bishop Merrill read the address of the bishops extending to the delegates the episcopal greeting and blessing. The address reviewed the revival work that has been going on in the church since the last conference four years ago. Since then not less than four hundred and fifty thousand souls have been brought into the church. The membership has increased from 1,769,534 to 2,093,935. He said the increasing arrival on our shores of members of the Roman church makes it imperative that members of the Methodist church should work to convert them. The bishops are of the opinion that the church of Rome is a snare to the people, and threatens our institutions. The struggle between capital and labor is referred to in the address and it was denied that the church has any right to take part in political struggles or had taken part in them. The bishops severely criticized the secular Sunday newspapers. The liquor traffic was deprecated, and total prohibition was advised.

The report of the committee appointed to report on the eligibility of women as delegates made an adverse report, and the women delegates were notified that their seats were vacant.

Powderly's Vote.

General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter in which occurs the following:

"I am a citizen of the American republic, and a knight of labor. I believe that the presumption of knighthood comes the nearest to the truth of any declaration of principles now before the people, and will vote only for that man of party who stands nearest to the successful carrying out of these principles. I believe that the man who votes for country before party is a patriot, and that he who votes for party before country is a traitor, in whose hands the ballot is as dangerous to the country as is the dagger in the hands of the assassin. My vote will be cast for that party or man who will do the most good for the city I live in, the state of which that city is part, and the country of which that state is the keystone. If my advice would be taken all working-men would vote just that way, and if they did there would be but one platform before the people of this nation in coming campaigns, and that—the preamble of the knights of labor."

In another letter Powderly states that he is not a candidate for the position "soon to be created at the head of the department of labor at Washington."

Anti-Saloon Republicans.

The anti-saloon republican national conference held in New York adopted a platform which regards the saloon as the common and malignant foe of civilization and humanity and declares that it ought to be abolished. It expresses great satisfaction with the "rapid growth of anti-saloon sentiment in all parts of the country," and asserts that the saloon is doomed and must go; declares active hostility to the saloon without dictating methods of procedure; expresses an abiding confidence that the republican party will prove to be the agent of Divine Providence for the destruction of the saloon; earnestly asks the national republican convention that is to meet in Chicago in June to incorporate in its platform of principles a declaration of hostility to the saloon, and closes with an appeal to the women of the land to give a hearty support to the republican party whenever and wherever it stands for protection of the home against the saloon.

A Bad Year for Fires.

The Commercial Bulletin's fire record for April has reported no less than 236 fires of not less than \$10,000 each, and in many cases reaching over \$100,000 each. The aggregate fire loss estimated as chargeable against April, including fires of under \$10,000, shows a total of \$11,326,350, compared with \$11,740,000 for the same month last year. This is a light improvement, but it will of course be remembered that the losses so far during 1898 have considerably exceeded those for the same period last year.

Brown: "I have always understood, Damley, that Lumley was a friend of yours?" Damley: "Friend, now! He is a relative."—Epoch.

The American hog, however well dressed, is not allowed the freedom of German society. It's different in this country.—Pasadena Union.

Dola Sayers is the name of a Wichita girl who eloped with her coachman. She is referred to by her former friends as the "gone Dola."—Ottawa News.

It is said the cowboys of the western plains have appealed to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to write a cattle hymn of the republic for their use.—Washington Critic.

Bob Ingersoll is so irreverent that if he should see death coming on a pale horse he would look around right away for the red-headed girl.—Journal of Education.

The poet's power isn't altogether gone. "Hail, gentle spring," he wrote in a soulful sonnet; and it not only hailed before night, but it sleeted and snowed.—Somerville Journal.

He: "How do you find the oysters, Miss Smith?" She: "The are simply delicious, and I am awfully hungry, too." He (to waiter): "Bring another plate of crackers."—Epoch.

Philanthropist (sternly): "Why did you throw that banana peel on the sidewalk?" Misanthrope (deliantly): "Because yesterday the banana peel threw me on the sidewalk."—Burdette.

"A genteel carver," says a book on etiquette "always sits when he carves." Carvers who get on the table and have a wrestling-match with the chicken are known by some other name.—Rochester Express.

Tramp: "Here's a pie I stole off yer windy, mum. I want to bring it back." Housekeeper: "Well I'm glad you've got some conscience." Tramp: "Yes'm. I'm tough, but I don't care to eat a strange mince pie."—Judge.

"French novels are scarcely the cheese," tersely remarked Mr. Straitlace, as he took the book from his daughter's hand. "Then you can't mean that gorgon Zola?" snappishly said Miss Straitlace, as she took back the book and went on reading.—Puck.

The latest fad is that of "posing" to acquire grace and flexibility in movement. More posing at the wash-tub and kitchen table and less "unconscious elegance" is what the modern American girl needs in this stage of our American progress.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Collector (some years hence): "Twenty-five dollars, please." Widow: "Why, what for?" "Was not your husband struck by lightning last week?" "Yes he was." "I am collector for the American electric trust. Twenty-five dollars, please."—Omaha World.

Indignant physician: "Man what have you done? You sent my patient the wrong prescription, and it killed him!" Druggist, a calm man, accustomed to abuse: "Viehl, what was der madder mit you? Last week I send your odder patient der right berscription, und dot killed him. How can somebody please sooch a man?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Dangers of Insufficient Ventilation.

One of the great evils of civilization, says a writer in the Scientific American, lies in the crowding together of large numbers of persons in confined spaces. This is especially the case with schools and with factories, but is not limited to those instances. It has always been known that such crowding was unhealthy, but the exact amount of evil resulting is necessarily difficult to estimate.

Very recently Brown-Sequard has proved by actual chemical analysis that the air expired by a healthy person contains a poison, not a microbe, but a distinct chemical poison.

In factories, as usually arranged, there must inevitably be much evil done by the breathing of other people's breaths all day long, six days in the week. Brown-Sequard considers it a principal cause of consumption.

The only remedy lies in effectual ventilation, and there can be no doubt that in factories, schools, and all other places in which many persons live and work or study in confined space, the ventilation should be much better than it is. In some factories the air is so bad that persons unaccustomed to it are rendered faint. What, then, must be the effect on those who live in it?

I would wish, therefore, to appeal urgently to those who have the direction of schools and factories to introduce really effective ventilation. They have the health, even the lives, of large numbers in their charge, and cannot escape this great responsibility.

Motto of the sensible young man in search of a wife: "Handsome is that handsome dothn."—Burlington Free Press.

"Bobby Shafto."

ANNABEL DWIGHT.

It is a bright and delicious June morning. The sea beyond the gray cliff line is flashing a million jewels beneath the rays of the sun. From my seat at the piano I can see a dozen snowy sails dotting the blue surface. My canary in the bay window is going crazy over his own music; and I drum out on the ivory keys a nonsensical air of my own composition, and sing loudly the equally nonsensical verses of nursery fame:

"Bobby Shafto's gone to sea;  
With silver buckles on his knee.  
He'll come back and marry me—  
Pretty Bobby Shafto!"

The front door is wide open, also the door from hall to sitting room, and a masculine voice, expressive of much amusement, says:

"Lucky Bobby Shafto!"

I wheel about on the stool, and there stands a young man dressed in a dark flannel suit, hat in hand, laughing at me.

"I haven't the honor of your acquaintance," I say, rather flippantly.

He steps over the threshold and makes me a low bow, as he replies:

"Bobb Shafto at your service."

"Nonsense!" says I, laughing a little in spite of myself.

"At any rate," he pursues, quite seriously, "my name is Robert Shafter, and that you will admit, is very like Bobby Shafto. I called to ascertain if I could procure lodging here for the season. The hotel clerk thought that I might. There is not one comfortable room left at the Eyrie."

I have ascertained by this time that he is rather nice looking. His hair is light and curly; his nose is large, but he has very pleasant, dark blue eyes, a long, curling moustache, and a square chin, cleft in the center.

"Please be seated," I say, remembering my manners of a sudden. "I will speak to Aunt Jane."

You must know that Aunt Jane came to take care of me, a tiny girl, when my mother died. She has been with us ever since, and her word is law with father and me. Father, busy with his manuscripts all the time (for he is a newspaper correspondent) is only too glad to let the reigns of government slip into such capable hands as those of my worthy Aunt. She is a splinter, tall and gaunt of figure, with keen gray eyes behind a pair of steel bowed spectacles, and she wears her inevitable high white cap and chocolate colored gown when I bring her in and introduce her to Mr. Shafter.

He flushed unaccountably and seems about to speak, but Aunt Jane says directly in her moist business-like manner:

"My niece, Adelaide tells me that you desire lodging."

"Yes, madame," replied the young man, "I belong to the band which is to make the season here at Bluff Point, and—"

"Oh, then you are one of those band men!" interrupts Aunt Jane, rather disparagingly.

"I have the misfortune so to be," Mr. Shafter replies, quite meekly, but there is a quiver of his lip and a laughing twinkle in his eye. "I play one of the cornets."

Now if there is anything on earth that Aunt Jane abhors it is a wind instrument.

She hesitates.

I, being rather in favor of having him come, suggest that he may be willing to do his practicing away from the house.

"Oh, certainly," responds he, cheerfully. "If you will be good enough to take me you shall not be annoyed by the sound of my cornet."

"Very well," Aunt Jane decides, "you may have the southwest chamber, which is the pleasantest room in the house, for three dollars a week."

"Thank you, very much," says Mr. Shafter, promptly. "I will send my trunk over this afternoon."

With that he bows himself out, leaving me much elated at the prospect of so pleasant an addition to our family.

In a week's time Mr. Shafter and I are the best possible friends.

Father, to speak figuratively, has taken him to his bosom—indeed these two seem to have some pleasant understanding between them which I do not comprehend.

Even Aunt Jane unbends in the magic of his frank speech and laughing voice.

We are very good friends, but I am perfectly thunderstruck, when at the end of a month's acquaintance our lodger makes me an offer of marriage.

I am nineteen years old, and have never had a lover; but I have very romantic ideas of what a lover should be, and Robert Shafter falls very far short of my ideal.

So I reply decidedly in the negative, and endeavor to explain to him what

manner of a man I intend to honor with my heart and hand.

He does not seem as despairing as a rejected lover should.

Indeed, I think he is very much amused at what I say, for he shrugs his shoulders and walks away, laughing.

I am provoked and disgusted with his levity, and treat him with much dignity and coolness for a day or two; but this seems foolish in the face of his frank, jolly manners, and soon we drift back into the old pleasant comradeship.

I can see the band-stand from our piazza, but, being rather near-sighted, I cannot distinguish Mr. Shafter from the other musicians.

I never go over to the hotel when the band is playing; I prefer to listen to the music swinging luxuriously in my hammock.

There is a cornet soloist—Reede—whom I greatly admire; and I implore our lodger to bring him over to the house some day; but he will not promise. I decide in my own mind that he is jealous and afraid that I will fall in love with Reede. I have unbounded self-conceit, and do not consider that the great musician has probably scores of admiring friends and lovers.

One never-to-be-forgotten day I take one of my girl friends for a row along the shore in my little boat. Lizzie is a quiet, solid, unpretentious girl, who loves me and believes in me in spite of my arrogance and vanity. We row along where the bathers from the hotel are disporting themselves in the water.

Presently I catch sight of Robert Shafter swimming toward us.

He is laughing and blowing the water from his mouth at a great rate, and in a spirit of mischief, I begin to pull away from him.

"Why, that is Reede, the cornetist," says Lizzie in some excitement.

"Oh, no," I reply, very decidedly, "it's our lodger, Mr. Shafter."

We have no time for discussion, for immediately Robert Shafter throws up his arms with a cry of pain and goes under.

I know, of course that he is attacked by a swimmer's cramp, and my heart leaps to my throat. I put my oar into Lizzie's hand and go over board after him. This feat requires no heroism on my part, as about one third of my life has been spent either in or on the water. When he comes to the surface I clench my fingers in his curly hair and draw his head up to the level of the boat's gunwale, and with the help of Lizzie, who is strong and robust, get him into the boat.

In the meantime another boat has been sent out from the shore which follows us as we row swiftly back to the little wooden pier at the foot of our garden.

The boat contains two men, who carry Mr. Shafter up to the house.

I leave Lizzie to fasten my boat, and hasten into the house and up to my chamber to take off my wet clothing. I am trembling from head to foot with a strange, new excitement.

Robert Shafter, in danger of his life, seems suddenly dear to me.

When, at last, I regain some command of myself, I slowly descend to the sitting-room. They have put Shafter into the little bed-room, opening from the sitting-room, and have brought him back to consciousness.

There is a very handsome young lady sitting by the bed.

He holds her hand in his, and they are talking very earnestly together.

I am terribly jealous right away; and grow more so when the young lady comes out to me and introduces herself as Miss Bradford, and thanks me warmly for what she calls my brave conduct.

"Mr. Reede is my very dear friend," she says, gracefully, "and there are others who will be proud to make the acquaintance of the noble girl who has saved his life."

"Twas nothing," I return, bluntly, almost rudely. "Did I understand you to say that the gentleman's name is Reede?"

She laughs softly.

"Yes, your lodger is Robert Shafter Reede, the cornetist. He desires me to say that he will explain the little deception about his name satisfactorily."

She bids me good-day and goes away.

I glanced indignantly into the bedroom, but Mr. Robert Shafter Reede is either asleep or doesn't want to see me, for his face is turned to the wall, and he lies quite still.

It would seem that in saving his life I had built a great barrier between us, for our pleasant friendship is at an end.

True, he thanks me with apparent feeling for the service I have rendered him.

He explains that he attempted to give his full name to Aunt Jane; that

he did so to tell her that he was not a rejected lover, but that he was so novel and pleasant to be just Robert Shafter with no particular accomplishment.

It is very evident to me that he has been courted half to death and is contented in proportion.

In the meantime, he and Miss Bradford seem to be getting on finely.

They walk, and ride and sail together; true, they sometimes invite me to accompany them, but I am too proud and too miserable to accept.

At last the long, bright-summer ended. City guests pack their trunks and turn homeward. Miss Bradford goes with the first party. Mr. Reede is gracious enough to inform me that she returns early in order to make arrangements for her wedding, which is to take place early in October.

I do not know what he reads in my face. I fight hard enough for composure and indifference, but he flushes deeply and looks at me in a curious, half-laughing, half tender way that makes me have a very unladylike desire to box his ears.

I do not think I ever met with so impudent a man as Robert Shafter Reede.

When, at last, he comes to me one evening in September, and says that he is going home to-morrow. I reply with a careless laugh which I flatter myself is perfectly natural:

"To make arrangements for your wedding I presume?"

He does not answer directly; there is only the faint "twish" of the incoming tide as we lean over the piazza railing in the white moonlight.

Presently he lays one smooth, strong hand over mine and says boldly:

"That is for you to say, Addie."

"For me?"

I try to laugh again, but fail most miserably. Tears blind my eyes and a sob is in my throat.

"Dearest will you reject me a second time? Cannot you care for me a little?"

"But Miss Bradford—" I stammer. He laughs and draws me within the circle of his arms.

Miss Bradford is my half sister and is to marry a Boston merchant. She lent herself to my little conspiracy against you; for I have a theory that women are often won through jealousy, and you have proved no exception, my dear."

He kisses me with the most refreshing coolness, and I am goose enough to make no opposition.

So he really does prove to be, "My true love, Bobby Shafto.—Yankee Blade."

How to Be Happy.

Are you almost disgusted  
With life, little man?  
I will tell you a wonderful trick  
That will bring you contentment  
If anything can—  
Do something for somebody, quick;  
Do something for somebody, quick!  
Are you awfully tired  
With play, little girl?  
Weary, discouraged and sick?  
I'll tell you the loveliest  
Game in the world—  
Do something for somebody, quick;  
Do something for somebody, quick!  
Though it rains like the rain  
Of the flood, little man,  
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,  
You can make the sun shine  
In your soul, little man—  
Do something for somebody, quick;  
Do something for somebody, quick!  
Though the skies are like brass  
Overhead, little girl,  
And the walk like a well-heated brick;  
Add fire to earthy affairs  
In a terrible whiff!  
Do something for somebody, quick;  
Do something for somebody, quick!  
—Horn Guardian.

The Adventures of a Horse.

Among the incidents of the storm in Boston, the Electric Review relates how the entanglement of a horse attached to one of L. G. Burnham's coal delivery teams was caught by the wires. It was in the evening. The horse got entangled and the wire threw him down. Some of the snarl of wires proved to be those of electric lights. The kicking and the struggles of the horse brought the wires in contact, and in the words of the teamster, "Every time he kicked it would lighten, and every time it lightened he would kick! I thought to myself, 'He is bewitched with lightning.' I tried to unbutton him, and every time I unbuttoned one place he was struck with lightning in another." The poor horse was finally released from his peril by somebody who understood the cause of the trouble.

Oath and Affirmation.

The imposition of an oath is an appeal to superstitious feelings, for every intelligent man knows that it is just as much a sin to tell a deliberate lie as to swear to it. We would like to see the solemn affirmation substituted for the oath in all public matters.—New York Witness.



## CURRENT EVENTS.

Bean croquettes are the latest Bostonian inspiration.

M. Dietz, of Brussels, has invented a harp with a keyboard like a piano.

An advertisement for a fool in a New York paper brought nearly 10,000 answers.

Oberlin College has recently come into possession of about \$113,000 from donations.

A Paterson (N. J.) woman who is missing and is supposed to have eloped, took along her three children.

Another large raft is being built in Nova Scotia greater in bulk than that which was recently lost at sea.

Aphorism by Mrs. Grundy: Better a three-year-old suit paid for than a constant change of clothes at the tailor's expense.

James Redpath has at last turned his footsteps from death's door and is on his feet again, but very weak and tottering.

At Stone Mountain Ga., a maiden lady of fifty years attempted to poison herself on hearing that the man she loved was married to another.

Senator Palmer has introduced a bill to pension Mr. Cozzens, of St. Louis, mother of Phoebe Cozzens, the lawyer. Mrs. Cozzens was an army nurse during the war and paid all her own expenses.

When the daughter of Sir Donald Smith, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, was married in Montreal the other day, her father testified his approval by presenting her with a check for \$3,000,000.

The contract for the Peter Cooper monument in New York has been awarded to St. Gaudens, who began his art work in Cooper Institute. The monument will cost about \$33,000, and the money is in the bank.

New Orleans contains the largest electric light plant in the world. The power is furnished by two engines with a capacity of 1,200 horse power. There are 1,500 arc lamps in use in that city operated by the plant.

A man who was at a New Jersey watering place last season swears that while he was asleep within a foot of the window, a mosquito inserted its bill through a wire screen and punctured him to the depth of one inch.

A stranger sat down beside a St. Louis woman in a street car, and whispered to her to watch the young man on her right, who was a pickpocket. While she watched as directed the stranger on her left stole her purse.

In a cemetery in France one reads: "Here lies Gabrielle, my adored wife. She was an angel. Never shall I be consoled for her loss." On the same stone: "Here lies Henrietta, my second wife. She was also an angel."

Henry Burlington was killed by raiders in Brownsville, Ala., in the spring of 1865. His body was properly buried, but three times since it has been washed from its grave by spring freshets, much to the alarm of the superstitious of the place.

Had it not been for a seismoscope, the earthquake reported in Nashua, N. H., the other night would have slipped off unobserved. This instrument is self-registering, and is so delicate that it records what would not be perceptible to the senses.

During the first twenty years of the United States Supreme Court it had very little business. From 1820 to 1851 the cases submitted to it averaged only about thirty-five a year. After 1860 the dockets became crowded, and now a new case is ordinarily not heard for five years.

A cow-camp cook near Cheyenne was told that he had drawn \$15,000 in a lottery, and in celebrating his good fortune he spent all the money he had saved for a year. After the carnival was over he discovered that it was all a joke, and proceeded to make a desperate attempt to commit suicide.

There is a big fellow called "Long Heel" Jones down in Georgia who weighs 240 pounds, and is one mass of bone and muscle. One of his favorite feats is to knock in the head of a whisky barrel with his fist, and then lift up the barrel and put it to his lips. He can lift an ordinary horse with ease.

By the caving of the river banks at Gayoso, Mo., the ruins of what may have been a prehistoric city have been exposed to view. There are two circles, sixty and thirty feet in diameter, the center of each containing a carved and decorated altar, the whole being in a good state of preservation.

Mr. Gladstone has always numbered among his staunchest supporters the Non-conformist ministers of England, and he has ever been ready to acknowledge the value of such support. A meeting early in May has been arranged for him to address such ministers as sympathize with his policy.

Mr. Vanderbilt wishes the machinery of his yacht lubricated with castor oil, so he paid \$2,000 for a lot of it when he touched at Palermo bound for Egypt. The discipline on his ship is as rigid as an old man-of-war, and his order that all woodwork shall be daily burnished with camels skin makes his crew tired.

In order to guard against grave robbers a man in Indiana buried his daughter in a casket which contained two pounds of dynamite. The other day his wife died and great difficulty was experienced in employing men to dig the new grave beside that of the daughter for fear of an accidental explosion, and many people refrained from attending the services in the churchyard for the same reason.

Watch dials are now made by photography at a mere fraction of their former cost. They all used to be painted by hand. Now 100 are made in the time formerly required to produce one, and each of the 100 is better than the one would have been. The Waltham Watch Company paid \$2,000 for the process. By it they can turn out, for ten cents each, dials that in the old way of making would cost \$1 apiece.

A curious Oriental manner of determining land tenure relates to small pieces of State lands situated between the boundaries of villages in Asia Minor. One of the villages, standing upon the steps of a mosque, calls out at the top of its voice the point beyond which its voice cannot be heard being the limits of the village property. At the neighboring village the same performance is gone through, and the land between belongs to the State.

## PITH AND POINT.

The gentleman who is painting his nose thinks that alcohol used in the arts should be free.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Curiously enough after the purchaser had paid for his gun he said he would like to have it charged.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The country don't stand so much in need of a ballot-box that can not be stuffed as it does of voters who can not be stuffed.—*Leader Rapids Gazette.*

It is usually the case, when you find a woman starting out to reform the world, that her real object is to catch her husband in the haul.—*Atchison Globe.*

Mrs. Isabella S. Clark-Kerr advises women to go into pharmacy. A great many of them do—when they want postage-stamps.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A Hungarian in Pennsylvania earned over a dollar a day and lived on two cents. He was taken with scurvy, and there are hopes that he may die.—*Omaha Herald.*

The persistence with which the average mature girl sticks to her undertaking makes the old bachelor think leap-year has a glum outlook.—*Duluth Paragapher.*

"You will join our society for the suppression of slang, will you not?" asked Ethel of her friend Madge. "Why, cert!" was the ready reply.—*Baltimore Home Journal.*

San Francisco should erect a monument to the Yellow river. It has removed enough Chinamen to entitle it to some sort of recognition from the Californians.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A professor in Montreal has set himself to work and has now mastered twelve new languages; and yet we don't imagine he dares to open his mouth when his wife wants to know why he staid out so late.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Genius gets a black eye when it is picked too young. It is better to die in the cradle than live to be a prodigy like Hofmann's little Joe, who is fed on excitement and nursed from the speculation bottle.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

There is a growing impression that an agricultural society in Oil City that will give as large a premium for a draft-horse as it will for a billy goat or a spotted dog would be appreciated by the farmers of Venango county.—*Oil City Derrick.*

"I was married four years ago today." "Is that so? In leap year, eh?" "Yes, and, by the way, my wife proposed marriage to me." "Had the advantage of you?" "Yes, but I got even. I was the first to apply for a divorce."—*Lincoln Journal.*

A Boston woman caught a burglar in her house one day last week, and proceeded to capture him. She got a revolver from her bureau, and tried to shoot the man as he stood in the closet and begged for his life, but with the proverbial aim of a woman she wounded herself, and the burglar got away. Had she tried to kill herself the chances are she would have killed the burglar.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telgraph.*

## A FORTUNE IN CATS.

A New Yorker Who Has a Novel Scheme for Getting Wealth.

"How to Make a Fortune Out of Cats" is the title of a new book which is to be placed on the American market in a short time, says *The New York Herald*. The author is an enterprising New Yorker, who has made and lost several fortunes, and who has finally come to the conclusion that the easiest and safest way to amass filthy lucre is to breed cats on a stupendous scale. Exactly how he proposes to heap up for himself treasures on earth was fully explained by him to a reporter yesterday.

"There is an island about thirty acres in extent on the New river, in West Virginia," he began. "This island is partly cleared, and can be purchased for \$1,000. I propose to form a stock company for the purpose of buying this island and starting a cat farm on it."

"If you will think a moment you will see that there are millions of dollars in cats. Say we start with 100,000 cats, of which 25,000 are to be black, 25,000 white, 25,000 Maltese, and 25,000 of the common domestic breed. In the course of a year the number of cats on the island will be increased to 500,000."

"When the animals are a certain age they will be killed and their skins will be dried and sold in the market. At present a cat's skin is worth 10 cents. We fully calculate on being able to kill 1,000 cats daily."

"The intestines will be sold to dealers in musical-instrument strings, and the carcasses will be put into big vats, boiled, and given as food to live cats. The bones can, of course, be converted into glue and afterward into bone fertilizers. In one year we can kill 300,000 cats, whose skins will net us \$300,000. Their bones will be worth at least \$20 a ton, and their intestines and carcasses will also be worth a good deal of money. Remember too, that by using the dead cats as food for their live brethren we are spared the expense of cat food."

"Just think, too, how beautiful a rug or carpet of white catskin, with a border of maltese, would look, and how charming combinations could be made of various colors! Why ladies would buy them by the thousand, and I am positive that with an outlay of not more than \$5,000 at least \$50,000 could be made in a single year."

"If the face in the moon  
Wears a frown—alas,  
Luck will be poor till the month shall pass!  
If the face in the moon  
Wears a smile—why, then,  
Luck will be good, till it frowns again."

So runs a verse  
That I used to say;  
I have learned it, since,  
In another way:

"If a face be marred  
By a frown—alas,  
Luck will be poor till the frown shall pass!  
If a smile be bright  
With a smile—why, then,  
Luck will be good till it frowns again."

If the first be true  
'T would be hard to say;  
But the last, if you,  
You can prove each day.  
—Wide Awake.

## School-Children and Whisky.

Commissioner DeWolf has discovered that the little shops adjacent to the public schools are doing a thriving trade in a noxious candy known as "whisky drops," and has written a letter on the subject to Supt. Howland, of the school department, offering to assist him in crushing out the evil. The good doctor has had sample of the candy analyzed by a chemist and the latter reports the candy would not be eaten in quantities sufficient to affect the health of the children. Still as the doctor says, the odor and flavor of whisky is the same in some instances it is probable that a taste or habit may be formed in the child which would lead to intemperance in future years. In the same connection tobacco and cigarettes are mentioned, the doctor's attention and he proposes to see about them. *Chicago Times.*

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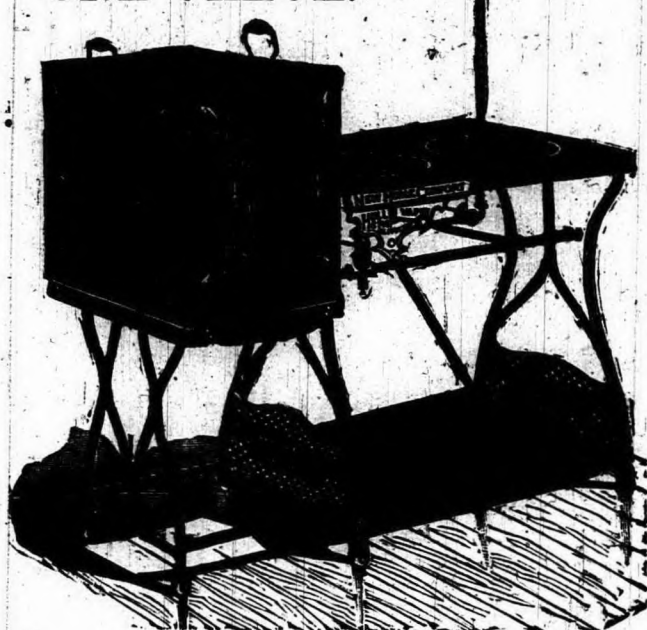
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