PLYMOUTH MAIL.

PLYMOUTH, - MICHIGAN.

Published Every Friday Evening.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, at their dining halls on the fair ground.

J. H. STEERS, Editor and Proprietor.

Office Taylor Block, apposite Postoffice, Main street i at the Postoffice at Plymouth, Michigan, as Second Class 'Inil Matter.

WHAT THEY SAY.

SEE HEAR! If you are not already taking the MAIL, send us 25 cents for three months, or 50 cents for six months trial. The paper will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada free of postage. If more convenient send us two or one cent postage stamps. Have it sent to you

Buy the best Phœnix mills flour. Small coal stove for sale cheap by Joseph Brearley.

-The Brighton market fair takes place October 2, 3, 4, 5.

-Mrs. R. F. Allen, of Northville, was in town Saturday.

from a two weeks visit at Waterville,

-Mrs. M. S. Miller left Wednesday might for Port Gibson, N. Y., for a visit among friends at her old home.

-Rev. John Russell the father of Michigan Prohibition, speeks at Livonia Centre Saturday, September 29, at 2:30 p. m.

-Robert Rhead, of Hudson, a former resident here, has been visiting friends in town this week and taking in the fair.

-The Holly Advertiser goes for those persons who sneak over the tence at Holly ball games to get rid of paying the ten cents admission fee.

-Mrs. Poole has petitioned Judge Durfee to appoint Marvin Berdan, guardian of her husband, Byron Poole, who has property to the amount of \$1,550.

-Charles Cortrite formerly a resident of this place arrived in town Monday after an absence of twenty-three years in Californsa, to visit his father and numerous

-That neat little five column quarto the PLYMOUTH MAIL, entered upon its second year last issue. It is brim full of good local news, and displays real enterprise.—Brighton Citizen.

 Bert Bennett placed his electric bells, or gong, over the entrance at the Presbyterian dining hall on the fair grounds. It's elegance, peculiarity, and noise, made this booth the daisy of the day. Whir-r-r-r this way for hot dinner.

-Rev. Chas. Carey, of the Southern Methodist church, and for the past half dozen years a circuit rider in Arkausas gave an interesting talk on the South, its people, language, customs, and religious work, last Sunday evening in the Methodist church.

-The Mail office printed some exceed ingly neat and tasty silk badges for the Plymouth Fair association. The silk was of various colors and the type clear and bold. This is an improvement on last year Plymouth knows how to do the "natty" thing, only give her time to get

-On Monday morning as Mr. Dohmstreich was hitching his horse to Basset's furniture van, the animal started out full tilt, and crossed the street diagonally, the wagon struck a tree near the livery barn, breaking the shafts, and overturning the van. the mimal flew with broken shafts attached up the street, and round the corner at the postoffice, and was finally stopped further down the street.

-A new game called "Editor's Delight" is played in this wise: Take a sheet of ordinary white paper, fold carefully and enclose a bank note sufficiently large enough to pay up all arrears and one year in advance. What adds immensely to the pleasure of the game is to send along the name of a new subscriber or two accompanied by cash. Keep your eye on the editor, and if a smile adorns his face, the trick works like a charm. Now is an ap propriate time to play the joke —Ex.

-The 140 acres of cucumbers planted in the vicinity of South Lyon this year to supply the new pickle factory there did not yield as well as might be expected and must have been quite a loss to those farmers who made the venture. The crop as about 2,500 bushels, a trifle less than eighteen bushels to the acre, which at orty-six cents per bushel, the price usual-peid, we are told, would amount to a little less than \$8.22 per acre. The dry son was no doubt accountable for the nall crop.

-Fred Bennett is home from Liley to attend the fair.

Cheapest place to buy bran is at the Phœnix mills.

-The church societies did big business

-Theron Harmon is happy in the po session of a new and very pretty silve plated Bb cornet.

A good three ounce silver hunting case watch, with Elgin movement for sale cheap, Fred Hall.

-Mrs. J. D. Peck's house which has just been painted by J. N. Eaton, presents a very neat appearance.

-- A new meat market was opened up in the Wherry building this week. The par ties we learn are from Detroit.

Gov. Luce spoke on the fair grounds yesterday, and said it was the largest crowd he had seen to a fair this year ex. cept Grand Rapids.

-Mrs. E. B. Roe, who has been visiting at Muscatine, Iowa, for sevesal months past has returned home. She expects to leave next week for a visit at Whitmore

-W. B. VanVleit, who has been work--Miss Jessie Steers returned Monday ing at Galesburgh, Ill., for a few months past is home for a few days. He says they have the largest crop of corn in that region that they have had for ten years.

> Fred Shater is agent for the West Park steam laundry, Detroit. Those wishing fine work without injury to goods should leave their laundry with him at H. Dohm. streich & Co.'s, before Tuesday noon, each week.

-An exchange says: "Those who use gasoline in any form, particularly in stoves tor cooking purposes, should remember that unless they have permission from the companies in which they are insured, their policies are void. This does not seem to be generally known, and some one may possibly get "left," to use a common phrase, if he fails to observe this.

Registration Notice.

The board of registration for Plymouth will be in session in the office of Township Clerk in the village of Plymouth, Monday and Tuesday, October 1 and 2; and at the office of Wm. H. Ambler, in Northville, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3, 4 and 5, and again at the office of the clerk in Plymouth, on Saturday, October 6, from nine o'clock in the morning to one o'clock and from two to five o'clock on each of said days for the purpose of making a new registration of the qualified electors of Plymouth township. Every elector must register to be entitled to vote at the coming election.

E. P. LOMBARD, Town Clerk. Plymouth, September 25, 1888.

Novi.

Threshing is about over with. Mamie Johnson is out agair, after her

ather severe illness.

Hardy Coats and Frank Taylor are run, ning a cane business at the Plymouth fair. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Abbott, of Luzerne Pa., were guests at F. E. Quigley's Tues-

Pierre Sage is a pretty sick boy, but will pull through all right. The boys miss him

Pat Layell, of Cincinnatti, and well known here, is very sick at his home, but

will recover. John Goung turned from Bay City and will reside here

permanently. The Loyal Legion will meet Sunday evening next. Chas. Biery will deliver a temperance address.

Our people know a good thing when they see it, and most of them saw the fair at Plymouth this week.

W. H. Wright gave a tarewell party last Tuesday evening, the good wishes of the whole community go with him.

The F. & P. M. have had six carpenters repairing the depot platforms and depot the past week, and the danger of broken limbs, etc. has disappeared.

Rev. C. E. Benson occupied the M. E. pulpit Sunday, and a good impression was the result. Arrangements will be made to hold regular Sunday evening services, and discontinue the afternoon meetings.

Mrs. Charles Jones and son Perry, of Fort Gratiot, are spending a few weeks visiting at her mother's, Mrs. John Wolcott, two miles south-east of this place, She was joined by her husband who sur prised them all by stepping in on them Tuesday morning, but owing to business pressing him, was compelled to return Wednesday morning.

REMEMBER OUR PLATFORM!

RELIABLE GOODS AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Remember we are headquarters for the Celebrated Pingree & Smith shoes and many other standard lines,

Remember we are headquarters for Butterick's Patterns.

Remember we have the Largest and Best Stock of Dress Goods in Plymouth.

Remember we have the Most Complete Line of Dry Goods and Notions in Plymouth.

Remember we have over fifty Patterns of Carpet to select from, and Below Detroit Prices.

Remember we keep in stock a line of Wall Paper Second to None in the State.

Remember we have the Best All Wool Yachting, Bicycle and Tourists Suirts in town and a Splendid Line of Fall Dress Shirts, Latest Styles in Collars, Ties, Etc.

Remember we are always Busy in our Tailoring Department; leave your orders now for a Fall Suit or Overcoat; First Come, First Served. Remember we guarantee a fit, use Better Trimmings, do Better Work and at Lower Prices than will be given you elsewhere.

Remember with every pair of the Duchess Overalls at 75 cents per pair we give you a good pair of Suspenders, and a better pair of Suspenders with every 90 cent pair of Duchess Overalls or Pants. The high standard of excellence maintained for the Duchess Pants and Overalls, together with the Suspenders and Guarantec, which go with every pair, should be an inducement for you to buy them.

Remember we keep a Complete Stock of First Quality English table ware, Fancy ware, Glassware, Etc. Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears and Scissors.

Remember Our Stock of Groceries is First Class; our Teas are of the Choicest that the market affords; our Spices are warranted Strictly Pure, and are ground and put up Expressly for those who want Pure Goods.

Remember we deal on the Square, keep Quality at the Top and Prices at the Bottom

Geo. A. Starkweather & Co.'s.

A new sewing machine at the Mail of ce. Will be sold very cheap.

DEAD SHOT ON MOLES!

IF YOUR LAWN IS Being Destroyed

MOLES!

Send \$2.50 to W. N. WHERRY,

PLYMOUTH, MICH.,

merchant at Wayne, Mich y caught twenty-nine in less than one yard space. We can name many others who have had equally good success. S6

TO H. WILLS,



Wagons and the Wayne Buggies. All Styles. the bien through the factory at Wayne,

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

H. DOHMSTREICH& Co THE GENERAL MERCHANTS.

FALL TRADE!

BIG BARGAINS!

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Groceries.

Crockery, Glassware and Wall Paper,

Fine Merchant Tailoring!

A SPECIALTY

Goods at Lowest Living Prices and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

Assigned Their Places. The following are the appointments of the Detroit M. E. conference for the ensuing year:

DETROIT DISTRICT—F. E., J. L. HUDSON.

Bell Branch and Southfield, H. Marshall;
Belleville, R. L. Hewson: Birmingham,
John Hamilton; Brighton, D. J. Odell;
Clarkston, H. W. Hicks; Dearborn and
Inkster, W. Cook: Delray, J. Wilson; Denton, S. W. Bird; Detroit, Ashbury, C. E.
Mitchell; Cass Avenue, C. M. Cobern;
Central, W. W. Ramssy; Haven, C. S.
Eastman; Lincoln Avenue, B. P. Davis;
Palmer, W. Smith; Preston, E. B. Bancroft; Simpson, M. C. Hawks and J. J.
Smith; Tabernacle, Wm Dawe; Ninde and
Welch Ave., F. Berry; Woodward Avenue,
S. Plantz; Flat Rock, L. N. Moon; Greenfield, Grace, supplied by D. B. Tracy;
Howell, J. H. Kilpstrick; Losco and Marion,
supplied; New Boston, J. S. Rose; Pinckney and North Lake, W. J. Clark; Plymouth, J. M. Shank; Pontiac, C. T. Allen:
Rawsonville, supplied by A. Ebling; Royal
Ook and Memorial, W. H. Benton; Salem
and Northfield, A. Crane; South Lyon, F.
Bradley; Stockbridge, L. S. Tedman;
Trenton, J. Wesley; Wayne, J. A. McII
wain; Whitmore Lake and Hamburg, R.
D. Robinson; Warren and Leesville, R. C.
Lanning; Wyandotte, J. Stansfield; YpsiInnti, J. Venning. Joseph F. Berry, associate editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, member of Cass avenue quarterly
conference. Arthur Edwards, editor
Northwestern Christian Advocate, 57
Washington street, Chicago, member of
Central quarterly conference. L. R. Fisk,
president Albion college, member of DETROIT DISTRICT-P. R. J. L. HEDSON.

Central quarterly conference. L. R. Fisk, president Albion college, member of Contral quarterly conference. D. C. Jacokes, chaplain Eistern Michigan asylum, member of Pontiac quarterly conference.

ADRIAN DISTRICT. P. E., T. J. JOSLIN.

Addison, O. F. Winton; Adrian, C. H. Morgan; Ann Arbor, W. S. Studley; Blissfield, E. Yagor; Carleton, D. W. Giberson; Chelsea, J. H. McIntosh; Clayton, E. P. Pierce: Clinton and Macon, A. W. Stalker; Deerfield and Potersburg, D. H. Ramsdell; Dexter, to be supplied by S. H. Addms; Dixborough, H. Palmer: Dundee, J. G. Morgan; Fairfield, M. H. McMahon; Franklin, F. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerlin, F. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerlin, F. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, P. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. P. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. P. E. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. P. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. P. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. P. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. P. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. P. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. P. E. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling, F. Pearce; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerling Dixborough, H. Palmer: Dundee, J. G. Morgan; Fairfield, M. H. McMabon; Franklin, F. E. Pearec; Grass Lake, J. M. Kerridge; Hudson, A. B. Storms: Lambertville, C. W. Baldwin; Manchester and Sharon, W. B. Pope; Medina, C. L. Church; Milan and Oakville, M. H. Bartram; Monroe, T. G. Potter; Morenci, D. R. Shier; Munith and Fitchburg, T. B. McGee; Napoleon and Brooklyn, supplied by Munson Lyons; Palmyra, supplied; Ridgeway, J. A. Lowry; Saline, D. H. Yokom; Stony Creek, A. R. Laing; Teeumsoh, J. S. Joslin; Waterloo, C. B. Case; Weston, R. L. Cope.

Weston, R. L. Cope.

FILNT BINTRICT—F. E., J. S. SMART.

Bancroft, W. C. Way; Hyron, C. Gibbs;
Commerce, Supply, C. Frost; Dansville,
D. B. Millar; Davison, W. C. McIntosh;
Davisburg, W. Newey; Farmington, F. D.
Ling; Fenton, A. J. Bigelow; Flint, Court
street, J. E. Jacklin, Garland street, H. S.
White; Flushing; J. Frazer; Fowlerville,
N. N. Clark; Gaines, Ira LeBaron; Goodrich, J. J. Tickner; Grand Blanc, W. M.
Ward; Hadley, A. B. Wood; Hazleton, J.
J. Hodge; Hartland, C. W. Austin; Highland, J. D. Hubbell; Holly, C. L. Adams,
Lapeer, J. P. Fryer; Linden, Geo. E. Slosn;
Milford, O. J. Perrin; Mt. Morris, C. Simpson: New Lothrop, supplied by Robert A.
Emerick: Northville, G. W. Hudson; Oak
Grove, P. G. Wager; Ortonville, G. M.
Bigelow: Otisville, J. F. Ryerson; Parshallville, James Balls; Perry, J. W. Kennedy; Pine Run and Clio, J. F. Emerick;
Seymour Lake, N. W. Pierce; Swartz
Croek, O. Sanborn; Vernon, T. P. Barnum;
Walled Lake, C. E. Benson; Webberville,
S. Bird; Williamston, J. C. Wortley;
Shaftsburg, J. Wright. FLINT DISTRICT-P. E., J. S. SMART.

Sadinaw District—P. E., 8. ERED.

Bennington, J. B. Oliver; Bayport, Norman Carr; Bridgeport, A. A. Wood; Caro, E. W. Frazee; Caseville, B. Reeve; Cass City, S. M. Glichriese; Chesaning, W. W. Benson; Corunna, J. B. Goss; Deford, supplied by J. B. Russell; East Saginaw, Hess street, F. A. Smart; Jefferson street, W. H. Shier; Ellington, to be supplied; Freeland, N. Dickey: Henderson, H. King; Kingston, J. R. Beach: Laingsburgh, F. L. Osborne; Mayville, H. W. Wright; Lee's Corners, J. A. Rowe; Midland, P. R. Parrish; Millington, supplied by W. D. Attack; Oakley, to be supplied; Orion, J. B. Lucas; Owosso, C. B. Spencer; Oxford, W. E. Bigelow; Reese, C. E. Webb; Rochester, D. B. Johnson; Saginaw City, Ames, W. W. Will: Washington avenue, W. W. Washburn; St. Charles, A. G. Blood; Taymouth and Birch Run, to be supplied; Troy and Big Beaver, T. Nichols; Tuscola, R. Pattinson: Unionville, E. L. Moon; Utica, J. H. McCune; Vassar, W. J. Campbell; Watrousville, J. Jackson. SAGINAW DISTRICT-P. E., S. ERED.

PORT HUBON DISTRICT—P. E., J. HOBTON.
Adair, W. Marks; Algonac, J. G. Sparling; Almont, G. N. Kennedy; Armada, supplied by S. E. Warren; Bad Axe, W. C. Clemo; Brockway, C. W. Barnum; Brown City, J. H. Morton; Carsonville, B. C. Moore; Capac, to be supplied; Dryden and Attica, W. Edmunds; Clifford, G. F. Tripp; Croswell, H. Nankervis; Downington, J. G. Whitcomb; Forester, W. Cash; Fort Gratiot, G. W. Jennings; Inlay City, A. P. De Long; Lakeport, John Wesley; Lexington, G. W. Carter; Marine City, Jesse Kilpatrick; Marleite, C. B. Clark; Marysville, supplied by J. Shaw; Memphis, A. J. Holmes; Metamora, P. J. Wright; Minden, John Scott; Mt. Clemens, J. Sweet; Mt. Vernon, W. J. Bailey; New Haven, J. W. Campbell; North Branch, G. C. Squiers; Peck W. Cridland; Pinnebog, supplied; Port Austin, L. L. Houghton; Port Hope, D. McFawn; Port Huron, J. McEldowney; Port Sanilac, Geo. Nixon; Richmond, T. B. Leith; Romeo, I. E. Springer; Ruby, F. PORT HUBON DISTRICT-P. R., J. HORTON. Port Sanilac, Geo. Nixon; Richmond, T. B. Leith; Romeo, I. E. Springer; Ruby, F. Coates; Sand Beach, A. C. Jones; Sandus-ky, H. E. Ryerson; St. Clair. T. G. Huckle; Tyre, supplied by J. W. Mitchell; Washing-ton, W. J. Balmer.

ton, W. J. Balmer.

BAY CITY DISTRICT—P. E., E. E. CASTEE.

Allis, supplied by W. Birdsall; Alpena, E. A. Bray; Au Gres, J. A. Bowe; Bay.
City, Fremont avenue, R. Woodhams; Madison avenue, E. W. Ryan; Cheboygan, J. M. Gordon; Churchill, to be supplied; East Tawas, J. W. Fenn; Frederick, D. H. Campbell; Gaylord, R. M. Mulholland; Grayling, J. W. Taylor; Greenbush, supplied by Jos. Engiand; Harrisville, L. Hazard; Hillman and Long Rapida, supplied by G. Sanderson; Indian River, supplied by M. J. Carley; Oscoda, C. B. Sceele; Mio, supplied by T. Farrington; Otsego Lake, P. C. J. McCauley; Pinconning and Sagannieg, C. E. Hill; Rigarville, A. L. Umpleby; Roscommon, J. H. Curnalis; Tawas Circuit, S. G. Taylor; Steriling and Maple Ridge, E. F. Warner; Tawas City, G. S. Wier; Vanderbilt, to be supplied; West Bay City, First church, N. G. Lyons, Fourth avenue, A. J. Richards; West Branch, J. J. Nickerson; Whittemore, supplied by L. Wigle; Wilson, supplied by Wm. A. Fitchett; St. Helens, to be supplied.

LAKE SUPPERIOR DEST.—A. R. BARLLETT, P. E. BAY CITY DISTRICT-P. E. E. R. CASTER.

LAKE SUPERIOR DEST.—A. R. BARTLETT, P. B Atlante, J. Bettis; Bessemer, P. Brice;
Calumet, F. C. Hilsbury; Central Mine,
R. Hancock; Champien, J. S. Mitchell;
Crystal Falls, W. E. Brown; Detour, supplied by — Donaldson; Escanaba, C. C.
Terraer; Gladstone, J. Pascoce; Grover and
Allogez, to be supplied; Hancock, J. D.

ditting outdoor exercises.

The Central German Methodist conference, in session at Columbus, C., has made the following Michigan appointments:
Gustav Welter, P. E.; Allegan, W. F.
Henke; Ann Arbor, C. A. Millizer; Bay
City, Richard Pheiddermann; Caseville,

Hallday; Hannahville and Indian Mission, stopilied: Hermanyille, supplied; Houghton, C. M. Thompson; Iron Mountain and Central, G.H. Whitney and W.J. Pasmore; Iroquois and Indian Mission, —: Iron-wood, J. Evans; Ishpeming, J. P. Varner; Lake Linden, J. E. Whalen; L'Anne, C. I. Porritt; Manistique, S. Polkinghorne; Marquette, I. Wilcox; Menomines, I. H. Riddick; Munising Indian Mission, supplied; Naublinway, supplied; Negatinee, A. S. Fair; Newberry, A. A. Wood; Norway, J. L. Walker; Ontonagon, supplied: Oscola, F. Strong; Pewabic, G. A. Walker; Pequaming, to be supplied; Pickford, to be supplied; Republic, S. R. Williams; Rockland, to be supplied; Sault Ste. Marie, D. Casler; St. Ignace, T. Edwards; Seney, and Rock River, supplied; Stephenson, J. Ivey.

G. L. Pearson, missionary to Arizona.
O. W. Willits, L. W. Pitcher, G. R. Davis, Wang Ching Yun, missionaries to

vis, Wang Ching Yun, missionaries to China.

D. C. Challis, missionary to Bulgaria.

Edwin Craven, missionary to Dakota.

Samuel Weir, Geo. S. Davis, S. A. Dean,
A. H. Delong, Henry E. Wolfe, C. H. Talmage left without appointments to attend some of our schools.

ome of our schools.

Sanford Davis and his family reached Kalamazoo on the 22d inst., after many exciting experiences from the plague stricken city of Jacksonville. On first leaving Jacksonville they attempted to reach Pensacola, but when within a few miles of that city the train was stopped and they were refused admittance to the city. The train was guarded by armed men, and when Mr. Davis attempted to leave it a guard exclaimed, "Get back or I will shoot you."

They then returned to Jacksonville and tried at several stations to buy tickets north, but were everywhere refused. After traveling nearly 300 miles out of their way, they, however finally managed to reach Waycross, Ga. There the cars were fumigated and quarantined, the doors locked and the train put on a side track Traveling Under Difficulties.

locked and the train put on a side track outside the city for 20 hours more, without food for the pussengers. All along the line armed men at the stations prevented any one getting off.

From Waycross they went to Atlanta, thence to Cincinnati, and then to Kalamazoo where they have friends.

zoo where they have friends.

Condition of State Crops.

Condition of State Crops.

Sergt. Conger says in his crop and weather service report for Michigan, for week ending Sept. 22: The weather conditions have been very favorable to the growing crops, and the copious rains have put the ground in condition for the fall seeding, which is now being rapidly pushed. The wheat will be nearly all seeded by the last of next week. In the southeastern part of the state the rain was not sufficient for soaking the ground and more is needed. Corn-cutting and potato-digging were progressing rapidly, until the rain made the condition of the ground ready for wheat, when the seeding took the place of the harvest. The farmers are well pleased with the conditions at present. Pastures have been materially improved by the rains.

The cool weather did not affect crops, as the rainfall offset any effect it would other wise have.

PENINSULAR POINTERS.

In the Catherine Mabley-Spiers case at Detroit, against Ephraim K. Roberts, guardian of the minor heirs of the Mabley estate, Judge Brevoort decides that the funds in question were not held as trusts but were her own individual property.

but were her own individual property.

Benjamin Pool of Plymouth, who became insane and wandered to California, has been brought back to Plymouth.

J. A. Hubbell has completed the reorganization of the San Pedro & Cannon del Agua mining company with the name of the Santa Fe minir g company, with \$5,000,000 capital, 500,000 shares, par value at \$10. It is expected that the head office of the Santa Fe mining company will be estaplished in Boston, and four of the nine directors will be Boston men, three in New Mexico, one in New York and one (Mr. Hubbell) in Michigan.

A stock company has been formed at Shepherd, with \$5.000 capital to be invested in manufactures.

Crude oil is used for fuel at Thompson's salt block at St. Clair, with a result of an increased product, a saving of labor, and no increased cost for fuel.

David Henning of Ann Arbor sues that city and the Michigan Central railway com-pany for \$10,000 damages to his property by reason of certain changes in street and railway grades.

The house of representatives has at last passed the bill to pay Gov. Swineford of Alaska, \$611, the amount of his shlary which the disbursing officers of the government withheld on the ground that Swine-ford wasn't earning it, but was putting in his time in Washington and Michigan:

Something of a sensation has been caused at Mt. Pleasant about an order from the school board forbidding prayer or the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools of the village. Misses Lowe, Gardiner and Weston of the corps of teachers have resigned have resigned.

Grand Rapids has been made a port to which merchandise may be shipped under the immediate transportation act.

The Orion improvement company with capital atock of \$20,000, to handle lands, has been incorporated and the papers filed with the secretary of state.

D. Augustus Straker of Detroit consents to meet Mitton B. Turner for a debate on the political question, provided it receives the sanction of the Michigan republican leaders and will help the next leaders and will help the party.

Mrs. Thomas McDaniels, an old resident of Big Rapids, was found dead in bed the other morning. Charles Thompson of Adrian, aged 13 years, fell over a fence while berrying,

years, fell over a fence while berrying, and austained injuries which caused his death two days later.

death two days later.

A dastardly attempt was made to wreck an express train near Pewamo the other night. The engineer, Dave McLaughlin, saw the obstacle, and reversed the engine barely in time to avert what might have proven a serious calamity. The forward tender was badly wrecked, but proceeded as far as Pewamo, where everything was made right. The train was loaded with excursionists returning from the fair at Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids.

Dr. Minnie E. Sinclair, a graduate of Michigan university, and formerly a teacher in the public schools at Sarnia, is to be sent by the American board of foreign missions to Pekin, China, where she will have charge of one of the most important mission hospitals for women in China.

Owing to the non-completion of some of the Michigan monuments at Gettysburg, it has been found necessary to postpone the dedication of them all until next season, as several of them cannot be completed before November 15, and that date is too late for fitting outdoor exercises.

A. Mercer; Delhi, August Aust; Detroit Beautien-st., Henry Joud, and Sixteenth Beaulien et. Henry Soud, and Sixteenth-at. Joseph Kern; Dewitt, Oscar Rogataky; East Saginaw, Jacob Braueir; Francisco, George Miller; Grand Rapids, Henry Pull-nan; Irving, C. Spaeth; Lansing, Elias Rose; Morillo City, G. Berbrauer; Mon-tague and Muskegon, A. Gerlach and J. L. Link; Petosky, F. Kuhue; Roseville, A. Kreumline.

Justan D. Hayes, one of Detroit's leading citizens, died Sept. 24.

A boiler explosion with fearfully destructive force occurred at J. H. Freeny's shingle mill in East Saginaw the other morning froah Smith, a colored man who was employed as fireman, was killed, and N. Jones, William Wooley and Fred Hartford were seriously injured. The mill was almost entirely demolished, and fragments of the boiler were hurled:300 feet away. The less on the property is about \$4,000, with intie or no insurance. The explosion is attributed to lack of water in the boiler.

Fred Van Vrankein of Michigan has been

Fred Van Vrankein of Michigan has been appointed to a \$1,200 clerkship in the surgeon-general's office at Washington, having served a probationary term of six months. Arrangements have been completed at Jackson for the organization of a stock company, with a capital of \$200,000, for the manufacture of the Allington & Curtis dust collector, an East Saginaw invention. The company will take possession of the George T. Smith purifier shops as soon as vacated, and expect to employ between 300 and 400 hands.

Mrs. Mar on Todd of Albion, says that George Van Alstine of the auditor-general's office is the man who gave her \$100 to induce ber to help the straight union labor ticket into the field. She received the money but afterward repented and returned it, taking. Van Alstine's receipt dated september 3 for the \$100. She says she was induced to make the expose by the way members of the party are attacking Mrs. Emery for retiring from the ticket. She was oliginally in favor of a straight ticket, but says the wholesale bribery and fraud practiced at the convention made her weary.

Miss Mattie C. Elwood, for two years Mrs. Marlon Todd of Albion, says that

Miss Mattie C. Elwood, for two years past head of the art department of Albion college, died Sept. 23.

A boy named Brown, aged 12, has been arrested near Durand for horse stealing, said to have been committed in the northern part of he state.

ern part of the state.

The upper peninsula of Michigan has been placed in the tenth division of the railway mail service, which includes Minnesots. Wilconsin, Dakota and Montana, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

The functal of Maj. A. B. Watson at Grand Rapills September 23, was attended by an immense throng of people, among them being imany prominent citizens and exisoldiers from Detroit, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Big Rapids, East Saginaw, Grand Haven and Walkilers.

Fred Konickie was run over and killed by a train on the Michigan Central near Dearborn, the other day. James Lockwood, a lumberman, was found dead pear Grayling the other day.

The proposed Central Michigan railroad will open some fine farming territory in Oscoda, Montmorenci and Presque Isle

counties.
Fred. Rynd, a son of the late Dr. Chas.
Rynd of Adrian, was run over by a freight
train which he was trying to board in
Teledo, and was fatally hurt. One thigh
was crushed, the other leg ground to a
pulp for its whole length, and his back
broken.
Wellman's new flouring-mill at Milford,
which has just been started, has a contract
with a Boston firm for the manufacture of
all the flour which will be used to make the
Jewish shew bread. The flour is supplied
to all synagogues in the country through
the Boston louse.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit Markets

OATS—No. 2 white spot, 2 cars at 29%c, 2 cars at 29%c, 2 cars at 29%c; light mixed, 2 cars at 26%c, 1 car at 26%c; No. 3 spot, 1 car at 23c.

CLOVER SEED-Prime spot, 20 bags at \$5.05; December, 800 bags at \$5.15.

APPLES, per	bbl 1 20 (g 1 50
BEANS, Dicke	d 1 55 @ 1 60
" uppick	100 @ 195
BERSWAX	28 @ 30
	19 @ 20
	ib 9 @ 10
DRIED APPLI	s, per ib 6%@ 7
Roce per do	16 @ 17
BOXET, DOE !	14 @ 16
Wann non lb	13 @ 18
HAY DOT TO	. clover 8 00 @10 00
Tight, per ser	timothy11 00 @11 50
MALT. Der b	90 @ 105
Chricks not	bbl 1 90 @ 2 00
POTATOES, I	er bu 33 @ 40
PEARS, per !	er bu
PRACHES, DO	Du 1 75 @ 2 00
GRANBERE.E	per bu 1 75 @ 2 00
Pirms ner	ou 2 00 @ 3 00
POULTEX-C	nickens, live 8 @ 814
UH	000 7 (d) 8
T	rkeys 9 @ 10
D	ncks per lb 8 @ 9
PROVISIONS-	-Mee Pork 15 50 @15 75
	Family
	Extra mess beef 7 50 @ 7 75
	Lard. 9 6 10
1	Hame 13 @ 18
	Shoulders 9 @ 934
. 1	Bacon 10 @ 1032
1	Tallow per lb. 3 @ 812
Himse-Gree	n City per lb 5 5W l
Cure	d 6 6121
Balte	d 616
Bhee	aking wool 80 @ 1 dl

LIVE STOCK CATILD—Market slow, dull; steers, \$4 55 65 50; stockers and feeders, \$2@3 15; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.25@275; Texas cattle. \$1 50@3 10; Western rangers, \$1 75@4 75.

Hoss-Market steady, closing lower; mixed, \$5 50(26 45; heavy, \$6(26 75; light, \$5 50(26 35; skips, \$36(3 55). Sherr-Market easy, natives, \$2 50(24; Western, \$1 40(23 75; Texans, \$2 50(23 75; lambs, \$4(25).

W. o —Fine, 24@25c; medium, 20@28c; coarse, 25@17c; unwashed, % off.

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE.

A List of Lighthouses and Fog Signals Provided in the Bill.

Summary of Washington News-

Summary of Washington News.

The senate has passed the bill for the erection of lighthouses and fog signals along the lakes and rivers. The following is a list of the appropriations: Fog signal at Beaver island, Lake Michigan, to cost \$5,500; fog signal at Mackinac Point, Straits of Mackinac, same cost; lighthouse at White Shoals or at Simmons Reef, Lake Michigan, as the lighthouse board may determine, at a cost of \$50,000; fog signal at Twin River Point, Lake Michigan, at a cost of \$5,500; fog signal at Manistee light station, Lake water at Chicago, Ill., at a cost of \$5,200; fog signal at Manistee light station, Lake Michigan, at a cost of \$5,500; range lights in the channel of Detroit river, between Fighting island and Limekiln crossing, at a cost of \$7,000; fog whistle on the breakwater at Cleveland, O., at a cost of \$5,200; fog signal at La Point (Point Chequamegon), at the entrance to Ashland harbor, Lake Superior, at a cost of \$5,500; fog signal at Presque Isle, Lake Huron, at a cost of \$5,500; fog signal at Presque Isle, Lake Huron, at a cost of \$5,500; range lights in St. Clair, from Grosse Pointe to the entrance of the Detroit river, at a cost of \$5,500; go whistle of the entrance of the Detroit river, at a cost of \$5,500; fog signal at Cheboygan Point light station, Lake Huron, at a cost of \$5,500; range lights in St. Clair, from Grosse Pointe to the entrance of the Detroit river, at a cost of \$5,500; light at Devil's island, Apqstle Group, Lake Superior, at a cost of \$5,500; range lights at Duluth harber, at a cost of \$3,284 12.

Postmaster-General Dickinson denies that the mails are being used for improper

Postmaster-General Dickinson that the mails are being used for improper purposes.

Mr. Cox of New York presided at the democratic bodse caucus the other night. There were many speakers, the majority of whom took the ground that the house should not initiate an adjournment resolution. After many speeches a motion to adjourn was voted down by an overwhelming majority, the caucus formally deciding to continue the house in session until the senate made known its intentions.

In a speech in the senate the other day Senator Sherman strongly advocated com-mercial union with Camada, and thought that nothing short of annexation would for-ever settle the fisheries question.

Postmaster-General Duckinson has decided on two new railway mail divisions, one of which will be in the northwest, with headquarters at St. Paul. Heretofore, Minnesota has been a part of the great Chicago system, and while St. Paul cannot complain of any ill-treatment on the part of Chicago, yet with herself at the head of a system of hor own she will acquire greater prominence in rallway circles. The new system will probably include Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, leaving lowa still a part of the Chicago system. New quarters must of necessity be supplied as the department will be entirely separated from the St. Paul posteffice.

The President has pardoned Peter Grayson, convicted in the western district of Arkansas of murder and sentenced to be hanged June 21, 1878, which sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life; George Wafford, convicted in the western district of Arkansas of assault with intent to kill and sentenced April 20, 1886, to five years imprisonment. The President has denied application for pardon by Amanda Wafford and Kate Terrill, convicted in the same district of violating internal revenue laws.

The house committee on rivers and har-bors has agreed to report the bill appropri-ating \$185,250 for extensive improvements at St. Clair Flats caual.

The senate has passed a resolution appropriating \$100,000 to be expended for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Florida and elsewhere, under the direction of the president.

The correspondence relating to the Chinese treaty, as sent to the senate, shows that Secretary Bayard's proposition was to prohibit Chinese laborers coming to this country during a period of 30 years. China, on her part, made several objections and stipulations not antagonistic to the general spirit of the terms proposed by the United States. The treaty was then ratified by the senate and accepted by the Chinese minister.

The secretary of the navy has tele-graphed Rear Admiral Kimberly, com-manding the Pacific station, who is now at San Francisco, to send one of the vessels of his squadron to the Samoan Islands, for such service as may be required of it in the protection of American interests.

It is understood that the president will not await the adjournment of congress be-fore taking his vacation, but will visit Michigan the fore-part of next month. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland.

The President has been officially inform ed that China will not ratify the amended treaty.

The treasury department has been informed that importers have been violating the law prohibiting the importation of spurious and adulterated teas by an irregular system of invoices.

The president has signed the fortification army approp

The commissioner of the general land office has called upon the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad company to show why proceedings should not be instituted under the act of March 5, 1887, to vacate the certificate of said company for 21,761 acres of land in Isabella county, Mich. The commissioner holds that these lands were erroneously certified to the company because at the date of the definite location of its roads, the lands were embraced in a reservation for Indian purposes.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate the other day: John G. Parkhurst of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Helgium; Capt. Henry W. Lawton, Fourth cavairy, to be major and inspector central.

and inspector general

The rejection of the Chinese exclusion treaty by the Pekin government cancels also the act of congress signed by the president on the 18th inst., prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States. Unless the president signs the Scott exclusion bill the old order of things must continue indefinitely. If the president does not approve the bill then the whole question of Chinese immigration, the return of those claiming to have departed with certificates of identification, will still be open. If he approves the bill he will still further justify the complaint of the Chinese government that it is not a friendly act.

in the house the office day which reads as follows: Be it enacted, etc., that no person who is not a citizen of the United States of America who shall not have declared his intention to become such efficen and does not reside in the said United States, shall be employed as a contractor or laborer on any public building or river and harbor improvement or other public work of construction carried on by the government of said state. Any person who shall knowingly let a contract to a person who is proublied by the foregoing section, and any ferson who comes within the prohibition of said section, who shall become a contractor or sub-contractor, either in his own name or the name of another person, or who shall engage as a laborer for the government or for any contractor under the government or sub-contractor, in contravention of said section, shall be punished by imprisonment, not to exceed six months, or a fine, not to exceed \$200, in the discretion of the court.

To G. A. R. Post Commanders. Representative Warner of Missouri, in his official espacity of commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. has issued the following:

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
KANSAS CATY, Mo., Sept. 24, '88.
[Circular Letter No. 1.]
COMRADE.—The commander-in-chief, upon

Comrade.—The commander-in-chief, upon assuming the duties of his office, desires to touch elbows and keep step with the department commanders and all comrades, that there may be no break along the line. It is his hope that this year will be one of earnest, active work. Every Grand Army post should be a recruiting station. There is necessity for this. We are confronted with the fact that thousands of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the rebellion are not members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The names of all of these our old companions in arms, who live within a reasonable distance of a Grand Army post, should be counted on our roils. Until this is done our organization has not reached its maximum. It is for you, courades, to say whether we shall advance or retreat. We cannot stand still—we must advance. Let it be understood that as in 1851-5 the politics or religiou of a comrade were not questioned; that as then we did not permit differences on this question to divide us, so it shall be now. Fraternity, charity and loyalty is a platform broad enough for every survivor of the union army to stand upon. tit shall be now. Fraternity, charity and loyalty is a platform broad enough for every survivor of the union army to stand upon. Standing upon that platform the spirit of true comradeship protects a comrade's sectarian and political opinions from even adverse criticism. His opinions on these questions be is entitled to. With them, his comrades have nothing to do, save to respect them and to protect him in the free exercise of the same. As members of the grandest civic organization in the world, let us, one and all, hew to this line. As officers, let us practice what we preach. By so doing we may reasonably hope to increase in members and usefulness and strengthen the bonds of comradeship that should bind the veterans of the union army and navy one to another, a comradeship the warp and woof of which are fraternity and charity woven in the loom of loyalty.

Comrades, the commander-1a-chief asks that which he believes he will receive—your active go-operation in adv.ncing the lines of our order. With your assistance much can be accomplished; without it his labors will be in vain. Department commanders will, at as early a day as possible, notify these headquarters of the time and place of holding the encampment in each department. This letter is subscribed by your comrade in F. C. and L.

(Official.) WM, WARNER, Commander-in-Chief. Eugene F. Weiger, Adjutant-General.

Marchall Bezaine Dead.

Marshall Bazaine Dead. Marshall Hazaine died in Madrid Sept. 32

Marshall Bazaine Dead.

Marshall Hazaine died in Madrid Sept. 32 of heart disease.

Francois Achille Bazaine was born at Versailles, France, Feb. 13, 1811. Although as the son of a prominent and wealthy army officer he could have got an officer's commission in the army, he preferred to seek his marshal's baton, won in 1864, in the knapsack of a private soldier. His active service began in Africa in 1833 and continued through all the French campaigns to 1870, 53 years in all, of which 32 were passed in campaigns, in the course of which he received six wounds or contusions. In the war with Prassia in 1870 by the concentration of all invading armes into the "Armoe du Rhim" under the Emperor, Marshal Bazaine had only a single corps under his command instead of an entire army.

By a series of defeats the emperor and MacMahon, Bazaine's competitors, were overthrown, and the latter found himself at the head of the army of the Rhine. But he could not concentrate and reorganize the demoralized army in time to prevent a crushing defeat at Mitz, by which he was obliged to surrender his army of 160,000 men, Oct. 27, 1870. He was arraigned before a court martial charged with having capitulated to the enemy and surrendered his army before had exhausted all his means of deferse. After a two months trial he was found guilty and sentenced to be degraded, and shot, with the recommendation from the court that the sentence be not carried out because of Bazaine's former brilliant service and the circumstances under which he received the command of the army. His sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment without degradation. August 9, 1874, Bazaine, sided by his wife, made his escape from his prison, pleading in justification in a letter left behind that "no sentence is legal unless pronounced by the peers of the accused."

A Brave Woman's Deed.

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The notorious "Lone Highwayman," who has for the past two years been a terror to travelers in the vicinity of Kerrville, Tex., and who has with the aid of a single confederate, repeatedly robbed stage coaches, has been killed. He was shot by Mrs. Lizzie Hay, at her home on the head prong of Rio Sabinal. Bandero comaty. Mrs. Hay tells the following story:

"Monday morning I was sitting in my room when suddenly a masked man appeared on the front porch. I told him to leave or I'd kill him. He laughed and said:
"You're a plucky womas, but I'll have what I want out of this house or burn it down over your head!" By this time I had a needle gun and, he had entered. I drew it down over your head! By this time I had a needle gun and, he had entered. I drew it down over your head! By this time I had a needle gun and he had entered. I drew it down over your head! By this time I had a needle gun and with 18 inches of his heart, but it snapped, and he said, 'I'll kill you,' at the same time producing a long, keen-hlaed Enife, and aimed it at my throat. I warded off that blow, but the next time he struck the end of the knife struck in my forehead, making an ugly gash. At the same time I reversed ends of the gun and struck him over the head, felling him to the floor and before he could rise I had reversed the gun and pulled the trigger. This time it fired, the bullet taking effect in his right side. He gave a yell and rolled out on the porch. The blood was streaming down my face so I could not find the cartridges. I wiped my face and reloaded my gun as soon as I found the cartridges. He had by this time almost reached his horse. I took good aim and fired, but didn't thipk I hit him. When my husband came home after dark he organized a party of rangers, who trailed him for 20 miles and found him dead.

The three-years old son of Fritz Goble-ber of Bay City, fell into a tub of water the

Representative Chipman introduced a bill other evening and was drowned.

"MAKE A CHAIN."

SACRAMENTAL DAY AT THE TABERNACLE.

The Brooklyn Divine Discourses to Thous ands of Communicants Upon the All-Absorbing and Instructive Theme, "The Chain of Influences"—The Needs of Erty Training Graphically Portrayed.

BROOKLYN, September 16.—To-day was sicramental day at the Tabernacle, and the more than four thousand communicant members were joined by thousands from all parts of this country and from other lands in the sacred commemoration. The Rev. T Da-Witt Talmare, D. D., preached from Ezekiel vil. 28: "Make a chain!" He said:

At school and in college in announcing the mischanical powers, we glorified the eitew, the axle and the wheel, but my text cills us to study the philosophy of the chain. These links of metal, one with another, attriscied the old Bible authors, and we hear the chain ratile and see its coll all the way through from Genesis to Revelation, flashing an adornment, or restraining as in capwitty, or holding in conjunction as in case of machinery. To do him honor, Pharaoh hung chain of gold about the neck of Daniel. The high priest had on his breast-plate two chains of gold. On the camela, necks as the Inhmaelites drove up to Gideon, jingled chains of gold.

The Bible refers to the Church as having such glittering adornments, saying: 'Thy nack is comely with chains of gold.' On the other hand, a chain means captivity. David other hand, a chain means captivity. David the psalmist, exults that power had been given over his enemies, "to bind their kings with chains." The old missionary apostic cites out: "For the hope of Israel, I am bound with this chain." In the prison where

chies out: "For the hope of Israel, I am bound with this chain." In the prison where Feter is incarcerated, you hear one day a great crash at the falling off of his chains. St. John saw an angel come down from Heaven to manacle the powers of darkness, and having "agreat chain in his hand," and the fallen angels are represented as "reserved in everlasting chain," while in my text for the arrest and limitation of the infiguity of his time, Ezeklei thunders out: "Make a chain!"

What I wish to impress upon myself and upon you is the strength in right and wrong directions, of consecutive forces, the superior power of a chain of influences above one influence, the great advantage of a congaries of links above one link, and an all family government and in all effort to resense others and in all attempt to stop indust, take the suggestion of my text and make a chain!

That which contains the greatest importance, that which encloses the most tremendous opportunities, that which of earthly things is most watched by other worlds, that which has beating against its two sides all the elevative, it is the crashe. The grave is nothing in importance compared with it, for that is only a guilty that we step across in a second, but the crashe has within fa now eternity, jikt born and never to cease. When three or ider pears ago the Ohlo River overlowed in banks and the wild freshets awent down with them harvests and cities, one day was found floating on the boson of the waters a crashe with a child in it all unhurt, wrapped up sonty and warm, and its blue eyes looking finto the bine of the open heavens. It was neutioned as something extraordinary. But every crashe is, with its young passenger, diering recombing to deep, Ohlos and St. Lawinness and Mississippos of influence, hearfier it onward. Now what shall be done with this new life recently launched? Teach limit even them of the courter is important, but upt the order of the center is in profrant, but upt the order of the center of the center of the center of the center of th itation and Mississippis of Influence, heurist touward. Now what shall be done with his new life recently launched? Teach him his evening prayer! That is important, but not enough. Hear him as soon as he can tecite some gospel hymn or catechism! His is important, but not enough. Every is brath afternoon read him a Bible story! I had been the important, but not enough. Once in a while a prayer, once in a while a prayer, once in a while a prayer, once in a while a restraining influence! All these are important, but not enough. Each obtof these influences is only a link, and it will not hold him in the tremendous emergencies of life. Let it be constant instruction, constant payer, constant application of post influences, a long line of consecutive thapressions, reaching from his first year to his teeth, and from his fifth year to his twentieth. Wakke a chain!"

Shasmotic education, paroxysmal discitine, occasional Bdelity, amount to nothing, len can as easily hold an anchor by one link, as hold a child to the right by isolated and harmittent faithfulness. The example must combine with the actions. The sakday consistency must conjoin with the sainday worship. Have family prayers by all

lein can as easily hold an anchor by one liuk, as hold a child to the right by isolated and intermittent faithfulness. The example must changet with the instruction. The conversation must combine with the actions. The sakday consistency must conjoin with the sanday worship. Have family prayers by all means; but be petulent and inconsistent and increasonable in your household and your family prayers will be a bisspicemous farce. So great in our times are the temptations of young men to dissipation, and young women to social follies, that it is most important that the first eighteen years of their life be charged with a religious power that will hold them when they get out of the harbor of home into the stormy ocean of active life. There is such a thing as impressing children to powerfully with good, that sixty years will "lisve no more power to efface it than sixty minutes. What a rough time that young man has it doing wrong, carefully nurtured as he year, or over in Scotland, or England, or liveland; but they have stood in the doorway of overs deliver of the remember that be overwheller of every horses, every the charged such and under the other than of the charged of the part of the property of lor years, it is they have stood in the doorway or ivery dram-shop that he entered, and under the chandelier of every house of dissipation, saying: "My soo, this is no place for you. I have you forgotten the old folks! Don't you have no the saying these wrinkles, and this stoop in the recognize these wrinkles, and this atoop in the shoulder, and this tremulous hand? Go horse shoulder, and this tremulous hand i Go horse, thy boy, go home! By the God to whom we recked you, by the cradle in which we recked you, by the cradle in which we recked you, by the grass-grown graves in the cld country churchyard, by the heaven where we hope yet to meet you, go home! Go home, my boy, go home!" And some Sunday you will be surprised to find that young man suddenly asking for the prayers of the church. Some Sunday you will see him at the sacrament and perhaps drinking from the same kind of chalice that the old like sirank out of years ago when they comprehenorated the sufferings of the Lord. Yea, my led, you do not have such fun in an an ou seem to have. I know what spoits your lane. You cannot shake off the influences of the long prayers long ago offered, or of those no seem to have. I know what spolls your in. You cannot shake off the influences of lood prayers long are offered, or of those hind admentions. You cannot make them so away, and you feel like saving: "Father, what are you doing here! Mother, why do you bother me with suggestions of those eldeb times?" But they will not go away. They will push you back from your swil push, though they have to come down from their shining homes in heaven and stand in the very gates of hell, and their beaks scorehed of the nery blast, and with their hand on your shoulder, and their breath on your brow, and their eres looking straight into yours, they will also in the same and a stand in the very last, and their breath on your brow, and their eres looking straight into yours, they will also in any an autor through the consecutive influences of a plous parentage, who out of prayers and fidelities is numerable, made a chain. That is the chain that puts mightily this storning on five hundred of you. You may be too proud to shed a tear, and you may, to convince others of your imperturbility, smile to your friend beside you, but there

is not so much power in an Alpine avalanche after it has slipped for a thousand fost and having struck a lower cliff is taking its second bound for fitteen hundred feet more of plunge, as there is power in the chain that rulls you this moment toward God and Christ and Heaven. Oh! the almighty puil of the long chain of early gracious influences!

But all people between thirty and forty years of age, yes, between fifty and fifty—aya, between fifty and sixty years, and all septuagenarians as well, need a surrounding conjunction of good influences. In Sing Sing, Auburn, Moyamensing, and all the other great prisons, are men and women who went wrong in mid-life and old age. We need stound us a cordon of good influences. We forget to apply the well-known rule that a chain is no atronger than its weakest link. If the chain be made up of a thousand links and nine hundred and ninety-nine are strong, but one is weak, the chain will be in danger of breaking at that one weak link. We may be strong in a thousand excellences and yet have one weakness which endangers us. That is the reason that we sometimes see men distinguished for a whole round of virtues collapse and go down. The weak link in the otherwise stout chain gave way under the pressure.

The first chain bridge was built in Scot-

lapse and go down. The weak link in the otherwise stout chain gave way under the pressure.

The first chain bridge was built in Scotland. Walter Scott tells how the French imitated it in a bridge across the river Seine. But there was one weak point in that chain bridge. There was a middle built that was of poor material, but they did not know how much depended on that middle built of the chain bridge. On the opening day a procession started, led on by the builder of the bridge; and, when the mighty weight of the procession was fairly on it, the bridge broke and precipitated the multitudes. The bridge was all right excent in that middle built. So the bridge of character may be made up of mighty links strong enough to hold a mountain; but if there be one weak spot, that one point unlooked-after may be the destruction of ever-thing. And what multitudes have gone down for all time and all eternity because in the chain bridge of, their character there was lacking a strong middle built. He had but one fault and that was a variec; hence, forgery. He had but one fault and that was a burning thirst for intoxicants; hence, his fatal debauch. She had but one fault and that an inordunate fondness for dress, and hence her own and her busband's bankruptey. She had but one fault and that a quick temper; hence the disgraceful outhurst. What we all want is to have put around us a strong chain of good influences. Christian nasociation is a link. Good influences. Christian nasociation is a link. Good influences. Christian his company better than ourselves. If we are

Faith in God is a link. Pot together all these influences. Make a chain!

Most excellent is it for us to get into company better than ourselves. If we are given to teiling vile stories let us put ourselves among those who will not abide such utterance. If we are stingy let us put ourselves among the chartable. If we are morose let us put ourselves among the good-natured. If we are given to ittle-tattle let us put ourselves among those who speak no ill of their neighbors. If we are despondent let us put ourselves among those who make the best of things. If level is contagious, I am glad to say that good le also catching. People go up into the bill country for physical health; so if you would be strong in your soul get yourself up off the lowlands into the altitudes of high moral association. For many of the circumstances of our life we are not responsible. For our parentage we are not responsible; for our features, our stature, our color, not responsible; our life we are not responsible. For the place of our nativity, not responsible; for our features, our stature, our color, not responsible; for the family relation in which we were born, for our natural tastes, for our mental character, not responsible. But we are responsible for the associates that we choose and the moral influences under which, we put ourselves. Character seeks an equilibrium: A. B. is a good man. Y. Z. is a bud man. Let them now voluntarily choose each other's solicity. A. B. will lose a part of his goodness and Y. Z. a part of his budness, and they will gradually approach each other in character and will finally stand on the same level. One of the old painters refused to look at abour pictures because he saft it damaged his atyle. A mus clan cannot afford to dwell among discords nor can a writer afford to peruse books of inferior style, nor an architect walk out among disproportioned structures. And no man or woman was ever so good as to he able to afford to choose evil associations. Therefore I said, have it a rule of your life to go smong those better than yourselves. Cannot find them? Then what a pink of perfection you must he! When was your character completed? What a misforture for the saintly and angelic of heaven that they are not enjoying the improving influence of your society! Ah, if you cannot find those better than yourself, the because you are ignorant of yourself. We unto you, Scribes and Pharlaces, hypocrites!

But, as I remarked in the opening, in sacred and in all styles of literature a chain means not only adornment and royalty of nature but sometimes capitiyity. And I suppose there are those in that sense deliberately and persistently making a chain. Now here is a young man of good physical health, good manners and good education. How shall he

not only adornment and royalty of nature but sometimes capitivity. And I suppose there are those in that sense deliberately and persistently making a chain. Now here is a young man of good physical health, good manners and good education. How shall be put together enough links to make a chain for the down-hill road? I will give bim some directions. First let him smoke. If he can not stand cigars let him try cigarettes. I think cigarettes will help him on this road a little more rapidly because the doctors say there is more poison in them, and so he will be helped along faster, and I have the more confidence in proposing this because about fifty of the first young men of Brookirn during the last year were, according to the doctors' reports, killed by cigarettes. Let him drink light wines first, or sie or lager, and gradually he will be able to take something atronger, and as all sit les of strong drink are more and more adulterated, his progress will be facilitated. With the old-time drinks a man sectom got delirium bremens before more and more adulterated, his progress will be facilitated. With the old-time drinks a man seidom got delirium tremens before theirty or forty years of are; now he can get the madeas by the time he is eighteen. Let him play cards, enough money nut up always to add inderest to the game. If the father and mother will play with him that will help by way of countenancing the habit. And it will be such a pleasant thing to think over in the day of judgment when the parents give account for the elevated manner in which they have reared their children. Every pleas ant Bunday afternoon takes a carriage ride and stop at the hotels on elitier side the road for Sabbath refreahments. Do not let the old-fory prejudices against Sabbath breaking dominate you. Have a membership in some club where libertines go and tell about their victorious sions, and laugh as loud as any of them in derision of those who belong to the same sex as your sister and mother. Pitch your Bible overboard as old-fashloned and fit only for women and children. Read all the marshine articles that put Christianity at disadvantage, and go to hear all the lectures that malign Christ, who, they say, instead of being the Mighty One he pretended to be, was an impostor and the implanter of a great delusion. Go, at first out of curlosity, to see all the houses of disalpantion and then go because you have felt the thrall of their facination. Gestting along spiendidly now!

Let use see what further can I sugrest in that direction. Become more defiapt of all decorey, more loud-mouthed in your athelam, more thoroughly alcoholised, and instead of the small stakes that will do well chough for games of chance in a ladies' parlor, put up something worthy, put up more, put up all you have made a chain—the tobacco habit one link, the rum habit one link, the impure club abother link, infidelity asother link, maken a chain. And at othere is a chain on your a man seldom got delirium tremens before

hand and a chain on your foot and a chain o your tongue and a chain on your eve and is chain on your eve and is chain on your soul. Some day you wake up and you asy: "I am tired of this and I am going to get loose from this shackle." You pound away, with the shammer of good resolution but can not break the thrat. Sour friends join you in a conspiracy to help but fall exhausted in the unavailing attempt. Now you begin, and with the writhing of a Laocoon, try to break away, and the muscles are distended, and the great beads of perspiration dot your forchead, and the eve attaud out from the sockets, and with all the coucuit round the sockets, and with all the coucuit round the sockets. All the day is that the chain sink deener. All the day is that encamp in the wine fissk and the run jung and the decanter—or each one has a devi of its own—come out and sit around you and chatter. Its some midnight you spring from your couch and cry: "I am fast. O God, lettue loose! Yather and mother and brothers and siskers, help me to get loose!" And you turn your preyer to blasphemy and then your blasphemy into prayer, and to all the din and uproar there is played an accompanium to.

sisters, b-lp me to iget loose!" And you turn your prayer to lashbemy and then your bisapiemy into prayer and to all the din and uproar there is placed an accompaniment, by key and pedal, but the accompaniment is rattle and the rattle is that of a chain. For five years, for twenty years, you have been making a chain.

But here I take a step higher and tell you there is a power that can breek any chain, chain of hod, chain of mind, chain of soil. The fetters that the have broken off, if make a modutain.

Christ has set free, if atood side by side, would make an army Quicker than a ship claudler's furnace quicker than a key ver unlocked a handled and make a free son or a fee daughter of God. You have only to choose between serfdom and emancination, between a chain and a coronet, between Satar and God. Make up your mind and make it up quick. pried open the Bastile, you may be liberated and made a free son or a free daughter of God. You have only to choose between serfdom and emancination, between a chain and a coronet, between Satam and God. Make up your mind and make it up quick. When the King of Sparta had crossed the Hellesnont and was about to march through Thrace, he sent word it the people in the afferent regions asking them whether he should march through their counteles as a friend or an enemy. "By all means as a friend," answered most of the regions, but the King of Macedon repiled: "I will take time to consider it." "Then." and the King of Sparta: "Let him consider it, but meantime, we march—we march—we march be tween his freedship and his frown, and many of us have long been considering what we had better do; but meantime He marches on, and our opportunities are marchine by. And we shall be the loying subjects of His retira, or the victims of our own obduracy. So, I urge you to precipitancy, rather than slow deliberation, and I write all over your son! the words of Christ I saw iuseribed on the montineet of Princets Eigzabeth in the Isle of Wight, the words to which her lands finger jointed in her bed after a lifetime of trouble: "Come unto Me, all've who are weary and heavy laiten, and I will give you rest." Is there a defunkard here? You may be made as pure as the light, be made as anit. Is there a libertine here? When a minister in an outdoor meeting in Scotland was eulopizing goodness, there were hanging around the edge of the anity ence some of the met depraved men and women, and the minister said nothing about mercy for provitigals. And a depraved woman cried out: "Your rope is not long enough for the like of us." Blessed be God, our goopel can fashom the deepest depths and armouly as being useful now, and a curious piece of anostom, that there is something about your hand said arm that makes me think they are an unitereloped wing. And if your would know what possibilities are surgested by that, ask the engle that has looked close

Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wing, Thy better partion trace."

There have been chains formus in the world's history, such as the chain which fatened the prisoner of Chilion to the pillar, into the staple of which I have thrust my hand, on the isolated rock of the Lake of Geneva; such as the chain which I have thrust my hand, on the isolated rock of the Lake of Geneva; such as the chain which the Russian exite clauks on his way to the mines of Siberia; such as the chain which Zenobla, the captive queen, were when brought into the presence of Aurellan. Are, there have been races in chains, and nations in chains, and there has been a world in chains, and there has been a world in chains, but thank God, the last one of them shall be broken, and mader the liberating power of the complexist Gospel the stacklessial I fall from the last neck and the last arm and the last foot. But these sha tered fetters shall all be gathered in again from the dungeous and the workhouses and the mines and the riversiand the fields, and they shall again be welded and again strong link to link, and pollshed and transformed until this world which has wandered off and been a recreant world and a lost world shall by that chain be lifted and hung to the throne of God, no longer the iron chain of oppression but the goden chain of redeeming love. There let this old ransomed world swing forever! Roll goiden chain of redeeming love. There let this old ransoned world swing forever! Rol on, ye years, roll on, ye days, roll on, ye hours, and hasten the glorious consumation!

Their Force of Habit.

Shortly after the new jury law was put into effect in Ireland, Minister Phelps met at a London dinner table a distinguished Irish Judge, who had been holding the ass zes in an Irish town, whose name matters little. Naturally enough he was asked as to the operation of the new law. 'Well,' said he, "the first jury I had to deal with struck me as being slightly above the average in intelligence. As soon as they were impaneled I addressed them at some length, pointing out to them their duties and enlarging on the responsibility which was laid on their shoulders. 'And now, gentlemen,' I concluded, 'you will be pleased to take your seata.' The judge parsed dramstically. 'Well' he was asked. town, whose name matters little. rour seats." The judge parsed framatically. "Well," he was asked.
"What happened" "Nine of them walked to the prisoners' dock from force of habit," he dryly concluded. — Chatter.

The sweet girl graduate about this time is getting sour over the kitchen range, learning how to cook - Somerville Journ

Whatever may be said of jewelry and win-ter clothing, it is not at all improper to seak your bathing suit.— Merchant Transier,

Second Crop of Potato Bugs. There are two and often three generations of potato larva and bugs in a season. The mistake of many potato growers is in guarding against only the first. These come while the plants are small. The bugs are hand-picked or poisoned, the crop hoed and cultivated: after which the farmer too often thinks there is nothing more to be done. But neither poisoning nor hand-picking secures every bug. Some escape, go into the ground, and after eight or ten days emerge as young beetles ready for laying eggs. Nine times out of ten the second crop is larger than the first. Sometimes it is so much larger that the farmer becomes alarmed, and goes to work killing off the depredators by fresh doses of poison. But too often he thinks the bugs are too late to do much damage. The potatoes are nearly fully grown and the farmer thinks they are beyond injury.

This is the most serious mistake the potato grower can make. Until the potato top naturally dies down from maturity of the tuber it is constantly giving to it supplies of starch developed in the sap that has circulated through its leaves. If these tops are at all injured the potato is robbed. It is watery and its skin slips off when rubbed, just as does the skin of new potatoes earlier in the season. As the skin is rubbed off potatoes stored in large heaps heat and develop rot. This is nowadays a more frequent cause of rot after digging than any other, and its primary source is usually to be found in the injuries the potato vines suffer from being eaten after the tubers were fully grown.

It is this injury from the second crop of potato bugs that causes varieties to "run out" and become unproductive so quickly as they now do. The seed is untipe. It has comparatively little starch on which the germ can feed while its root is getting hold of the soil. Hence, except on very rich land, there are many poor, spindling hills which offer an extra good opportunity for the sagacious potato beetle to deposit her eggs. The evil thus reproduces itself from year to year. Let it be understood that any injury to the potato leaf, at any season, detracts from the quality of the potato as food, and from its value for seed, and potato growers will see this subject in its true light. All parties want to have the best quality of potatoes, the producer even more if possible than the consumer, for he has an interest both in the potato as food for himself and family and for its marketable value.

By the time the second generation of potato bugs appear, the leaves and vines of the potato have become old and toughened so that the Paris green is less likely to burn them. On very young vines this injury is sometimes as serious as that which the bugs would inflict. Hence in most cases it is better to handpick the earliest crop of potato bugs, beginning when the beetles first appear and before they have laid any eggs. The first crop of larva may be brushed off in pans and destroyed with little more labor then would be required to poison them. But as the vines become larger, handpicking becomes more laborious and finally almost impossible. Poison for the later crop of bugs becomes then the only alternative.

It is quite possible that the d minished vigor and vitality of potato plants grown from seed degenerated through repeated injuries of the potato bug is one cause of the blight that has within a few years become increasingly frequent. It is a mysterious decease, whose cause baffles the shrewest thinkers and observers concering farming subjects It is certain that much pot ato seed is injured by attacks of the larva on the folinge of the plant, and it may in some unexplained way be the prime source of this evil.

As potatoes have had their foliage injured from any cause are poor. watery and soggy, the increasing prevalence of this kind of tuber must greatly decrease its consumption. It is quite possible, that the American people have learned to eat more potatoes than are for their best good. tatoes are not rich in albuminoids that give strength and vigor, but belong rather to those starchy foods like rice, whose chief use is to furnish heat But any way it is better for potato growers that people leave off using potatoes voluntarily rather than because the tubers have become unfit for food. It is better to leave off potatoes while liking them rather that loathing

Another reason for destroying the later crops of potato beetles as they appear is to diminish their numbers the following season. Doubtless thousands are destroyed every winter while they are helpless. But so many go into winter quarters that the destruction, even of a considerable portion, leaves far to many to begin operations

in the spring. It is only by thorough work every seeson that the potato b tle can be kept in reasonable check. American Cultivator.

LU CY LARCOM'S TEACHING.

The Lively Incident of an Old Log School.

..What was the most remarkable thing that happened in the log school

"I am afraid you will scarcely be-lieve it," she answered, with a merry shake of her head. "It was the flight of a girl up the chimney, I had made her sit on the empty fireplace as a punishment and to put her so far away from the other children that she could not make them partners in her untimely frolics. She sat demure and shy at first. But there was a magnificent imp spirit in her. It snapped in her black eyes and rippled in faint twitches at the ends of her red mouth. She gradually drew her self nearer the open flue, and before I could catch my breath she had seized some jutting bits of timber, lifted herself up, and a pair of flying heels dissappearing through the chimney hole was the last we saw of her that day."

"Did you make her come back the same way, a la Mephisto?" inquired Mrs. Sherman.

"Oh, no. We were glad to get her back any way we could. We could not spare a girl of such possibilities."

"Had you any difficulty with the boys-the big fellows?"

Miss Larcom's face clouded. "Not serious trouble. 1-yes, it is too bad to have to own it-I made them go and get the rods that helped teach them. I had to make one strapping railsplitter acknowledge that I was his master, and he was a good friend ever after-

"I suppose you underwent a severe examination?"

"I had to raise my right hand and swear that I was able to teach the three R's and a good many other things. There was an examinat on also, but the swearing went a long way. It did not amount to much, however, in getting the salary promptly. It was necessary to go to another county to it. The amount was \$40 for three months." - Chicago Tribune.

After a "Bargain."

A woman went into a big dry-goods house the other day to buy material for a gown. She selected after a good deal of fussing a gingham costing 12 cents a

"How many yards are there in the piece?" she asked.

"There are eleven," the clerk answered, after counting.

"I will take ten." she said.

He suggested that she take the whole piece, but she insisted that he cut off ten yards, and this was accordingly

'This is a remnant, I suppose?" she said interrogatively, taking up the odd yard, as he folded the goods.

"Yes, ma am."

"You sell remnants cheaper, don't vou?'

"Sometimes," the clerk said laconic-

"What will you take for this?"

"Twelve cents."

"But that is just what I paid for the

"Yes, but I haven't any authority to mark goods down."

"Couldn't you send the cash boy to find the man that does mark them down, so as to see what he would take?' the customer asked anxiously.

"Just now," the clerk replied, with a wicked wink to a brother clerk, the is at his dinner, and I don't think he'll be in to-day."

"And you couldn't mark it down vourself and tell him about it?"

"No," the clerk said, smiling aggravatingly. "I couldn't really."

"Well," the woman said with a sigh, "then I'm dreadfully sorry I had it cut, for I'll have to have that yard anyway, even if I do have to pay 12 cents for it. Ten yards wouldn't possibly do. But I ain't used to paying full price for remnauts."

The clerk put the odd yard in and what the woman told her dressmaker is unfortunately not on record. - Providence Journal.

She Did the Best She Knew. Mr. Bullion-"What induced you, Maria, to tell Lord Bromleigh that our peachblow vase cost ften stone'? What do you meain by ten stone?"

Mrs. Bullion-"There you go. ways finding fault with me. You told me to drop my Americanisms when Lord Bromleigh dined here, and I did. You also told me that a stone was equal to fourteen pounds, and I am sure the vase cost £140." And then Mrs. Bullion burst into tears over the unreasonableness of mankind in general, and Mr. Bullion in particular."-Harner's Basar.

7:00 p. m. Sal

Societies.

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

Mail, Over Sites Nauchai Hare, as three p. m. Mr.
J. Voorhel, President No. 47, F. & A. M.—Friday evenings on or before the full moon. P. C.
Whitbeth, W. M., J. O. Eddy, Scoresay.
GRAMMR, No. 830.—Mests every second Thursday
afternoon and evening, alternately, at their hall, in
the Hedden block, O. R. Pattengell, Master.
B. T. or T. Goursent, No. 37.—Mests first and third
Toesday of every month at W. O. T. U. hall, at 7:20
p. m. H. Burna, S. C., Mrs. H. C. Beals, Rea. Sec.
K. Of L., LABRAM ASSENSINI, No. 606.—Meets
every other Friday evening, from April to Oct. 1 at
7:20: from Oct. 1 to April 1 at 7:20, at X. of L. hall,
G. G. Cartis, Fr. B. S.
Toegunza Longe L. O. F., No. 32.—Meets every

Tonquism Longs L. O. O. F., No. 33.—Meets every Monday evening, at their hall at 7:30 o'clock p. m. O. B. Pattengill, N. G.; F. H. Ad. ms, Rec. Sec.

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THE PLYMOUTH FAIR.

IT KEEPS UP ITS RECORD OF BEING BETTER THAN THE PRECED-ING ONES.

A Large Attendance and Fine Display. The fair opened Tuesday with about the usual attendance for the first day. The weather was fair and everybody hoped for the same during the succeeding days. Wednesday morning the sky looked threatening and a little after noon a rain set in which lasted during the day. The grounds showed the usual number of peanut and candy stands, shooting gallery, photographic car and other devices for catching the stray nickels.

The display of vegetables and fruits was very fine.

The art department contained some very fine pictures, among them several from George R. Angell's, Detroit.

In the west end of the hall were several very fize displays-Chaffee and Hunter, druggists and grocers had their goods very neatly and tastefully arranged. Among their exhibits was a stick of candy weighing thirty-six pounds. E. J. Bradner also made a very neat exhibit of groceries, etc. jured and continued in the races. A. M. Potter showed a large line of robes and harness goods. M. Conner & Son the hardware dealers made a beautiful display of stoves of numerous makes and styles. Bassett & Son the Plymouth furniture dealers made a good showing in their lines of goods. Wallace & Clarke, of Ypsilanti, showed some elegant pieces of turniture, curtains and upholstering goods, etc. George Wills shows a large walnut frame containing an immense gilt in the crowd grabbed hold of him and horse-shoe of different styles and sizes, hand made and highly polished—they are beauties.

In the south wing G. A. Starkweather & Co. made a large display of rugs, carpets, shoes, etc. Mabley & Co., Detroit, made a large display of goods from their bazar clothing and shoe departments. Mrs. H. Shattuck shows a case of pretty bonnets. Dobmstreich Bros. make a tasty display of dress goods, woolen goods, ladies' and gents' furnishings and a large glass case of thread. There are any quantity of pieces of needle work, etc. in this department.

Gibson & Brown, the Northville photographers, display some elegant samples

Wood & Son, Northville, beautiful piano of their make.

The Plymouth Air Rifle company show about one hundred of their little guns tastefully arranged in conical form.

H. A. Newland & Co., furs, etc. J. H. Black & Co., carpets and rugs. M. S. Smith & Co., art pottery, etc. King, Klough & Co., crockery, all of Detroit, had very neat displays.

Neylson, of Northville, shows a harnes J. D. Berker, of Inkster, an organ.

Road parts are shown by Ferguson, Ann Arbor; Bentley & McLaren, Beam and Berdan, of Plymouth. Buggies by Hirsh. of Northville, and Schofield, of Ovid. Cutters by Bentley & McLaren, Plymouth. Wagons by Polley, Wherry & Co., Plymouth. They also show it on drags, mole traps, e.c. William Smitherman slat and wire ten; and machine. Bentley & Mc-Laren slow farm implements. Plymouth from win imili company, one of their milis. W. H. Hoyt, Plymouth, some half dozen monuments.

There is a large display of stock. Cats are allown by L. C. Hough, F. H. Shattack, N. I. Sly, J. J. Shearer, Geo. Donn. loy Bean, Frank Miller, T. C. Sherwood, Pattengell & Sly and O. R. Pattengell, Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at J. Tymout, R. M. Gardiner, Wayne, W. T. H. Boylan's drug store.

Johnson, J. M. Simonson, Northville; S Day, Willis.

Horses-George Wright, Beech; Thos. W. Palmer, Detroit, several head; Wayne County Horse Breeders association, Belleville; D. C. Bucklin, Ypsilanti; Camptell, Wyandotte; George Mocher, Detroit; P. R Wilson, Wayne; William Rattenbury, Stark; A. Strong, Wyandotte; W. P. Johnson, Samuel Emmons, Inkster; H. E. Wright, Canton; Charles Morton, Canton; G. M. Cutler, Ypsilanti; C. B. Truesdell, several head, Cantou; Philip Stellwagen, Wayne, and others.

Sheep-Valentine Bros., Dexter; E. Eckes, C. Forshee, James Purdy, T. C. Sherwood, L. D. Shearer, D. Berdan, C. Wilsker, of Plymouth; P. Bird, Romulus; G. E. Bradley, W. T. Johnson, Northville; H. Brooks, Wixom; V. Tillotson, Canton.

Hogs-Peter Pird, Romulus; E. Eckles, J. J. Shearer, J. Hardenberg, Thos. Gittings, L. J.Kelloge, Silas Sly, N. T. Sly, B. F. Wright, Wm. Eckles, Plymouth; D. Nichols, Sand Hill; J. C. Chilson, Livonia.

FAIR NOTES. Notwithstanding Thursday opened up stormy and cold there was an immense

The chariot races were one of the best features of the fair and created much favorable comment.

Mrs. Mary L. Markham an old lady of this village tripped and tell on the grounds Wednesday and broke an arm.

In the 2:40 pacing race Wednesday, Little Frank, owned by D. Dickey, won first money; Phil Axman, driven by H. M. DuBois, second and Baby M., Geo. Mosher,

Among those from the city, who were out to the fair Thursday we noticed Judge Durfee, Sheriff Littlefield, County Treasurer Phelps, Ex-Auditor Moran, Under-Sheriff Archer and Robert Bolger.

Quite an exciting time occurred during the three minute race Wednesday afternoon. There were nine horses in the race and during the second or third heat, when near the distance flag, in the first half of the heat a collision occurred, throwing Brown, the driver of St. Ignace, owned by J. J. Stellwagen, of Wayne, from the sulky. The animal then ran around the track, passing the other horses and continued about one-third around the second time; then wheeling about he came back faster than ever. All the other horses except two were hurried from the track These two stopped in front of the grand stand and when the run-away horse came back he collided with one of them, throwing both of the horses flat on the ground. A big rush was then made for the horses and both secured before they could arise St. Ignace received a few scratches and his sulky being broken, withdrew from the race. The other horse was not in-

-Birthday cards, school cards, playing cards, visiting cards, tissue paper, blank books, notes, receipts, legal blanks, scrap pictures, photograph albums, autograph albums, scrap albums, etc., at the MAIL tf

-While Constable Charles Micol was attempting to arrest a one-armed stranger in the hotel Wednesday evening, some one pulled him back and the one-armed man got Micol's fingers in his mouth, biting them quite severely. Micol endeavored to use his hand-cuffs, when some one grabbed them and carried them away and the prisoner made his escape. The next day Micol found his man on the fair grounds and lodged him in the cooler.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., tes-fies: "I can recommend Electric Bittifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verifier is unanimous that Electric Bitthe verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at J. H. Boylan's drug store.

W. O. T. U.

The tariff is therefore, a friend of the trade, and all should lend themselves to stirring it up. While politicians have their hands full with the tariff, they will be very sure to let everything else slide, and Prohibition, which has lately been making so much noise, will evaporate. The Bar (N. Y. organ of the liquor deal-

A Woman's Discovery.

'Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were under-mined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bot-tle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-sumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hanrack & Co., of Shaller N. C. dea free right bottle, at I

Political Bigotry.

"There is but one God, and Mohammed is his prophet," shouted the enthusiastic Arabiau, and his followers meekly bowing the head howled torth the same cry.

History repeats itself. Instead of Arabis it is the United States, instead of Mohammed is \$1. John, or Cleveland, or Bisine; lusterd of the devout Musselman is the rank and file of American voters, shouting the cry, "there is but one party, and this, that, or the other one, is its proph-

Religious bigoty, we believe, has had its day, and as a rule, we doubt if it can be truthfully said now that religious people are the most bigoted in the world. In its place has sprung up a seemingly worse bigotry still, namely that of political partisanship. We say it is the more blame-worthy and intolerant, because of the education and enlightenment of the age in which we live, and in which so many of us are continually boasting. If the church scenturies ago was intolerant and cruel in creed and actions, we can excuse it because of the ignorance and wickedness of the times; but at the present day when we find the same spirit manifested in party politics, it must be the result of pride and prejudice born of stubbornness and unwillingness to read, listen, or think on any side save that put forth by party paper, or party de-

This is seen every day in the discusions of political questions and party leaders. To their own party the leaders are as gods, their utterances and the platforms upon which they stand as true and unquestion able as Holy wit. Ask them to take or read a paper of an opposite stripe, giving other views and other interpretations, o go and listen to approved speakers of all parties, and tiley become impatient, angry, abusive, snorting fourth their bigotyry and intolerance, as the frightened horse does its fear. You have asked nothing unreasonable, nothing but what is honorable and fair, and they answer you with sneer and contempt, and this is the nineteenth century, the age of conscience and liberty! It so, it is evident that many men are s century or two behind the time.

Unless a man reads or listens to opposite discussions of men and questions he cannot give either an intelligent or an honest judgment. He is warped and biased mentally, as bent and crooked as a boomerang, an as a boomerang his words, sooner or later, come back to him with smashing torce. Why cannot men be fair and honest in politics, as in aught else, and be willing to hear all sides before condemning anyone or anything! It would be more to their credit; speak more for their intelligence, and do more for their party. than the maintenance of the bigotry of which we have spoken. The bitterness, the asperities, the scandals of political campaigns would be largely done away with. The truth would then come out, and the fittest would then serve. Law, order, and good government, would then be the rule and not the exception. But as long as intelligent men think and bet as they do in politics, keeping themselves well beyond the sight and sound of any thing but the creed of their individual party, just so long will the best interests of all classes be sacrificed. Prejudice will stand in the way of progress; ignorance in the way of knowledge and truth pove ty in the way of prosperity.

Let us quit the bigoted cry "there is but one God and Mohammed is his prophet." This is an era of Christianity, of intelligence, of opportunity and taith, and it does not become any man to say that there is but one party, the Prohibition, and Fisk and Brooks are its prophets; or there is but one party, the Democratic, and Cleveland and Thurman are its prophets; or there is but one party, the Republican, and blasphemous Bob, and the "plumed knight," and the New York Tribune, are its prophets.

Come out of our narrow shells and we in other men and parties than our own, and then striking a fair balance, think, act, talk, vote intelligently and honestly.

Plymouth, Sept. 21, 1888.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when remedy known to Cleanse the System when Billious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds, and Fevers, to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, California. Said in fifty cents and \$1.00 bottles by leading departed.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best sale in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all slin 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

\$500 REWARD!

Save the Cents,

BASSETT & SON,

Main Street, PLYMOUTH.

THE FINEST STOCK. THE LARGEST CHOICE. THE TRUEST VALUE,

PARLOR and BED-ROOM SUITS.

Patent Rockers, Reed Rockers, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bureaus, Tables of Every Description, Commodes, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Window Shades, Chairs of All Kinds, Pillow Feathers, Etc.

Moldings and Picture Frames, Mirrors, Brackets, Oleographs, and Oil Paintings.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

And a Full Line of Burial Goods, which are Second to None. Prices Res

GO TO THE

Red Front Drug Store.

For Physicians Prescriptions.

For Fine Drugs and Chemicals.

For White Lead and Linseed

For Peninsular Liquid Paints.

For Rubber Liquid Paint.

For Colors All Kinds in Oil.

For Colors All Kinds Dry.

For Stains in Water.

For Stains in Oil.

For Paint Brushes.

For Varnish Brushes.

For Scrubbing Brushes.

For Shoe Brushes.

For Shoe Blacking in Boxes,

For Liquid Shoe Blacking, Ladies'.

JOHN L. GALE.



Drugs, Medicines, Groceries.

Largest Stock and Best Assortment

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

BOYLAN'S:

MAIL. PLYMOUTH

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

Don't Get Mad.

BY REV. J. P. HUTCHIMSON.

[Published by request.] If you believe in Harrison and Morton-it's all

right, But don't begin to bluster and to fluster and to fight; for high tariff, but keep your tamper

don't call a free-trader a fanatic or

Go vote your party ticket with a countenance

quite giad,
And shout "Hooray for Harrison," but don't get

If you believe in Cleveland, why, then, it's al But don't suppose that every one besides is very That every man is either have or a villain

Unless he is for Cleveland and a Bourbo u for Cleveland and for Thurman, the great old

And wave the bright bandana, but don't get

If you go th for Flak and Brooks and pray just as you vote, Still, don't take hold of backward brethren boldly by the throat;

Hard words are not convincing, although they cut And a man may seel the awearing if he doesn't us the words.
So gitch into whisky and make the women

glad: the Prohibition ticket, but don't get

Morton, Illinois, August 30, 1888. -Chicago News.

Tonquish.

Mrs. Fairchild and T. J. Treat are sick Mrs. G. Cady and little son are visiting at S. A. Cady's

Among those who attended the fairs from hereabout were Frank Shields, at Flint, Monday of last week, and H. Bradford and family Miss C. Pattengell and J Stol, at Ypsilanti, and they say our Plymoutl tairs are way ahead.

Newburg.

[TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK.]

J. H. Cary in slowly improving. Jimmy Joy is quite sick with typhoid fever.

H W. Tuttle visited friends at South Lyon last week Mrs. Mary Philport, who has been vis-

iting friends in Canada for some months, returned home last week.

Miss Fannie Radcliffe, who has been visiting at Adrian for some weeks came home last week accompanied by her sis-

Miss Besste Makenny, of Detroit, in company with her brother-in-lay, Clarkson, the reat Boston pitcher, Sundayed at J

T. Fladciiffe's There will be services at the Newburg chuich as usual at two o'clock next Sunday, Rev. J. M. Shank returning, which is

good news to all. Will Armstrong has not sold his place as if has been ramored. We say this for the benefit of those who wish to talk, but do not wish to tell anything they don't

Livonia.

There is not one Detroit Tribune, taken at this office.

Frank Minckley, of Farmington, was in own last Monday B. Briggs, of Plymouth, is reshingling

E. C. Leach's barn.

Carmi Benten, of Waterford, was the guest of John Stringer, last Sunday.

Willie Millard, of Redford, called on his young friends at this place last Sun-

H Wollgast has some of the largest mellons in town; some weighing as high as thirty pounds.

Mrs. Nettle Green, of Hamburg, Mich., visiting at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turnbull, at this place.

Charles L. Smith, after a long visit among friends at this place, returned to ble home last week in Kalkaska county.

There will be a Prohibition meeting held at Livonia Centre on Saturday, Sept. 29. at two o'clock p. m. Rev. John Russell

be the speaker. Charles and John Bentley went to Carltos last Saturday to attend the funeral of Willie Bentley, which was held at that place last Sunday.

It is with sorrowful heart we are called pon to report the and news of the death of our young friend, Willie Bentley, who died at Carlton, last Friday of typhoid fever. He was born in this township twenty-four years ago and was a resident of this place until about four years ago when he hired out to Joseph Waltz as clerk. About hix months ago he was mar ried to a young lady by the name of Mathews, at Carlton where he died as stated above. She has lost a loving husband and we extend to her our deep sympathy in this hour of her bereavement.

Notice to Delinquents.

All persons indebted to the firm of Ar de son & Cable are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts at their earliest by venience as we desire to close the ANDERSON & CABLE. Plymouth, Mich., Sept. 14, 1888.

Wayne.

C. H. Cady is a little better at this writ-

Peppermint oil is selling for \$2 per Frice Olfs, of Ann Arbor, was in town

Monday. Wm. Hawley, of Caro, is visiting with N. Hawley.

Mrs. Chauncy Brace, of Pontiac, was in town the first of the week, visiting rela-

Shib Tafft and Ed. Huston, of Plymouth, went through here on their bicycles lust Sunday.

Dr. Frank E. Bunting left last Monday tor California to settle down to practice medicine.

John Coak is getting the meterial on the ground for a new store, to be begun immediately.

A Cleveland and Thurman hickory pole will be raised in front of Smith's saloon on Saturday next. Ray Turk, who has been living at Spring-

field, Ohio, for the past year, returned to Wayne, Monday last. Nathan Killen, of Romulus, died at his

home last Friday, at the supper table, of dropsy. Aged sixty-five. Mrs. Vining will erect a building next to her new store, which is nearly finished

to be occupied by a photographer. The Prohibition meeting that was to take place at the Palace rink on Saturday evening and Sunday last, was postponed to a later date.

John Brown, while working on the roof of a smal! building back of the Tremont house, on the night of the fire, slipped and tell off across a washtub, receiving quite serious injuries

Mrs. Wm. Hawley died on Monday morning aged eighty years. Funeral Wednesday at ten a. m., at M. E. church. Mrs. Hawley was one of the old settlers here and a lady much respected.

The fire flend has again caused another building to be consumed by fire. On Sunday morning at about four o'clock fire was discovered in the hav-loft of the Tremont house barn, and in a very short time was burned to the ground. Had it not been for a lady in the Tremont house discovering the fire before it had made much headway, the loss would have been much greater. As it was, with prompt assistance of the people in turning out and fighting the fire with the best means at hand, water pails, ladders, etc., but little damage was done to adjoining buildings. There were two horses, buggies and cutters got out of the barn without being singed, but in liberating one of the horses Fred Schaible hurt one of his hands quite badly while untying one of the horses from the manger. The building had been lately insured for \$700. It would take pretty strong presumptive logic to convince anyone in Wayne that these recent fires are anything else but the work of an incendiary.

Belleville.

Republican rally here to-morrow, Satur-Dances at Union hall, Saturday even

ings

Ed Warner now makes flour at Rawson ville

F. R. Felt, of New Boston, was in town Saturday. James Swanton has moved on to the

Stuart farm John Gillispie, of Dearborn, made us a all Saturday.

Henry Austin, Jr. has moved into the Sand's residence.

VanBuren democracy will rally here in in the near future.

A number of our citizens will "fair" at Plymouth this week.

E. Coy and wife, of Wayne, were in town over Sunday.

R. C. Begole, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday here with his girl. E. Jay Martin, of Sheldon schools, was

on our streets, Saturday.

Prof. Sill, of Ypsilanti, filled the Episcopal pulpit here Sunday. 1,256 money orders is the record of our

ostoffice in twenty months. Ed McIntosh, Sr., has again tired of country life and moved into our city.

Doc and Jack, of Wayne, did not call on their girls here Sunday. A hen on. Thirty would-be teachers tried to down

he board of examiners here Saturday. Herman Soop is building him a residence on his farm. Looks a little suspi

Herbert Miller, aged fourteen, left Tuesday for California, where he will reside with his sister.

Twenty of Galaxy lodge I.O.O.F. at tended the funeral of Mr. Rowley, at Ypsilanti, Sunday.

Miss Mattle Quirk, formerly of this place, and Wm. O'Rouke, of Superior, were married last Wednesday.

The Only Perfect Remedy

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred ills is the famous California liquid fruit remedy. Syrup of Figs. It strengthens as well as cleanses the system, it is easily takin, and perfectly harmless. Sold in fifty cents and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. ing druggists.

Clarenceville.

Last Sunday while Burt Newman wa crossing a bridge about one mile south of the toll gate, with a threshing engine, the bridge gave way, letting him and the en gine fall to the ground, burting his wrist and amashing the engine.

About forty young people met at the res idence of Mrs. James Tolman, Farmington, Sept. 15, it being the eighteenth birthday anniversary of her laughter, Minuie. Many valuable presents were given to the much surprised young lady and an exceed ingly pleasant time was had by all present

Hosea Cook had the luck of getting the premium on the smalles, pumpkin, at the Redford fair. The prenium being \$2.00.

Married at the residence of the bride's

parents, Wednesday evening, at 6:30 o'clock, by Rev. F. D. Ling, Fred M. Warner to Martha M. Davis, both of Farmington. The wedding was very quiet affair, only the near relatives of the contracting parties were present. Many beautiful and valuable presents were given to the worthy courle. They will visit Philadelphia and other cities in Pennsylvania, returning via New York and Ningara Falls on their wedding tour. They expect to be gone two weeks,

Skipped

"For some years Park T. Roger and wite have lived near Rushton. He is a hard-working young man and by economy has bought and payed for a comfortable home. His wife had also worked out as opportunity offered and had about \$200 of her own savings invested in the property. For the past three seasons Mr. Roger has worked by the month for Albert Reed and was only home nights, taking his meals where he was employed. Last Friday night he returned as usual from his work and instead of the dustomary, greeting from his wite, found the following note on the table:

* * * It is impossible for me to live with you longer and I have gone never to return. I hope God will bless you DELL.

Upen inquiring he learned that his wife had that morning procured a horse and buggy from R. Peer, a neighbor, and in company with her sister, a Mrs. Owen, who had been stopping with her, started for South Lyon, promising to return in a short time. At this place the pair did considerable trading, having it charged to Mr. Roger. Among the purchases was a trunk which they loaded into the buggy and started for home. They went only a short distance, however, when they turned into a back street and made for the Grand Trunk depot, where they packed their purchases into the truck and Mrs. Owen returned the horse up town where Mr. Peer found it in the afternoon. They took the eleven o'clock train east, purchasing tickets for Detroit.

Mrs. Roger has always bore a good reputation and it is thought by those who knew her best, thut her sister is at the bettom of the whole affair and has coaxed her away. Saturday, Mr. Owen came on the scene from his home in Osceola and said he, too, had received a note saying his wife had lett him for good, leaving behind five children, the youngest only four years

Mr. Roger is very much surprised at the move his wife has andea and can give no reason for it except that she was influenced by her she-devil of a sister. She took \$22 he had in the house 1-id up for a rainy day.—South Lyon Picket.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.

The October number of Lippincott's

Magazine Is a special E. P. Roe number, the first half of which is taken up with articles in one way or another commemorative of the dead novelest. First comes a summer idyl called "Queen of Spades," which shows that thorough knowledge of the best features of our country life, that have marked all similar works by E. P. Roe. His best apothesels is his autobiography, entitled "A native Author called Roe." Roe's paper is dignified, modest, and extremely interesting. Well may William S. Walsh. in "Some Words about E. P. Roe," say that no one can lay the autobiography down "without increased respect and admiration for the good man who penned it. John Habberton starts a new serial, "At Last: Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher." which shows that which shows that thorough knowledge of new serial. "At Last: Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher," which shows that the vein of humorous insight into the the vein of humorous insight into the minds and ways of children which he evidenced in "Helen's Babies" has not yet been exhausted. "With Gauge & Swallow," Judge Tourgee's series of short istories is continued with a clever narrative called "How I becames the Widow's Attorney." Howard Seely's lite in Paris, entitled "Two Casts of a Die," is one of the best things which this promising young writer has produced. "Brown Bread and Baked Beans, is a Good-Humored Study of Boston," by F. N. Zabriskie, Fanny Baked Beans, is a Good-Humored Study of Boston," by F. N. Zabriskie. Fanny Davenport contributes "Some Childish Memories," in which Booth and Barett figure, as well as her father and mother. There are five poems. One of them, Daniel L. Dawson's "The star of the Galete," is full of pathos and beauty. The answers to the One Hundred Questions are continued, and the departments all kent up. to the One Hundred Questions are contin-ued, and the departments all kept up their interest.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R. Time Table, Taking Effect July 15, 1888. WEST. SERVICORS EAST.

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CONNECTIONS.

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Trunk Railway.

Chicago Junc. with Chicago and Grand Truns
Railway.

Lansing, with Michigan Central R. R.

Ionia, with Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwauke R.

R., and Stanton Branch.

Boward City, with Grand Bapidas and Indiana R. R.

Edmore, with Chicago, Saginaw & Canada R'y.

Big Bapi-ia, with Grand Bapida & Indiana R. R.

Grand Rapida, with Chicago & West. Michigan;

Grand Rapids Div. Michigan Central; Kalamazoo

Div. Lake Shore & Michigan Bouthern.

The MILLIERN. W. A. CARPENTER, J. B. MULLIKEN, W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt Detroit.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Bargains in Real Estate.

For particulars concerning any of the following bargains, call on or address J. H. STEERS, Plymouth.

DARGAIN NO: 1. Farm for sale; 30 acres, 3½ miles from Plymouth; house, bare, orchard, good well; excellent location, short distance from school house. Unable to work it is the reason for wishing to sell. Price \$1,400, part down.

BARGAIN NO. 2. Bix acres land, 40 rods on the road and 24 rods deep, 114 miles from Plymouth good house, barn and other outbuildings; in excellent condition. Pienty of good fruit; good "drive" well, which never fails; beautiful place. Price \$1,300 with very easy terms.

DARGAIN NO 3. Only 2½ miles from Plymouth on best road; 3½ scree fine garlen land; 86 trees choicest apples and cherries. House has 10 rooms and spleadd large cellar; rooms newly papered walls and cellings, and well painted through out; everything convenient and in perfect repsir; double floors; weights and pulleys in windows etc.; So rods from good school; 10 rods from post office, church public hall and store. Spleadid well of never failing, pure water andla very large stone citiern. failing, pure water and a very large stone distern. First-class n-ighborhood and the most desirable place of its size within ten miles. This perfect ne encumbrance; case terms. Buildings all new or equivalent to new. Will be sold dirt chesp.

August, 1888, a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne Michigan, George A. Starkwesther being praintiff there in, and Byron Poole being defendant therein, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The return day of said writ was the 30th day of August, 1888. ATKINSON, CABPENTER & BROOKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WAYNE, on At a session of the Probate Court for said county

eight:
Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of EDGAR K. BENNETT, a minor.
Henry W Baker, the guardian of said minor,
having rendered to this court his guardianship
accounts:

accounts:

It is ordered that Tuesday, the ninth day
of October, next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, at
east Probate Office, be appointed for examining
and allowing said accounts.

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

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate DDY.) HOMER A. FLINT, Register 53-55 A true copy.)

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the County of Wayne in chancery, made and entered on the twenty-sixth day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cance therein pending wherein Hiram E. Eston is complainant and Alonso Eston and Ellen V. Eston are defendants. Notice is hereby given that I shall sel at public auction to the highest bidder on Saturday, the thirteenth day of October A. D. 1888 at twelve o'clock noon of said day at the Woo ward avenue entrance to the City Hail, in the City of Detroit, on aid county (that being the building in which the diction to county of wayne and state of Biochigan and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot number nice (9) of Bagg's Subdivision of Park Lot number sixty-dwe (65) according to the plat theyeof as recorded in the office of the Register of Deces for the County of Wayne. County of Wayne. Dated August 81, 1889.

Dated August 31, 1885.

HOWARD WIEST,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Wayne County Michigan.
D. C. GRIFFIN, Solicitor for Complainant.

Administrator's Sale.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is bereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Probate Court, of the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, granting unto the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hannah J. Ash, deceased, iterate to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized and possessed, for the purpose of paying the debts of said-deceased, interest and charges.

The undersigned administrator as aforestid will sail at public weedne, to the highest hiddee, on the

died seized and possessed, for the purpose of paying the debts of said-deceased, interest and charges.

The undersigned administrator as aforesaid will sell at public vendoe, to the highest bidder, on the premises lately occupied by said deceased, in the village of Plymouth, country of Wayne, State of Michigan, on the ninth day of October A. D. 1888 at the hour of one o'clook p. m. standard time, the real estate of said deceased as before mentioned, as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of Am Arbor and Deer streets; thence south parallel with said Deer street to the jounder of Bowery estreet thence west parallel with said Bowery street to land owned by Dr. J. M. Collier; thence north on said collier's cast line to center of Ann Arbor street to land owned by Dr. J. M. Collier; thence north on said collier's cast line to center of Ann Arbor street to land owned thence east on said Ann Arbor street to place of beginning, and situated is the village of Plymouth county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

Dated Holly, Aug. 16, A. D. 1888.

CASE J. ALLEN.

Dated Holly, Aug. 16, A. D. 1888.

CASE J. ALLEN
Administrator of the estate of Hannah J. Ash,
awad.

50-56

GOOD LOOKING WIDOWER, THIRTY-FIVE years of age, in easy of reunstances, well established in business in Detroit, has comfortable home, etc., would like to orrespond with an intelligent, refined farmer's daughter; object, matrimony. Lady answering must be good looking, fine features, good teeth, good health, etc., and between 22 and 30 years of age. First-dags reference given and required. Address M. W., box S7, Detroit, Michigas.

A PELHAM, Resident Dentist PLYMOUTH, - MICHIGAN,

Plymouth National Bank.

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

T. C. Sherwood, L. D. Shearer, L. C. Hough, E. F. St. John, William Geer, I. N. Starkwesther, R. J. Springer, L. H. Beznett, Alfred D. Lyndon

Three per cent. interest paid on demand

C. A. FRISBEE,

Lumber, Lath, : Shingles, and Coal.

A complete assortment of Bough and Dro Lumber, Hard and Soft Coal.

Prices as Low as the Market will allow.

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

Old Stoves Made New

Have your Stove Fittings

Newly Nickel Plated.

All kinds of Nickel Plating lone in the best manner and at reasonable prices.

Plymouth Air Rifle Co.

NOWI

TIME TO BUY!

Fertilizing Salt to sow on Wheat and Grass.

Grand Rapids and New York Plaster for Clover and Potato

Diamond and Homstead Phosphates for Oats and Corn, Etc. Linseed Meal for Stock. Also, Flour, Feed, Corn, Oats, Grass Beed, Peas, Etc.

F. & P. M. Elevator.

The Homliest Person! IN MICHIGAN.

FINE PORTRAIT!

INSPECT OUR WORK! And you will be convinced that it is ; Second to None

in Excellence! We Invite Criticism. We Defy Competition.

We Guarantee Satisfaction. Gibson & Brown,

Health is Wealth!



Plymouth Mail.

J. H. STEERS, Publisher

MICHIGAN

A novel question regarding the rights to citizenship came up recently before the United States circuit court for Oregon. The facts in the case were as follows: boy born of Chinese parents in this country was sent to China with his mother and upon his return to America after some years was denied the right to land, as he had no certificate of prior residence as required by law. The case was finally annealed to the United States circuit court on the ground that he was a mative of this courry and that his residence in China for an indefinite period did not expatriate him, nor amount to a renunciation of citizenship, since such a right can not be renounced by the parents of a The court held that the point was well taken, and sustained the appeal by allowing the child to land. . it would consequently follow that this Chinese boy is a citizen of America. On reaching his majority he will have the right to exercise all the functions of American citizenship.

A new process for refining sugar has been discovered by the application of electricity. Sugar of the most beautiful crystals manufactured by this electrical process has been on exhibition at several refineries at New York. A final test in reflying a thousand tons of raw sugar is to be made shortly, and if satisfactory the enterprise will be backed heavily by the sugar kings. It is claimed that the new process is economical and gives better results than the method of refining now employed. The cost of refining by the use of electricity as compared with the methods used at present would be seventy cents to fourteen dollars, and the time consumed in the refining as ten minutes to twenty-six hours. It maturally follows that if the new process supersedes the old the manufacture of sugar will be c mplete revolutionized.

The standard oil company proposes to supply petroleum at St. Louis by a pipe line from the oil fields near Lima Ohio, at a cost a trifle above what is charged to consumers at Cleveland, which is much nearer to the Lima oil fields than either floor that there were a few other can-Chicago or St. Louis. There will in cousequence be a great saving in the cost of fuel to the manufacturers of St. Louis. With the advantages St. Louis enjoys by her proximity to the iron fields of Miss.airi and Arkansas the material reduction in the cost of fuel cannot fail to stimulate manufacturing enterprise in St. Louis.

French has affected even the royal kitchen. He has issued commands that houceforth the menus of the imperial table be printed juring h mself so that he had to be rein the German language instead of that of moved from the hall and carried to the the detested Gaul. Nav, he has even bar-room of his hotel on a door. Govgone so far as to prohibit the use of the ernor Whitney, one of the oldest men word "menu" and to order that of Speise- in the convention, and extremely dignikarte to be substituted in its stead. Berlin press is reported to have expressed tion near the middle of the hall with a the liveliest satisfaction at this fresh instance of the young emperor's patriotism.

Lying dismantled at Mare Island, San Prancisco, is Farragut's famous flagship, the Hartford, for whose rehabilitation the house has passed an appropriation of \$175,000. In a conspicuous place on the ship is seen a plate with these words, "D-n the torpedoes! Go ahead!" It was a little but violent remark made at the battle of Mobile when the Admiral shouted to Captain Alden of the Brooklyn, the ship in advance, not to mind such triding

Philadelphia is to have a high-class weekly journal for young folks, similar in scope and tone to St. Nicholas and the Youth's Companion of Boston. Behind the enterprise are some solid and professional men, and the best literary element of the Quaker city is interested in it. One known writers of juvenile literature will be its editor, and already many prominent contributors and illustrators have promised their support.

Next to Harvard, the oldest college in America is William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va. It was founded in 1693. After a long suspension this venerable institution will be opened next month. During the war some of its buildings were destroyed and the others badly damaged. Its once large endowment was invested in securities which had become almost worthless, and at the close of the war the college was helpless.

A Chicago minister has been arrested on a charge of bigamy, or rather polygamy, for he has four wives living. It is surprising that a minister should be guilty of such a sin, and it is even more surprising that he should have lived in Chicago with his fourth wife for some time, and not have taken advantance of the Chicago diverce machines to get rid of the three others.

Some statistical fiend has figured it out and makes the assertion that the money lost by strikes in this country in the past ars, would buy four and meat, for all the workingmen in the country for the next two years.

TOO MANY GOVERNORS.

A Western Convention Where Every Seat Held a Delegate.

The large number of political conventions has reminded me of one of the first "State" conventions held in Dakota, writes Fred H. Carruth in the New York Tribune The territory was not, of course, a state, but that didn't hinder the politicians from holding a state convention once in awhile and putting in nomination a full state ticket, so in case congress should admit the territory the officers would be all ready to take their seats and begin drawing their pay.

At this convention some trouble was experienced in effecting an organization. as there were eleven candidates for chairman, but it was finally accomplished by embracing an opportunity when eight of them had gone to take a drink with one of the candidates for secretary of state, and combining on one and electing him. Other routine work took up the day, and it was not till evening that the nomination of state officers was begun.

General White, the chairman, called the convention to order by pounding on the desk with a slung-shot covered with fine stamped leather, and poured out a glass of water and took a drink of it. The fine sense of humor possessed by the audience was so touched by this that it (the audience) broke into an applause which lasted nearly five minutes, the chairman meanwhile smiling and looking at the water still remaining in the glass with a somewhat perplexed air, when order was finally restored by General White appointing an investigation committee to see what the liquid was. Nominations for governor were called for, and Colonel Joe Reynolds presented the name of Senator A. H. Ransome, Major Hill that of Governor George Bird, Judge Dean Decker that of Hon. Jap Powers, Lieutenant Judkins that of Colonel Mixter, Commodore Harney that of Judge Tipton, and Senator Peoples that of Major Poindexter. Several others were casually mentioned without having speeches made in their be-

It was rumored on the convention didates coming outside on the run.

There was a great uproar all way through and when it partially subsided it was found that Dr. Dave Skinner, of Staryhorse county, had got the sheet-iron drum of the stove just about word out by pounding on it with an old pump-handle. A caud date for Emperor William's hatred of everything judge of the supreme court, while applauding the name of Colonel Mixter, slipped up and fell on his back, in-The fied, also got into a personal altercaman from Custer county, who was a candidate for state treasurer, and before they could be seperated the governer had his coat torn off and watch chain broken. The old gentleman would, however, have reduced the number of prospective state treasurers if they had let him alone, as he had the man from Custer down, and was yelling wildly and jumping on him with both feet when pulled off.

V.c Smith, of Sentinel Butte, had just announced that the convention seemed unable to agree on its candidate for governor, he had the names of three new candidates which he would take pleasure in presenting, when General Climber, who had come to the territory from Missouri in 1862 got the flour and said:

"Mr. Chairman: Allow me to say a word. If we go on this way we shall have more governors than we know what to do with. Instead of one chief executive we shall have a crowd reaching from Jim river to Sandown. Gentlemen, when the stranger from the wornout east comes among us and looks at our state house, which we expect to erect, and sees the feet of men sticking out of the windows, and asks in inquiring tones: Who are them gilderflukes with the feet?' we shall have to answer him: 'state govern-OFE.

"When the hardy settler on our broad and fertile prairies rises from his bed after a night of sweet and dewy repose, and, drawing aside the window curtain, looks out across the gray landscape toward where the sun, in his spiendor, is coming up out of the golden Orient, his astonished gaze will be met by four long, gray streaks hurrying through the morning light on the dead run! Governors, gentlemen, rushing to the capital to take the oath of office!

"Governors will jostle us on the streets; we shall throw a stone at a hen and kill a governor; special trains will jump off the track and take a short out for the capital to let a dele- della

gation of governors in on the ground

"Our towns will be deserted and our fields la barren while the people will be off waiting to get into a capital Sunday school review for September 30,'88. building to act as governors, where governors already stick out of the

such a swarm of governors? Shall we depopulate this fair land for the sake of being able to say that our highest executive office can muster more men than the standing army? When one of our legislative bills is signed do we want to have to paste a roll of wall paper to it to accommodate the signatures of the governors? Would it not be better my friends, to throw overboard all these numerous and light weight gentlemen who aspire to the office, and elect some large, brainy, able, scholarly, patriotic, dignified, polished and popular man and try to scrub such along with him as our governor? I know a man, peculiarly endowed by farseeing nature for the office; a man to whom the finger of fate the man for the first state governor of Dakota! Gentlemen friends, fellow citizens, I refor to myself! I present to you the name of old General Jesse to you the name of old General Jesse

rising was a general rather than a party movement, and there was no other ticket in the field. The defeated candidates for governor were pacifiod by each being given something else; and by the creation of several new offices, such as second assistant state treasurer, state veterinary surgeon. state superintendent of election frauds, etc., enough were provided to go around and there were no bitter disappointments left to rankle in the bosoms of the defeated. The committee on the restriction of liquor selling then reported, recommending as its mojority report for high license, and stating that Judge Perkins, of the committee, wished to submit a minority report in favor of rigid prohibition, but that unfortunately the judge had imbibed a little too freely, and would not probably be able to stand on his feet and use parliamentary language fluently before the next morning, or possibly the day after. A motion to adjourn was then carried and the members went down and joined the three candidates for auditor who had gone through the floor.

Speech for a Little boy. I'm going to be a wise man, As you may plainly see: If I do all the good I can,

I know that I am very small, I'm scarcely three feet high; But then, when I am big and tall, Won't I be smart! Oh, my!

There'll be a place for me.

So then, I must my lessons get, My teachers kind obey: I never must get cross and fret. But pleasant be each day.

Wishing that we may all do right, I ask to be excused; I'll bid you all a kind good-night, Hoping you've been amused. Sulvia Manning, in the Universalist.

Natural Selection

"Men usually marry their opposites," said Cholly, reflectively. true." said the old man, a little surprised at Cholly's unusual brilliancy. "All the married men I know have married members of the opposite sex." "I mean," said Cholly, 'that a tall man is apt to marry a short woman. and vice versa; I wonder what kind of woman I will marry?' And the old man opined that he would be liable to marry a girl with some sense - Bur-

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Quarterly Review.

ALBERT G. LAWSON, D. D. THEME-FILIAL DISOBED'ENCE .- Deut. xxi: 18-21.

governors already stick out of the transoms.

"In that solemn hour, gentlemen, when all they hope to meet, in that hour when the least of these unto the greater hopes to come together, each with all the others. In that sweetly sad time—I refer, my friends, to when they assemble at the treasury to draw their pay—at that time there won't be two bits apiece for them.

"Gentlemen, do we want to elect such as warm of governors? Shall we shall say unto the eiders of his city, and unto the gates of his place. 20. And they shall say unto the elders of his city, and unto the gates of his place. 20. And they shall say unto the elders of his city, and unto the gates of his place. 20. And they shall say unto the elders of his city, and unto the gates of his place. 20. And they shall say unto the elders of his father, and bring him out unto the elders of his father, or the voice of his father, or t and fear.

Golden Text.—he not among wine bibbers; among gluttonous eaters of fiesh; for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.—Proverbs xxiii: 20, 21.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The soul that simuch it shall die—Ezekicl xyiii: 4.

Teachino Points.—Its simfullness, v. 18; its correction, vs. 18 and 20; its punishment, v. 21.

Time.—B. C. 1451.

Place.—The place of Monb.

Time.—B. C. 1451.

Phace.—The place of Monb.

Author.—Moses, through whom we have the first five books of the bible.

Chicemstances.—Deuteronomy means the second law, or the repetition of the law. It consists mainly of three addresses which Moses made to Israel in the last few weeks of his life. He repeats the principal facts in their history since leaving Egypt, especially to reinforce the law. Our lesson occurs in the second address, and has to do with the commands of the second table.

NOTES.

citizens, I refer to myself! I present to you the name of old General Jesse Climber, known from Pembina to the Cheyenne Crossing and from Little Muddy to Yankton Fiat, as the squarest man that ever looked through a collar! Straight as a greenback, gentlemen, and able as a two-year-bld steer! Never locked in a fair fight and in the race to stay till the hide of the last opponent is hung on the fence! When the gentleman sat down, which he did on the back of a chair with his feet on the soat, there was applause which caused the floor to broak down in one corner and let three candidates for state auditor down into the saloon below.

By splitting the top of the table in a couple of places with the slung-shot, the chairman finally restored order. A vote was called for, and General Climber insisted on voting first, regardless of any alphabetical arrangements, and cast the vote for himself. Others followed, and he was nominated almost unanimously, and of course afterward elected, as the statehood uprising was a general rather than a strong that is given the complex of the case after pioned together is always in danger of becoming a drunkenness are in the facts of the case often pioned together (Proverbs xxiii, 20, 2:, Matt. xi. 19; they account for his solutinary and drunkenness are in the nature of the case often pioned together (Proverbs xxiii, 20, 2:, Matt. xi. 19; they account for his obstancy and disobedience. A drunkard is one who has lost control of himself, being mastered by strong drink. One who is poisoned and defield in body, mind and spirit. A drinker is always in danger of becoming a drunk-and. No drinking, no grants the discapling was a general rather than a strong drink at the discapling was a general rather than a strong was a g

his city; filial disobedience and drunkenness are sins also against society, hence the civil law must take action upon them; shall stone him with stones that he die; a terrible death; a mode of punishment in Moses' day that lusted until after Christ's death (Deut. xiii:10; xvii:5; Acts vii:53-60.) Parental partiality would keep this law from abuse, and we may well rejoice that there is no record of its execution. Put eyil away; the object was to vindicate the law and suppress the sin; all Israel shall hear and feur, a second object was that all other disobedientchildren might be warned and all parents admonished not to permit the spirit of disobedience to grow.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS!
Disabedient children make poor-citizens.
Disabedience to parents is dishonor to

Irreverence and ingratitude are twin in-

A son whom the rod does not change may

A son whom the red does not change may be caught by the harter.
Sipping mild (?) drinks smeethes the way for strong drink.
Filial disobedience is as a wide gate to a broad read ending in death.
It is the source of most of the crimes with which the state has to deal.
Sin may be drawn as with a cart-rope, but will not go unpunished.
The fine silk of sinful disposition may grow into a great cable of evil habit.
"Resist the beginnings." In no vice is this proverb more important both to parents and to children.
Drinking is a sowing to the wind, certain

Drinking is a sowing to the wind, certain to reap the whirlwind.

or eap the whirlwind.
"The excesses of youth are drafts on the health of old age, payable with heavy in terest some twenty or thirty years after."
A drunken child defies parental authority, destroys the peace of the home, puts to shame all other members of the family, and is sure to bring sorrow and suffering, if not s violent death to himself.

ENMART OF TRACHING.
Filial disobedience has its roots in the evil heart (Matt. xv, 18); its fruits offend the parents, the family, society, the soul itself, and God. Disobedience, stubbornness and rebellion, sins which appear very early iff the child-life, are often followed by cluttony and dymptomess.

by gluttony and drunkenness.

Note stubbornness as the marginal reading in Deut. xxix, 19: Jer. vii, 24; xvi, 12: xxxiil, 17, and in the texts of the revised versions. See it joined with idolatry in 1 Sam xv. 22

be cured they must be nipped in the their growth will be as sad as it is

rapid.

Parents to correct their sons should pray with them as well as for them. Alas for those who must appeal to the civil law against their own children.

Punishment respects not only the one offended, but society also. The state must appress; those whom parents cannot restrain, and that which is the cause of their offending.

LIGHT ON THE LESSON,

Drunkenne

Drunkenness is nothing but voluntary madness.—Seneca.

A sensual and intemperate youth hands over a worn-out body to old age.—Cicero.

Drunkenness is a flattering devil, a sweet prison a pleasant sin, which who-ever bath, hath not himself; which who-ever doth commit doth not commit sin, but he himself is wholly sin.—Augustine.

Oh, cursed, cursed sin! traiter to God And ruiner of man! mother of woe, And death, and hell! wretched, yet seeking worse;

worse; Polluted most, yet wallowing in the mire; Most mad; yet drinking frenzy's giddy cup,

Depth ever deepening, darkness darkening

There are cases now and then in the out-rageous and shocking misconduct of some

rageous and shocking miscordate of some boy, where in explosion is wanted; where the father represents God best by some terrible outburst of indignant violated feeling, and becomes an instant avonger, without any counsel or preparation whatever. Nothing else expresses filly what is due to such kind of conduct.—Bushmell.

There is no sin which doth more deface God's image than drunkenness. It disguiseth a person, and doth even in man him. Drunkenness makes him have the throat of a fish, the bolly of a swize, and the head of sea ass. Drunkenness is the shame of nature, the extinguisher of reason, the shipwrock of chastity, and murderson, the shipwreck of chastity, and murder-er of conscience. Drunkenness is hurtful to the body. The cup kills more than the cannon; it causes dropsies, eatarrhs, appo-plexies; it fills the eye with fire, and the leex with water, and turns the body into a hospital.—T. Watson.

pleases, it has the eye with the body into a hospital.—T. Watson.

Undoubtedly in thus enforcing fillal obedience, the Jewish law laid the foundation of every virtue. He who despises parental instruction, tramples on parental authority, and feels no gratitude for parental affection in his earlier years, will prebably—as his passions istrengthen and his depraved habits grow inveterate—trample on the authority of law both human and Divine, and requite with ingratitude all the benefits which man can confer, and all the plessings which the Divinity bestows.—Graves.

Rogues have the initial letter of their title burned into the palms of their hands; even for murder Cain was only branded on the forehead, but over the whole person of the debauchee or the inebriate the signatures of infamy are written. How nature brands him with stigma and opprobrium! How she hangs labels all over him to testify her disgust at his existence and admonish others to beware of his example. How she loosens all his joints, and sends tremors along his muscles, and bends forward his frame, as if, to bring him upon all fours with kindred brutes, or to degrade him to the reptiles crawling! How she disfigures his countenance, as if intent on obliterating all traces of her own image, so that she may swear that she never made him! How she pours rheum over his eyes, sends foul spirits to inhabit his breath, and shricks, as with a trumpet, from every pore of his body, "Behold a beast!"—Horace Mann. as with a trumpet, from every pore of his body, "Behold a beast!"—Horace Mann.

NEVER GIVE UP.

In the world that lies before you There is much for you to win;
But beforehand you must conquer
Foes without and foes within.
And if now your tasks can rout you,
Then, when life's peal battles call,
Will you in the heat and struggle.
Victor stand, or vanquished fall?

Can you hope for bright sudcesses
If you're always failing new?
Do you think defeat will help to
Weave the laurel round your brow?
Just as little straws can tell us
From which side the breezes blow,
So the way you work at trifles
Will your perseverance show.

Never say that fate's against you, That you cannot conquer lick;
There is no such thing as either—
All depends on work and pluck.
Just you be resolved to conquer,
Never mind how tough the fray;
Put your hands and brain in motion, And, my boys, you'll gain the day.

-Christian at Work.

The Touch of Nature.

The Touch of Nature.

A boy, ten years old, pulling a heavy cart loaded with pieces of boards and laths taken from some demolished structure—an everyday sight in our large cities. Tired and oxhausted, he halted under a shade tree. His feet were sore and bruised, his clothes in rags, his face pinched and looking years older than it should. The boy hy down on the grass, and in five minutes was fast asleep. His, bare feet just touched the curbstone, and the old hat fell from his head and rolled on the walk. In the shadow of the tree his face told a story that every passer-by might read. It told of seanty food, of nights when the body-shivered with cold, of a home without sunshine, of a young life confronted by mocking shadows.

Then something curious happened. A laboring man;—a queer old man, with a wood saw on his arm—crossed the street to rest for a moment under the same shade. He gianced at the boy and turned away, but his look was drawn again, and now he saw the picture and read the story. He, too, knew what it was to shiver and hunger. He tiptoed along until he could bend over the boy, and then he took from his pocket a piece of bread and meat—tue dinner he was to eat if he found work—and laid rt down beside the lad. Then he walked carelessly nuay, locking back every moment, but keeping out of sight, as if he wanted to escape thanks.

Men, women and children had seen it all, and what a leveler it was! The human soul is ever kind and generous, but songetimes there is need of a key to open it. A man

is ever kind and generous, but sometimes there is need of a key to open it. A man walked down from his steps and left half a dollar beside the poor man's bread A wom-an came along, and left a good hat in place of the old one. A child came with a pair of shoes, and a boy with a coat and Pedestrains halted and whispered dropped dimes and quarters beside the first silver piece. The pinched-faced boy sud-denly awoke, and sprung up as if it was a crine to sleep there. He saw the bread, the clothing, the money, the score of people waiting around to see what he would do. Waiting around to see what he would do.

He knew he had slept, and he realized that
all these things had come to him as he
dremed. Then what did he do! Why, he
sat down and covered his face with his
hands and soubed.—Livo Oak.

Unconscious Influence

Unconscious Influence.

In Dean Stanley's "Life of Dr. Arnold. of Rugby," it is related that "at Harrow, where he once spent a Sunday with Dr. Longiey, there were found among the papers of a poor servant maid, who died some time afterwark, notes of a sermon which he preached there in the parish church, and which she was known to have recurred to frequently afterward. Little did Dr. Arnold think, while he was preaching, that the words spoken by him would be cherished by an obscure servant, and would prepare her for heaven.

This is one, of the most encouraging fea-

0

This is one of the most encouraging fea-tures of Christian work. The word spoker is like Longfellow's arrow which he lost, and the song which he breathed inte thin

and the song transfer and the song to the arrow still unbrake;
And the aging, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend."

Mr. Samuel Colgate, at Grange, used to tell a story of a minister that came there once to preach, simply as a supply, for a single Sunday. The sermon seemed to make rather an unfavorable impression, and Mr. Colgate himself spoke of it in rather a deprecatory and Mr. Colgate himself spoke of it in rash-er a deprecator way. A little while after-ward a candidate for membership in the church, while relating her experience, de-cribed this very sermon as being the per-suanty message which God had sent to her, and which proved to be the turning point in her life.—Dr. Edward Judson.

FARM AND HOME.

Hereditary Tendencies careful observation made upon

olts as they grow up, will result in thowing that they, as a rule, wear their those as they were worn by one parent or the other-that is, if the shoe had seen worn off most rapidly on one tide, or at the toe or in any other manser, the colt, when shod and put into tenvice, will wear its shoes in whatever poculiar manner the parent did. A ware having a habit of removing all ser bedding from under her, scraping it into a pile at the rear of her stall, produced a filly that, from the first, had the same habit and followed it up for thirteen years, to the writer's knowlidge. If this mare had been bred rom, the probabilities are that the progeny would have shown the same peculiarity. Not, perhaps, every colt—if she had borne several—but a porion undoubtedly would, and those clear of the habit would have been nearly. it not quite as likely to transmit the singularity as those that poslessed it, showing it in their actions. The cow that domineers over the herd is quite likely to produce orogeny that will be self-asserting from the start. This will e especially shown at the trough, where a number of calves are fed. The calf from the "boss" cow will spowd the others from end to end of the trough, invariably pushing its way the po nt where the most feed is to be found. The same is true in pigs. The practiced eye will, at a glance, pick out the sow that rules the herd when feed is thrown out. The careful preeder will remove this beast out of the way of temptation by keeping her in a separate yard, or at least confined to the company of those that are her equals the direction mentioned, if there ere any such in the herd. It is well to watch the young things that are growing up, treating these in like nanner if the necessity appears.

The regular manner in which these ecularities are duplicated in the offpring should be taken as a stepping stone to our practice in "breeding out" what we do not approve of in a herd, and breeding in, instead, exactly what want. This forms the essence of he breeder's art, and until a man has sarned to take advantage of the hejuditary tendencies toward good qualides, and work away from those that tring bad forms, bad temper, sterility, tendency to short life, and to bring orth unpromising progeny, he is not worthy of being called a breeder of mproved farm animals. - Practical

A Good Way to Test Cows.

Every body must acknowledge the almost absolutely necessary milk and buther test of the cows in the herd in order to weed out and tell just where the dairyman stands relative to improving his herd. We know the only reason why all do not avail themselves of this method of getting at the bottom facts of their herds is that it requires too much trouble. We have not discovered any way for avoiding the trouble and great deal of it, too, in getting at the butter yield, but we do believe that here is a simple method of riding jourself of nine-tenths of the labor of making tests. It is this: Take all the milking pails, that are, of coarse, made of heavy tin or seamless iron-clad, and starting at the bottom mark a scale on the inside to the top or brim. This scale must, at every fourth of an inch or less space, tell just what the mass of m lk weighs when reaching a given point in the pail. Then when the man finishes milking all he need do is to set the pail down on the floor of the stable, and with a clean, neat little paddle pull the foam away from the scale and set down in a book at what point the milk stands. This scale could be made of milk, if necessary, and the fig-ares should at the time the pail made be pressed into the tin sides, Measuring with a stick on which the scale is made is not so satisfactory, owing to the trouble of having to look up the stick when so many are using it. What manufacturer of dairy implements will be the first to introduce pails for milking with these figures and scale stamped in the sides? This would only give the amount of the milk yield, but, with an occasional churning, this record would be of the greatest value in determining the quality of the cow.

The trouble of testing cows lies in the act of weighing correctly and deducting the tare of the pail, and as every pail has a different weight it is much trouble to keep this tare correct. and then again it requires some little time to adjust the scale to the correct weight even with spring scales. A strip of glass in the side of the pail with a scale cut on it would show the weight of milk from the outside, but this glass is too readily broken to make a cask lately containing vinegar.

t a practical implement for the stable. The scale should be pressed into the tin so it could not be rubbed off in scouring the pail, A little practice with such a pail, we think, would do away with all the present object on to testing cows in the regular work of the dairy. All that would be necessary would be a small slate and pencil hung up behind each cow, or one large one at the receiving can, and the record could be made correctly in a jiffy by even the most careless and indifferent hands. -Pructical Farmer.

Take a liaily Bath,

Every farm house cannot have a bath tub, but a pail of water, a basin, and towels are within the reach of everyone. The towels should be soft. a coarse wash rag, or a large sponge, a soft towel for drying, and a large rough one for rudbing. The comfort of a bath of this kind to the farmer after a day's work in the field, when the skin is covored with dust, ought to make it a daily custom. The following advice of the editor of the Indiana Farmer may be found very convenient. oftentimes: It consists of four slats, a square of rubber cloth and a sponge. The slats are three feet long, two and one-half inches wide, and three-fourths inch thick. A square notch or mortice is cut near each end seven-eighths inch wide and one and a quarter inches deep. When a bath is to be taken two of the slats are laid on the floor parallel and three feet apart with notches up. The other two are placed across these with notches down and fitting into those of the first two. This makes a square box two and half inches deep. Over this spread the square piece of rubber cloth, which is one and a fourth yards wide and the same length. This forms a large shallow basin in which to stand while using the sponge. When done with the bath, gather three corners of the square cloth in one hand and the remaining corner in the other and raise from the floor; lower the one corner into the slop jar or bucket and pour out the water, gather up the slats and the work is done. - New England Furmer.

Farm Notes

A small flock of some mutton breed of sheep on every farm could be kept mainly on feed which now goes to waste.

Keep an eye on the water supply in hot weather. Don't compel the cows to drink out of dirty ponds or stagnant pools.

Tomato plants should be kept trained up by stakes and supports. The yield will thus be more abundant and of better quality.

A large apple tree growing near Polo. Ill. although more than half a century old, yielded forty-five bushels of finefruit last year.

At this season, when poisons are extensively used, great care should be exercised to keep them from ...imals and small children.

If many ashes are used in fertilizing the tendency of the soil will be to bake. This is avoided by frequent use of the cultivator.

The farmer's bank is his manure pile. To obtain profitable crops there must be a supply of plant food against

which he can draw. Each farmer should contribute to the fair. If he is worthy his calling he will have something worth exhibiting. and then be should exhibit if.

Fifteen thousand dollars have been spent by the Algerian government in destroying crickets that have devastated large sections of the country there. Cherry trees have been cut down in great numbers of late years because of the appearance of the black knot. which could have been removed if taken in time.

C. P. Green, of Georgia, says that the average mulley cow is a fool, who does not know enough to go under shelter when it rains, and exhibits a lack of cow sense. He says he never knew one which was able to distinguish her own stall from half a dozen others.

The reason why sweet potatoes are so hard to keep is that they are so rich in sugar, containing, as compared with the common potato, nearly 7 percent of soluble sugar, in place of a similiar amount of starch, and whenever the cuticle is broken the omnipresent spores of fungi take root and rapidly produce discoloration and dry or wet

Wonsehold Hints

Young real may be told by the bone in the cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good.

The flesh of fish should be firm, the gills should be light red and the scales silvery.

A wineglass of borax water in a pint of raw stards will make collars and cuffs stiff and glossy.

Hard cider turns to vinegar sooner and makes better vinegar if put into

Wash mirrors in warm suds, then dust with whiting from a muslin bag and polish with a chamios skin. Put up seed peas and beans in bot-

tles with several small pieces of gum camphor, and bugs will not harm Rub your lamp chimners after wash-

ing with dry salt, and you will be surprised at the new brilliance of your lights.

To clean ornaments of alabaster dissoive borax in boiling water and apply with a cloth or soft brush, rinee carefully and dry in the sun.

Eggs covered with meal or meal bran will keep fresh much longer. They should be kept in a cool place. The meal can be fed to some animals afterward.

In making wine from blackberries or huckleberries, two pounds of sugar are enough at first. Add a half-pound to the gallon after fermentation and when about to bottle finally.

Fifteen minute pudding Beat well five eggs and add five tablespoonfuls of milk, five of flour, a little sait; then pour one quart of boiling milk upon the batter, and bake fifteen minutes.

In making wine, do not stop the bottle or cask tight. They will not stay stopped if you do. Tie a cloth over the bottles, or nail it over the bunghole of the cask, and so let it remain till cool weather.

Put away blankets and woolens with bags of smoking tobacco, or tobacco of any sort, distributed among them. and moths will not molest the goods. We prefer tobacco in bags because it prevents trash and imparts an agreeable smell.

Beet pudding-One pound of boiled and masted beets, one quart of flour, one-half pound of suet, one-half pound of raisins, one-half pound of currants, one-quarter pound of citron. Mix stiff and steam three hours. Serve with

MODERN HARRY GILL.

The Man Who Invented the Invisible Patch Is Always Cold.

A melancholy-looking man, with a shaggy beard, wearing an old slouch hat and trousers with deep fringe around the bottom and a big, shaggy overcont, stood in front of the Philadelphia postoffice, holding his hands on his chest. Everybody looked at him as they passed, and some young fellows jeered at him for wearing an overcoat. The melancholy-looking man paid no attention to them. He wandered up Ninth street aimlessly and shambled up Market street holding his hands over his chest as he walked. A Philadelphia Times reporter asked him what he wore an overcoat for with the thermometer at 80 degrees. He spoke in gasps and said:

Because I'm always cold. I can't get my breath hardly half the time. I have been cold for years. I used to work at my trade for eighteen hours a day. I am a shoemaker. I caught cold about ten years ago and I've had hard work to breath ever since. Sometimes I'm afraid to go to sleep for fear. I'll lose my breath. I'm the man who invented the invisible patch on shoes. That's a good many years ago. Just think of it. I'm the inventor of the invisible patch and I haven't got a cent. I ought to be getting a royalty from every shoemaker in the country. I was a soldier in the Prussian army. I made many a pair of boots for the officers. Where am I going? Nowhere."

The man laughed harshly. Then he coughed with a hacking sound with the echo of death in it.

Home.

A man can build a manalou A man can build a palace. With lofty walls and stout; With high and spacious dome: But no man in the world can build That precious thing called Home

So the a happy faculty Of women far and wide To turn a cot or palace Into something else beside, Where brothers, sons and husbands, tired, With willing footsteps come. A place of rest, where love abounds,

A perfect kingdom, Home. Christian Intelligences

The Young Housekeeper. Young Wife: "Will you love me forever, Charles?" Young Husband: long. darling?" Charles, forever." "I don't really think, Clara, that I'll last that long unless you quit making those biscults for supper." - Texas Siftings.

A Very Gentle Hint. Miss Clara (entertaining a caller)-Bobby, you musn't play with Mr. Featherly's bat

Bobby-Why not? M as Clars-You might injure it, and besides lie will want it shortly. - New Lock Sum

An Error Corrected.

The average American liver is al-ways more or less out of order. There are all manner of remedies for regulating livers, and yet the country is full of unregulated livers that refuse to run on schedule time.

The liver affects the intellectual parts of man. It is the liver, and not the heart, that is really the seat of sentiment, of love, of chivalry, and of all good and evil emotions. The condition of a man's liver colors and affects all his acts. A man may have ever so warm a heart, and it may be in the right place, but let his liver be out of order and he will kick the first harmless yellow dog he meets.

We often hear of a man harboring malice in his heart. The statement is not correct. All malice resides in the liver. Nine men in ten have malidious livers. All murderers have damaged and disabled livers. This is a fact that will soon be heralded abroad by the medical profession, and then the day will come when instead of the monotonous insanity plea, the lawyer for the defense will claim that the deed was done while the prisoner was laboring under a fit of temporary de-rangement of the liver. If Solomon had lived in these unhealthy times, instead of speaking as he did about the heart, he would have said: 'The liver of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately overcharged with bile." When the preacher draws gloomy

pictures of woe, it is his liver that is out of order. When the philosopher predicts calamities and disaster that are about to fall on the people, it is the hinges of his liver that needs oil-When our old friend 'Taxpayer" writes a letter to the local apers in which he blasphemes monopolies, and demonstrates that the country is misgoverned and is going to the demnition "bow-wows," old. Taxpayer means well, but the lappels of his liver are turned the wrong way. When a politic an gets on his feet in the House of Representatives and denounces the policy of the opposition as "criminal and hurtful to the best interests of the people," his liver is in need of repairs. When a man gets cranky and rails at fate, or refuses to pay his dog tax, we should not judge him harshly; his liver may have got jammed in among some of his other rgans.

When science shall have so far advanced that the liver of man will be under control, then, and not till then, will the millennium dawn. - Texas Siflings.

Between the Lines. It was such a discreet little letter, Not formal enough to be cold. Not foud enough to encourage The reader to love and be bold.

It held him at right proper distance. Yet somehow it filled him with gladness And brightened the whole prosy day. For he read her love all unspoken.

And he had the assurance to write: "My dearest, expect me at Lakewood On the late train Saturday night." Then he said that day in the office ' He should take a week out of town, That his sister was off in the country

O, happy the lover whose sweetheart. Tho' prudent and shy she may be, Leaves hid 'neath the lines of her letter Some message he only can see!

And he 'really must make a run down."

Price of Wild Animals.

The price paid for animals varies very much. A good male lion is worth \$1,000, and a tiger \$1,200; leopards cost \$360; for monkeys we pay from \$10 upward, according to their species. Ordinary East India or African mon-keys of tare species cost as high as

\$30, \$40 and \$50 ench. The best speaking parrots are either the African or Mexican yellow head. For young birds of this species the dealers pay \$10 apiece, when buying a number at a time, retailing them at \$15 and \$20 each. The old talking birds of this variety are worth from \$50 to \$100 apiece, the price depending upon the number of words the parrot can talk .- Epoch.

The Inconsistency of Woman. Woman (to tramp): '4'don't see how you kin eat in such hot weather. I don't swallow enough to keep a bird alive." Tramp (putting away the last morsel): "Madam, poor people have to put up with a great deal." Woman: "I s'pose so. Now, can't you saw a little wood?" Tramp (reproachfully): "Madam, if you think it is too hot to eat it is certainly too hot to saw wood woman is nothing if not inconsistent." -- E. och

And Utterly Reckless.

"Indians are very brave, aren't they papa?" saked Ethel. "Yes, indeed." repl ed her paps; "I see that a Kaw Indian has just married his tenth wife." - Brooklyn Eagle.

STILL IF SPREADS

The Reople Panic-Stricken.

Help Badly Needed. Help isedly Needed.

Nine weeks have passed since the first case of yellow fever was developed at the Grand Union hotel in Jacksonville. The official records up to date show a total of over 1,745 cases and nearly 300 deaths. The daily list of cases and deaths during the past 10 days has been fearful in a city the size of Jacksonville with two thirds of its people absent. It is now almost certain that many hundred colored people have had the fever and recovered without treatment or physicians. The old theory that negroes are not liable to contract yellow fever has been exploded. It has been demonstrated that they are almost as susceptible to attack

are not liable to contract yellow fever has been exploded. It has been demonstrated that they are almost as susceptible to attack as the whites but the issue is rarely fatal with them, probably never unless the fever is complicated with organic diseases.

Bad weather or good weather makes no difference. The list of dead swells, and the stricken are numbered by scores each day. The people are in a state of abject terror, and the panic has spread to every hamlet in the state, and gone leven across the line into other states. Jacksonville is shut out from the world. Other cities have barricaded against her people, and wherever it is announced that a Jacksonvillian has arrived a stampede follows.

Reason is banished, and fear takes its place. What wonder that people are frightened and panic-stricken? Refugees telling tales which their letters bring them, to people at places of refuge, spread panic in all directions, so the whole south is in a state of fear.

In Jacksonville great difficulty has been

of fear.
In Jacksonville great difficulty has been

of fear.

In Jacksonville great difficulty has been experienced in supplying food and medicines to all the needy people, the counties of the city. The physicians have all been provided with slips, on which to write orders for provisions for the needy people whom they find on their rounds. However, the people whom they find on their rounds. However, the needy people whom they find on their rounds. However, the needy people whom they find on their rounds. However, the needy people whom they find on their rounds. However, the needy people whom they find on their rounds. However, the needy low carry with them and dispense as they to. Each doctor wears a yellow badge to define him, so that he may be stopped by those who need his services. This was made necessary by the influx of strange physicians. These changes were made at the suggestion of Dr. Porter, in command of the government nurses.

Outside of Jacksonville confusion worse confounded hovers overs over all. St. Augustine and Palakka have quarantined against each other, and Gainesville is isolated, although there have appeared in new cases in either place. Live Oak has placed a cordon about herself, admitting no one within her precincts, and Alachus, Brevard and Polk, counties will not receive mail from Jacksonville even. Way Cross, Ga., has rigidly quarantined against Gainesville, Fernandina, Wilbour and a

Gainesville, Fernandina, Wilbour and a rigid house to-house majeron has been instituted and the "note of waruing" has been sounded to arouse the health authorities of Savannah, Brunswick and other places.

been sounded to arouse the sealur anumonities of Savannah. Brunswick and other places.

The common council of Chattanooga has offered a reward of \$25 for the detection and conviction of any refugees from any infected district, which has had the effect of making every man, woman and child in Chattanooga a detective and no stranger is allowed to enter the city who has hot been subjected to the most rigid acrutiny. The board of health of the city and county has ordered absolute exclusion of any and all passengers or other traffic from theirity, either by rail, by dirt roads or "cross birs." Any person violating said order shall pay fine of not more than \$1,000 or be imprise. Any person violating said order shall pay fine of not more than \$1,000 or be imprise. Any person violating said order shall pay fine of not more than \$1,000 or be imprise. Any persons, freights, trains or traffic as in his opinion may be free from contagion and infection and a safe to be admitted he Hamilton county. This order has been put in force.

and infection and safe to be admitted to Hamilton county. This order has been put in force.

Every town in Mississippi and West Tennessee is closed to the world, and no trains are allowed to stop. There is an absolute quarantine at Memphis against all points east of the Mississippi, and no trains are coming in. The governor has ordered out the militia, and there will be an trmed guard around the city.

Two train loads pf refugees from Vicks burg reached Memphis Sept. 23. The first escaped quarantine, and 250 people write scattered through the city. All the police force set to work, arrested every suspicious person and sent him out of town. The second train containing 500, met with doors and windows locked, and was run through the city at full speed.

The population of Jackson, Miss., is utterly demoralized. One-third of the population has already left. The fever there is supposed to have originated from germs dormant in an old building.

Decatur and adjoining towns in Alabama are also panic-stricken, and the most rigid quarantine has been established, and in every town in Mississippi a shot gun quarantine prevails.

Louisville, Ky., will not be quarantined, but opens its doors to refugees.

A meeting of the citizens' sanitary association of Jacksonville was held the other night, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That congress be urged to at once authorize and require the establish.

night, and the following resolutions were adopted: A Resolved, That congress be urged to at once authorize and require the establishment of a bureau in this city for the purpose of conducting investigations relative to the introduction and progress of yellow fever in Florida during the years 1887 and 1888; sanitary methods and other precautions against the spread of the disease; state of atmosphere at different times and in different localities in the city, and all other incidents and conditions relating to the epidemic that will be likely to be of scientific and practical statistical value in future in determining the methods of quarantine, sanitation, disinfection and treatment of yellow fever.
Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress be requested to the matter before both houses and

sentatives in congress be requested to bring this matter before both houses, and urge its immediate consideration. It is desirable that the investigation shall take a wider range than hany other undertaken in connection with yellow fever in this country and local and other conditions con-nected therewith.

Another Caudidate Accepts Another Candidate Accepts.

James Langdon Curtis has issued his letter of acceptance of the nomination for president, tendered him by the National American party. Mr. Curtis approves the platform of the party, adopted by the convention at Washington a month ago. His letter consists of arguments and declarations in support thereof.

Carlinia Renominated The democratic congressional convention for the sixth district of Kentucky was held in Covington on the 18th inst. Hon James G. Carlisle was unsuamously renominated, and in his speech of acceptance delivered an address outlining the policy of the democratic party.

Bosocrane Elected Fresident.
General Resocrans has been elected prident of the society of the Army of the Cheriand, to succeed the late General St. dan. The next meeting will be held Chattanooga, September 18 10 ab. 2 ab.

Frank B. Taylor, the inventor of the 'sosobone," for transmitting mes gos or holding conversations with en-gineers while under full speed on their locomotives, has just patented a device which he calls a tootometer. In reality it is a species of phonograph. Mr. Taylor was led to believe that some mechanical device could be amployed to settle the oftdisputed question in regrade to whistling at grade grossings. There are a large number of grade grossings in this state upon which annually many lives are lost. The reis-tives of those killed almost invariably claim that the locomotive whistle was not sounded in time to warn the wo-tima. The railroad companies to protest themselves against damages, disput the point so often taken. Mr. Taylor now comes to the front with a tell-tale whistling register, which takes the sound from the whistle every time it is

sound from the whistle every time it is blown and records it.

In order to explain its workings the run of any engine on the New York & New Haven road may be used for illus-tration. Say engine No 120 draws the 7 o'clock morning train from New the 7 o'clock morning train from New Haven to New York. The engine is backed up in front of the depot and attached to the train. The engineer, George Corbett, steps into the dispatcher's office to get the time or set his watch exactly with the standard time. The dispatcher hands the the engineer a "tootometer," which is already set for Engineer Corbett's run. It is numbered to correspond with the It is numbered to correspond with the engineer's number and is dated and officially looked, so that it is impossible for any one to alter its register of whistle soundings. The "tootometer" is placed in a pocket bracket on the front of the cab, just beneath the whistle. Inside the "tootometer" is a long roll of tinfoil, upon which are stamped crossing on the road. The roll is unwound from one axle to another by means of a small clock attachment. en that each line representing a cross-ing will be brought to the 'sounder opening" precisely at the same moment that the hoomotive speeds over the grade crossing. At the proper distance before reaching the grade crossing the engineer blows the standard signal, two long and two short blasts.

trains are run on exact time on this road so there is very little chance of the 'tootometer' d sagresiag with the time grade crossings are reached. extra whistling is done to drive cows off the track or blown for other pur-poses than grade crossings the sounds are all registered and an exact record are all registered and an exact record taken of the whistle's blasts, and the exact location of the engine on the rails at the time of the blast is denoted from one end of the road to the other. At the completion of the trip the "tootometer" is handed by the engine to the proper official, who removes the roll of sounds and prepares and adroll of sounds and prepares and adjusts the "tootometer" for the return trip. The strips of tinfoil are carefully indexed and preserved for future reference, and the engineer credited or charged with omissions of whistles.

In the event of a person being killed on a grade crossing the tootometer will truthfully indicate the whistle blasts and denote the distance at which they were blown before the crossing was reached. The tinfoll strips can be produced at an inquest or in a court of justice in evidence and dissipate the necessity of an immense amount of awearing as to the fact of the whistle having sounded or not. By running the strips through a phonograph the exact volume of sound and the key of the whistle can be reproduced. This can be done at any future and convenient time. Mr. Taylor, the invention will go into very general use.— Bridgepart (Com.) Special.

Under Scornful Ryes.

A new method of punishing dishonest bank clerks is now being tried in a certain institution in New York. Some time ago a clerk's account's were investigated and he was found to be several thousand dollars short. To remove and prosecute the man would have been troublesome and aps to hear the reputation of the bank, so they have made him stay, as if nothing had happened, but have placed him in such a position that he can take no more and informed his fellow-elarks of the defalcation. He is avoided by all the insiders, and his position is about as disagreeable as can be imagined. Constantly under surveillance, he will work out in time the amount he has taken and then will be discharged.

Philadelphia Times. move and prosecute the man would Philadelphia Times

Can Be Depended On.

"You think his word can be depended upon?" "I know it can. Why, he ald up he sat in a game of draw the the right and when the rame broke p he was the only loser of the party.

entrance to nearly all mines dis oints preconceived notions. One the salisinly expected something interest from the reality. Here, for nstance, there was no indication of the sistence of the mine save in the presnce of the breakers and the huge pile of culm. At a short distance from the breaker was a little shed about ten feet square, and yawning in this was the mouth of the ressenger shaft. The other shaft, up which are hosted the cars loaded with coal, opens directly into the breaker. As we gathered sbout the passenger shaft the oar was hoisted several times, bringing up a number of miners and laborers, and all looked like imps from the infernal regions. Their bodies and clothing were gions. Their bodies and clothing were black as jet from smoke and coal dust, and the only white one could see about them was the whites of their eyes. In their caps were extinguished forches, which still gave out a black and sullen smoke. Men we found them, talking freely of their lives and rather enjoying the curiosity they inspired. Their appearance, and the mouth of that black shaft leading down a sheer three hunshaft leading down a sheer three hun-dred feet into the bowels of the earth,

dred feet into the bowels of the earth, led some of the party to conclude that they would enjoy a bird's-eye view of Providence on the surface rather than tempt Providence under ground. So less than forty made the descent.

Each of us was given a little torch, and then we gathered about the shaft. The elevator is simply a platform like a freight elevator, with no railing at either side. Above it is a hood to keep off the water constantly dripping down the shaft from the seams in the rock. Ten at a time we crowded upon the el-Ten at a time we crowded upon the el-Ten at a time we crowded upon the elevator, the torches flaring up around us and filling our lungs with smoke. The signal was given, and every heart sank a little as the car rushed swiftly down, Scarcely did we see the damp and rugged walls, so swiftly did we descend, and in a few seconds we were told to step off. All was dark and gloomy beyond, and I will confess to a mementary surprise when my feet mementary surprise when my feet struck the solid earth.

Perhaps I reveal a woeful ignorance when I say that I expected to see, as con as I stepped from the car, a vast rugged chamber, glittering with dis-tant lights and alive with eager work-ers. I had read descriptions of mines and seen pictures of them, and yet this delusion clings to me. But in one in-stant vanished all these chimeres, and baheld a narrow tunnel, so low that the beheld a narrow tunnel, so low that I impluntarily stooped my head, which a such a proceeding were necessary or not, and darker than midnight. On either side, were walls of coal, glittering strangely as the rays of light all upon them, and hewn into all sorts of irraylar shapes and have all sorts of irregular shapes and nar-row recesses. But the roof or ceiling seemed as smooth and polished as marble. The vein of coal runs of almost uniform thickness, and the slate above and below forms a comparative-

ly level floor and roof.

Along this narrow passage we wandered, the light from the flickering lamps making the darkness ahead the more impenetrable. At short intervals were chambers where the coal had been mined more extensively, but between all chambers piliars at least thirty feet in thickness were left to support the tramendious weight of the superincum-bent rock. And in the chambers themselves were joists and beams of wood erected for the same purpose. One could scarcely realize that all these passageways and chambers were carefully laid out by engineers and surveyors, and that plans were drawn, making all the turns and divergencies as accurately as the map of a city.

But such was the case, and not a

But such was the case, and not a blow of the pickaxe is struck that is not foreseen, and so two passageways approach each other from opposite directions and are hually united in one. At intervals are heavy, air-tight doors of wood, which serve the purpose of breaking the currents of air, give a perfect circulation, and allow the steam fans to exhaust the firedamp that may have accumulated in any chamber, no matter how far distant. chamber, no matter how far distant.

As these were closed behind us they gave a crash like thunder, every sound telag magnified by the rocky walls. Finally, when we had gone hundreds of feet from the shaft we began to see dim and twinkling lights in the distance and to hear echoing cries the crash of loaded cars rolling along the rail, and the clang of steel on the sullen rocks. Mules furnish the only motive power, and perhaps it is because of their well-known stubbornness that they need such vociferous direction that for minutes we would hear shouts and cries that were echoed until they seemed to come from a hundred lungs. Then we would range ourselves close along the walls and up would rumble and clatter and clash a loaded car, and clatter and clast a loaded car, drawn by several straining mules and drillen (or rather directed, for no rains were used), by a boy as black as the coal itself, his eyes glittering strangety in the light from the amoking famnistuck in his hatband.

And finally we reached the miners themselves, for all the men we had previously seen were merely the laborers. Each miner had a chamber to houself, and into the walls he was

borses. Each miner had a chamber to himself, and into the walls he was viciously digg up his dr ll. Of course his syst set accustomed to the semi-gloom, but to us it seemed as if he must work solely by the sense of feeling. The schoot we surrounded told us that he was simost ready for a black. While we waited a car rolled maskly up to a pile of broken coal, and a black and grimy laborer using t up a showd and sent the lumps thundering into the car. Before it was filled the

miner told he that his charge was ready and bade us go around the nearest cor-ner. Fifty seet away we were halted, and then came an anxious pause, each one sgitated somewhat, if the truth must be told. Then came a loud and reverberating roar, followed by the crash of tumbling rock. The earth shook beneath our feet, and from the slate roof, a foot above our heads, splinters of rock seemed to fall around the party of the contract o us. Perhaps no one really expected the roof to fall and crush us, but there was a sigh of relief when the blast was over. We hurried back to the chamover. We narried back to the chamber with the smell of powder in our nostrils. A jagged hole was pierced in the coal, and as we looked through the smoke and dust, a blackened and demoniac face peered at us from its depths. The blast had opened a passage directly through into the adjoinage directly through into the adjoin-chamber, and the face was that of the good-natured miner on the other side. The coal that the blast had loosened lay heaped in confusion by the opening. So shattered had it been by the explosion that it could be easily broken by a pickage into size convenient for handling. Nothing then remained but for the laborer to shovel it alliege and small lumps and even the dust, into a car that was hoisted into the

breaker.

Each miner is paid for his work 95½ cents a car, and his day's stint, under ordinary circumstances, is six cara. But for this he is expected to furnish his own laborer to load the cars, his own tools, powder, oil, and, in fact all supplies. When this is done he still has left a fair living wage. There are more than thirty nules in the mine, and they are comfortably housed in a stable that is clean and airy, but, of course, lacks the great blessing of light. The pitiful stories one hears of mules that are kept all their lives in mines until they become blind from In mines until they become blind from the darkness, do not apply here. Whenever the work is slack they are brought to the surface for a run in the

green pastures.

The day before we descended the mine a lire broke out in the enginehouse at the foot of one of the shafts. The mine became filled with smoke, The mine became filled with smoke, and as some alarm was felt, the mules were all brought to the surface. animals are sleek and well fed, and do not seem to realize any special hard-ship in their lot.

Among all the employes in the mines one of the most responsible positions is that of the fire boss. His duty is to see that the mine is free from dangerous and poisonous gases. Every morning in the year, summer and win-ter, holidays and working days, he patrols every portion of the mine, commencing at three o'clock and fin-ishing before the men begin their day's

He carries with him a Davy safety lamp, with which he explores every crevice and recess likely to accumulate the deadly fire damp. This gas, it will be remembered, is lighter athan will be remembered, is lighter than the air, and consequently gathers close to the roof. It penetrates the wire gauze surrounding the lamp, and burning there reveals its pr. aence. If none is found the fire boss puts his private mark on the slate roof with a piece of chalk. If any is discovered however, the danger mark is put on the roof instead, and the currents of the roof instead, and the currents air are so arranged by means of the doors shutting in the various passages, that it is all drawn out by the fans. The miner, too, who would have The miner, too, who would have worked in the chamber filled with the gas, is stopped at the shaft and not allowed to enter until all danger is past.

Another source of danger to the miner is the black or choke damp. This is carbonic acid gas, and being heavier than the air, gathers close to the floors. It will support neither life nor combustion, and its presence is detected by the extinguishing of the lamps. The fire boss was asked by Engineer Nichols if he could not discover a small pocket of the damp, so that the party might see it burn. Every likely spot was explored without avail, and it—was with pardonable pride that the fire boss announced there was no fire-damp in the entire mine. I expressed some surprise that open lights were carried in the mine, and the fire hoss sad that in his own country. Wales, only safety lamps could be used. Moreover, these were locked, so that foolbardy miners could not open them to light a pipe, and so precipitate a disaster.—Albany Argus.

Money in Electricity.

The romance of electric inventions has not its counterpart in fiction. has not its counterpart in fiction. A little more than a decade ago, Telephone Bell, who is now worth \$6,000-000, was walking about Washington on his uppers" and trying to sell his telephone stock for 10 cents on the dollar. Shortly before this he was teaching a deaf and dumb school in Boston, and his pocket-book was in a continual state of leanness. Now he has an income of hundreds of dollars at the fit surrounded by fine pleasure. day. He is surrounded by fine pictures, owns a magnificent residence, and his soul rejoices in all the fatness which money can give. The telephone has a great impetus to electrical inventions. The electric light soon followed it, and there is a millionaire in Cleveland. and there is a millionaire in Cleveland, named Brush, who was working at \$15 a week before he struck the light which turned his poverty into fabulous wealth. I met at a sar atant of Edison. In New York, and he tells me that the phonograph, which is to be rus by a small electric motor, is about perfected, and that it will be in general use before many months. It will cost here fore many months. It will cost less than \$100 and one can talk his ideas into it and have them reproduced in the same language and tones in which he attern! them.—Z cotrout Review.

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