

The Plymouth Mail.

VOLUME XI, NO. 46.

PLYMOUTH, MICH., JULY 15, 1898.

WHOLE NO. 566

Dress Skirt Sale.

Black Brocaded, White Duck & Linen Crash

A large eastern skirt manufacturer made us such a tempting offer on a lot of fine ready-made Dress Skirts—quoting a price that barely covered the cost of cloth—to say nothing of the magnificent workmanship—that we could not resist accepting it. The Skirts are now in and our customers will be given the benefit of our fortunate purchase. We will sell them as we bought them—25 to 50 per cent less than former prices. Make your selection before sizes are broken.



Ladies' Wrappers

We have just received a large line of Ladies Wrappers direct from the factory in New York city. Our prices are, on the best Percale, nicely trimmed Wrappers, only \$1.00; others price, \$1.50. Best Calico Wrappers, 75 cents and 79 cents; others price, \$1.00. A good Calico Wrapper for only 59 cents.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Handkerchief Sale.

Fine embroidered Handkerchief, regular price was 25c each. We will now sell them for one week at HALF PRICE

2 FOR 25 CENTS.

This is a bargain. Don't miss it.

A Fancy Line of Fans to sell at 10c each

J.R. Rauch & Son

DRUG DEPARTMENT.

We have the most complete Prescription Department outside of Detroit, and competent Pharmacists to compound prescriptions.

Ice Cream Soda.

GROCERY DEPT.

Our Groceries are fresh and Clean, the best money can buy. Everything in season.

Geo. W. Hunter & Co.

SOLDIER LIFE AT CAMP THOMAS.

Duties, Trials and Privations of Soldiers in Camp—Interesting Letter.

Following we give a very interesting letter written by Reginald Oliver to T. C. Sherwood, of this city. It tells in a brief manner some of the pleasures, trials, duties and privations connected with a soldier's life.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga. July 2, 1898. T. C. Sherwood.

Plymouth, Mich.
Dear Sir:—You asked me to write to you when I got to Chickamauga if I could find the time. I have the time this morning so am pleased to comply with your wish.

We have just undergone inspection and have been excused from drill for this forenoon. Our inspection days are Saturday and Sunday mornings. Everything belonging to the government must be cleaned and neatly piled in front of the tents; then we fall in and have our guns inspected; next we line up and have behind his own goods. My gun has to be perfectly clean, tunic in order and if anything is missing it is charged up to the owner. We have no drills on Sunday and have the privilege of attending services held by the Chaplain and Y. M. C. A. workers. There are three services on Sunday, Thursday eve., prayer meeting, and occasionally, other meetings. Every Friday evening the Y. M. C. A. furnishes an entertainment in the grove. The one last evening was a very good one, consisting of instrumental and also vocal music, storytelling and recitations. There are some quite talented fellows in the regiment.

The boys expect their pay to-day or tomorrow.

The paying of the soldiers, together with many other things point to the fact that we are going to move very soon, although nothing positive is known by the boys. We have been drilled in packing up ready to move and are being drilled in skirmishing and other modern movements in battle. We, the new recruits, are drilled separate from the old men but we expect to get into the company in a few days. We received our rifles Thursday and have been learning the "manual of arms" and as a consequence, many of us have pretty sore shoulders. The guns weigh nine and a half pounds and until ones shoulder gets calloused they (the guns) will be rather of a burden. Yesterday it was a hundred and five degrees F. in the tents. Yet, the nights are cool, sometimes almost frosty and we sleep well. Our bed consists of straw on the ground with a blanket under and over us.

It is getting quite dry down here and for a few days water has been pretty scarce. The drinking water has to be brought several miles and the spring from which the water used for washing purposes is obtained is nearly dry. We go bathing nearly every day in the famous old Chickamauga Creek. It is a clay colored little river, but is a source of pleasure and comfort to the boys after drilling in the hot sun and dust during the day to take a cool bath in the evening.

Sunday is about the only time that we have to ourselves and even then we cannot pass the outposts. I have been out to the historic Reed's bridge and also up in Sunset Tower, which, being located on an elevation, and being of itself about five stories high, affords a fine view of Chickamauga Park and the country for miles around. Lookout Mountain, at a distance of nine miles, with Chattanooga at its base, and Missionary Ridge, seem to be but a mile or two away. Our camp (31 Mich.) is but a few rods from the situation of Jay's Mill, famous in history. There is no place in the country where one could spend a week more pleasantly than around here in looking up the points of interest, made so by the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, as well as enjoying the beautiful scenery.

The other boys from Plymouth are well at present, after having suffered some with the difficulty so common to the soldiers, bowel trouble. John and I are in the same tent; and Will and George, were fortunate enough to get together. Each tent, with a little crowding, holds six to eight.

About the only nuisance that we have to contend with is the flies. They are pretty thick and make it next to impossible for us to rest daytimes.

News reached camp last night that "Bartigo is Ours." It reached the camp about nine o'clock, and for an hour the cheering was immense. It seemed to roll over the camp in waves; the boys at one end starting it, yelling until they were tired, then other regiments taking it up and so keeping up a continual shout. The Indiana boys got out and marched with torches and drums. All the boys are very anxious to be sent to Porto Rico. They are getting restless and discontented, having been here so long.

The mail is the chief source of pleasure to the boys and is always welcomed with a cheer. We receive two a day. You can

hardly imagine the satisfaction that a letter from home affords us. We are quite contented here, at least I am, and I think the other boys are, but still we love to hear from those whom it is not our privilege to I have written this on a board in my tent so you will please excuse the imperfections.

Yours very respectfully,
REGINALD OLIVER.

A Pretty Wedding.

On Tuesday evening, July 12, at eight o'clock, Ernest S. Roe and Edith E. Burch, both of Plymouth, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

The ceremony, which was in charge of Rev. Oliver, occurred at the bride's home which was handsomely decorated with sweet peas, amilax and asparagus. The solemn vows were taken under a bell of sweet peas and holyhooks. The bride wore a gown of white batiste and carried white roses.

After the ceremony refreshments were served to the guests, about 45 in number.

At ten o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Roe left for a three week's trip in the east, after which they will return to Plymouth and reside at the home of the bride on Harvey St.

Ernest and Edith have lived too long in Plymouth and are too well known in this vicinity to need any introduction to our readers. Everyone knows them to be an honest, industrious, sensible couple, and their prospects are bright for a happy useful life together.

Among those who were present from out of town are the following: Mr. and Mrs. O. Westfall, Ypsilanti; Miss Edna Dean, Detroit; Mrs. Wm. Westfall, Belleville; Miss Caroline Roe, Lansing; Ollie Everett McCluney, Caro; Miss Emilee Howlett, Ypsilanti; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Durham, Pontiac; Miss Minnie Fowler, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burch, Northville.

Safford-Sunderland Wedding.

The following is taken from the Ann Arbor Democrat:

The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of invited guests from this city and elsewhere. The church was very handsomely decorated for the occasion. A delicate canopy of white, tied midway with strings of amilax, hung from the high arch above the pulpit. Banks of palms and ferns surrounded the altar, and from above swung a beautiful wedding bell of pink and white roses. Marguerites, set in a background of ferns, covered the choir balcony.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Prof. Kempf began the Wedding March, from Lohengrin, and the wedding procession moved down the central aisle of the church. Following the parents of the bride came the four ushers, Dr. W. M. Lake and Mr. E. R. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, Mr. Hobart Hoyt, of Grand Rapids, and Mr. Zacharias, of Detroit. Next followed the six bridesmaids, dressed in pink and carrying bouquets of pink roses. Behind them came the maid of honor, Miss Florence Sunderland, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Ada Safford, of Plymouth; Miss Carlotta Bullis, of Ann Arbor; Miss Lucy Textor, of Grand Haven; Miss Louise Stickney, of Grand Haven; Miss Dell Read, of Shenandoah, Iowa; and Miss Frances Hartley, of Baltimore, Md. Last came the bride attired in white silk. Mr. Truman Gaylord, of Chicago, acted as the groom's best man.

The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, Rev. J. T. Sunderland. A beautiful feature was the singing of Miss Katherine Durfee, of Detroit. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the parsonage, when the wedding supper was served in the midst of a wealth of floral decorations. Dr. and Mrs. Safford left at 5:57 for the East. After September 1st they will be at home at 22 Warren ave., Detroit, Mich.

Among the many beautiful gifts, was a dozen silver spoons from Mary A. Livermore, of Mass.

Four More from Plymouth.

Last Saturday another batch of Plymouth boys went to Island Lake to enlist. Upon being examined four were successful and five were returned home. The successful ones are Walter Waldron, Isaac Wright, Ed Lyon and Wm. Larkins. Those who were found defective were given the following letter from Capt. Haynes, of Co. D:

This is to certify that the following, having failed to pass satisfactory physical examination, are hereby honorably returned to their homes and are entitled to all the honors conferred upon the more successful ones.

James H. Cooper, Thomas Stevens, Edward Larkins, Ben Sprague, John Hodgeman.

J. B. HAYNES, Capt.
Co. D. 35 Reg. M. Vol.

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averts danger.

Semi-Annual

1-4 Off Clearing Sale

The success of our great 1-4 off sales is due to the fact that buyers are positive that we give 25c off on every dollar's worth purchased, and having established this record we have no trouble in making a 1-4 off sale successful. It is also established that we make no reserve, but every pair of.

BOOTS & SHOES

Are up-to-date, neat, natty and stylish, in both black and tan. Come and get the pick of our stock at these prices for a short time only:

\$ 4 00	Shoes will be sold for	\$ 3 00
3 50	" " "	2 63
3 00	" " "	2 25
2 50	" " "	1 88
2 25	" " "	1 69
2 00	" " "	1 50
1 75	" " "	1 32
1 50	" " "	1 13
1 25	" " "	94
1 00	" " "	75

Straight Prices and Honest Reliable Goods. DO NOT miss this opportunity. This is a Bonafide Sale, no goods marked up and we CAN save you money. Terms of sale are

SPOT CASH.

All goods charged will be at regular prices.

BENNETT & CO.,

GAYDE BLOCK

J. L. GALE'S

Just received New Stock of

and ten different kinds of

Ginger Snaps,

Graham Wafers,

Reception Flakes

Cakes in Bulk and 1 lb boxes.

Ice Cream Soda,

Phosphates

And Vernor's Ginger Ale

ON TAP.

Remember we are headquarters for everything in the Paint line.

For Fruit Cans, Rubbers, Tops, etc., go to

J. L. GALE.

Lady's Bicycle to Rent or Sell Cheap.

MICHIGAN NEWS SUMMARY.

Doings of the Week Recorded in a Brief Style.

CONCISE AND INTERESTING.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers Organized at Camp Eaton and Getting Down to Soldier Life—More Recruits Needed.

Organizing the 35th Michigan Regiment. The first company to arrive at Camp Eaton, Island Lake, as a part of the 35th Michigan volunteer regiment was from Dundee, 76 men, Capt. J. B. Haynes, Lieuts. Scott Zeluff and Chas. S. Jordan. Within two days 500 more recruits had arrived and drilling was begun, and the camp soon took on a military aspect. The other companies arrived rapidly, but nearly all were short of the maximum quota of volunteers and as a large percentage of those examined were rejected, there will have to be considerable recruiting before the 35th is ready to be mustered into Uncle Sam's service.

As soon as the nucleus of the 12 companies had reached the camp and had settled down in their quarters the organization of the regiment was completed and the companies received their letter designations. In accordance with Col. Irish's plan to avoid jealousy and dispute the company captains drew for the letters, with the following result:

- A—Capt. Sands—Pentwater and Oceana, Mason and Muskegon counties.
- B—Capt. Buckingham—Sons of Veterans.
- C—Capt. McCabe—Petoskey, Gaylord, Charlevoix and Harbor Springs.
- D—Capt. Haynes—Dundee.
- E—Capt. Prince—Alpena, Presque Isle and Montmorency.
- F—Capt. Atkinson—Wyandotte and Port Huron.
- G—Capt. Simpson—Cass and Van Buren counties.
- H—Capt. Thorburn—Griatiot, Midland, St. Clair and Isabella counties.
- I—Capt. Seranton—Manistique and the upper peninsula.
- K—Capt. Lockton—Calhoun, Eaton and Barry counties.
- L—Capt. Fleischauer—Reed City, Everett and Kalkaska.
- M—Capt. Kimball—Livingston and Oakland counties.

The drilling is more constant than in the preceding regiments, and the embryo soldiers are showing the effects of it. These men who never shouldered a musket before are doing well. One of the noticeable characteristics of these recruits is that they are eager to learn. No matter how warm the day they never shirk the hard drill, and trouble is being experienced in keeping men back who are not accustomed to work under a scorching sun. Col. Irish has become extremely popular with the men.

Gov. Pingree doesn't want any man to enlist unless his family are perfectly willing. The governor wants this made known all over the state. It applies to married men as well as youths of immature age. He says that if the objections are entered before the men are enlisted it will save lots of trouble to the state.

Large Summer Resort Hotel Burned.

The Hotel St. Joseph, at St. Joseph, owned by A. Crawford and J. Graham, burned entailing a loss of \$130,000, with \$7,000 insurance. There were 40 guests in the house and all escaped, although many of them had very close calls, and were forced to leave the burning building clad in their night robes. Most of them lost their personal effects. J. B. Baker of Logansport, Ind., an employe of the hotel, was burned to death while assisting another man out. The fire originated in the bakery and within an hour the building was in ruins. It will not be rebuilt.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Stewart Cummer, aged 16, was drowned while bathing in the lake at Aucliac.

The big convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at Nashville voted to come to Detroit in 1899.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, of Detroit, has been appointed and confirmed as quartermaster of volunteers with rank of colonel.

The war department has ordered Lieut. Seranton of the Michigan home, at Santiago, from Cuba to take the command of Co. I, 35th Michigan.

Dr. E. T. Tappey, of Detroit, who was commissioned a major and brigade surgeon by the President, has resigned his commission for business reasons.

Lawrence Hammond, of Pewamo, aged 17, visiting friends at Grand Rapids, was drowned in Ball lake, seven miles northeast of the city, while bathing.

While washing, Mrs. Harry Lockwood, of Battle Creek, put kerosene oil in boiling hot water on a gasoline stove. Gas was quickly generated and an explosion followed which covered Mrs. Lockwood with burning oil and she was fatally burned.

Lena Rickert, who lives over E. N. Reul's shoe store, at Muskegon, tried to fill a lighted gasoline stove when an explosion occurred and her clothes caught on fire. She rushed into the street, screaming with agony, and enveloped in flames. The woman rolled into the gutter and bystanders wrapped her in blankets, but too late, for she was fatally burned.

Ferdinand G. Sebright, who was one of the Michigan boys killed in the attack on Aguadores, was a son of Ferdinand A. Sebright, of Burnips Corners, and was a member of the Sons of Veterans. He was 30 years old.

Prof. Mortimer E. Cooley, of the U. of M., who was appointed engineer of the Yosemite, as past assistant engineer at the beginning of the war has been promoted to the grade of chief engineer.

Frost in July is an unusual occurrence in the lower peninsula of Michigan, but it can be recorded that our friend Jack "got in his work" in good shape in July in 1898. Many sections report damage to corn and vegetables in the lowlands.

Mrs. Louise Waldron, while picking cherries at Coldwater, fell upon a picket fence, a sharp spike penetrating her groin about eight inches. She was impaled until neighbors came to her assistance and tenderly lifted her off. She cannot recover.

There was a general observance throughout the state of President McKinley's suggestion that the nation give thanks to God for the glorious victories of American arms, and many prayers were offered for future successes.

Mrs. Charles Cunningham of Brunswick, Muskegon county, filled a wash boiler with cold water and left it standing on the kitchen floor. Soon after her 11-months-old child, Otis, fell in and was drowned.

Anna Durean, of Muskegon, widow of Ruben W. Durean, of Co. C, 34th Michigan volunteers, is the first woman in the state to apply for a pension in the present war. Her husband died of pneumonia in Fort Meyer hospital at Camp Alger.

Frank G. Putnam, sergeant of Co. H, Twelfth U. S. infantry, was killed at Santiago. He was a Saginaw boy, 23 years of age, and was his second enlistment. He was visiting his home when the war began and was ordered to join his company.

John Henry Franklin, the first Michigan volunteer to fall in the war in Cuba, was from Dimondale. He was 36 years of age and was one of the first to respond for the Sons of Veterans company, which was assigned to Co. L, 33d Michigan regiment. He leaves a daughter aged 7 years.

Mrs. Flora B. Renkes, of Hastings, fusion nominee for superintendent of public instruction, has received an opinion from the attorney-general that she is constitutionally eligible to the office if elected, but for personal reasons she does not want to make the race and will therefore decline the nomination.

The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson by the President: "You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people for your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation."

The Sands & Maxwell lumber yard at Pentwater was almost totally destroyed by fire, 6,000,000 feet of lumber being burned. The fire department from Ludington responded promptly but the flames were not subdued for several hours. The loss on the stock is placed at about \$80,000, with about \$60,000 insurance.

Officer Wilson is just now the hero of the Bay City police force. He was appointed about a month ago, and has already distinguished himself by saving the lives of the three children of John Vankowski who were asleep in a burning building. The brave officer did not mention his act, and it was only by accident that the facts leaked out.

Dr. Mae C. Landes, a young woman physician at Muskegon, took a bath, carefully attired herself in her best clothes and then took a deadly poison consisting of carbolic acid, laudanum and morphine. She left a note saying: "Business perplexities are too much for me and I think it is time to quit. Death has no terrors for me; life has many."

Gen. C. F. Roe, of New York, who held the rank of major-general in the National Guard, has been appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to command the brigade of the 31st Michigan in at Chickamauga, and which had been under command of Col. Gardner of the 31st. Gen. Roe graduated from West Point in 1863 and served several years in the cavalry.

Michigan had two passengers on the ill-fated La Bourgogne, which was sunk in a collision off Cape Sable, nearly 600 lives being lost. Prof. E. L. Walter, who occupied the chair of romantic languages and literature in the University of Michigan, was on his way to Europe to spend the summer vacation. Miss Fannie L. Hess, a prominent young woman of Grand Rapids, was a passenger and was listed from Chicago, with other pupils from a Chicago institute.

The acreage of wheat grown in Michigan this year is, approximately, 1,710,000 acres. The average yield per acre in the state is estimated at 16.74 bushels. This estimate is based on nearly 1,150 reports covering all parts of the state. The estimate points to a crop of about 28,600,000 bushels. Harvest is full two weeks earlier than in 1897. The area planted to corn is about normal, and the crop is in excellent condition. The condition is 22 per cent higher than one year ago. The average condition of oats is 91; potatoes, 96; apples, 80; peaches, 74.

The chief engineer of the Gloucester, the vessel that sank both the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers off Santiago, and which took Admiral Cervera prisoner, is Passed-Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, of Adrian. He is a son of Dr. George McElroy, and for many years past, a leading member of the faculty of Adrian college. Engineer McElroy is near the top of the list and would have reached the grade of chief engineer in the navy by the regular process very soon. The Gloucester's really wonderful feat will probably result in his immediate promotion.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Shafter Demanded It of Spanish at Santiago.

THE FIGHTING WAS RESUMED.

Gen. Toral Wanted to Leave Santiago Fully Armed and With Colors Flying but Gen. Shafter Would Not Listen to any Such Terms.

Fighting resumed at Santiago. Maj.-Gen. Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago was finally replied to by Gen. Jose Toral who succeeded Gen. Linares in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago when the latter was wounded. Upon representations of the foreign consuls, Gen. Shafter extended the truce three days to allow the non-combatants—women, old men, children and foreigners—to get out of the city. Then the Spanish desired to communicate with Madrid and Havana before giving their final answer to the demand for surrender, but said they had no competent telegraph operators. Gen. Shafter supplied this want and then another wait occurred. The Americans were becoming impatient when at last a little group of Spanish officers, under a flag of truce came out under the yellow wall of the beleaguered city and slowly made its way toward the American line. A detail was sent to meet them and they were escorted to comfortable quarters, while the letter from Gen. Toral was carried to Gen. Shafter's tent two miles from the front. The letter was couched in the icily courteous terms, characteristic of such communications and was brief as possible. It bore the signature of Gen. Toral, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city provided his army would be permitted to capitulate "with honor." This, he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should be unmolested and go in any direction they wished, with arms and flying their colors. The letter concluded with the bold statement that surrender under any other terms was an impossibility and would not be considered.

Gen. Shafter immediately cabled the facts to Washington and sent to Gen. Toral a refusal of his proposal, but added that he would communicate with his government. Gen. Shafter's dispatch to Washington was as follows: "I have just received a letter from Gen. Toral declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by army and navy will begin at as near 4 p. m. as possible."

Enemy Opens Fire. A short time later the following dispatch was received from Gen. Shafter: "Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. Very little musketry firing and the enemy kept entirely in their entrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable forces to-morrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well. Gen. Garcia reports that the enemy evacuated little town called Doscañinos about three miles from Santiago and near the bay."

Washington: Information received by the war department indicates that during the few days of truce Gen. Shafter materially strengthened his position. During the week he received reinforcements of both artillery and infantry. "Randolph's battery of 24 guns was placed in position before Santiago. Gen. Shafter then had nearly 50 guns and a large number of 7-inch mortars, besides lighter artillery at his disposal. These guns taken in connection with the work of the fleet, would, it was believed, carry terror and destruction to Santiago. When hostilities were renewed everything was in readiness on the American line."

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul and transport Catania arrived with the Eighth Ohio volunteers, numbering 1,350 men; the First Illinois infantry, numbering 1,350 men; about 950 recruits for the regular regiments in the field, and the District of Columbia infantry, consisting of 915 men. The American program was for the war vessels of Sampson's fleet to bombard the city by throwing shells over the coast hills. The distance was about five miles, and after several preliminary shots to establish a range-finder the cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her 8-inch guns. The signal corps officers stationed on top of the ridge reported the effect of the shots. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes. The bombardment lasted for two hours, when Gen. Shafter reported that the shells were mostly falling in the bay and doing but little damage. The last shot, however, struck a prominent church in the heart of the city, which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion. The extent of the damage is not yet known. When the warships ceased firing and before Gen. Shafter had begun a land attack a flag of truce was seen coming from the city.

Capt. Sampson, acting rear admiral of the American squadron off Santiago, has been nominated a commodore by the President. The Senate confirmed the nomination. The eastern squadron under Commodore Watson which is to sail for the coast of Spain will soon be on the chase after the Spanish squadron under Admiral Camara, now on the way to the Philippines. Admiral Sampson has been ordered to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to compose Commodore Watson's command, as follows: Battleships Iowa and Oregon; protected cruiser Newark; auxiliary cruisers Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite; colliders Averda, Cassius, Caesar, Leonidas and Justin, and supply boat Delmonico. The ships are to set sail as soon as they can coal and supply, and will start directly from the points where they are now located. The order provides that each ship shall make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders, and then start in full pursuit of Camara with his remnant of the Spanish navy. The number of colliders accompanying the expedition is evidence that a long cruise lies ahead.

Camara's fleet was divided at Port Said, the torpedo boats Osada, Prosperina and Audaz returning to Cadiz and the others starting through the Suez canal for the Philippines. At Ismaelia, Egypt, the battleship Pelayo was compelled to stop because of broken machinery the remainder of the squadron stopped at Suez, but were ordered by the Egyptian government to leave within 24 hours. The following day Admiral Camara received orders from Madrid to return with the fleet to Spain immediately.

The Alphonso XII Destroyed at Havana. Secretary Long has received word through Gen. Greely, signal officer, confirming the report that the Spanish warship Alphonso XII was destroyed while trying to run the Havana blockade. The Alphonso XII is an iron gunboat with one screw, one funnel and one military mast; barque rigged, 280 feet long, 43 feet beam and 15 feet draught; displacement 3,000 tons. She had a speed of 17 knots and carried 18 large guns, five machine guns and five torpedo tubes. Her officers and crew numbered 370.

WE ARE GROWING.

Hawaiian Annexation Resolution Adopted by the Senate.

The annexation of Hawaii is now accomplished so far as the legislative branch of the government is concerned. Quite unexpectedly the resolutions providing for the annexation of the islands were brought to a vote in the Senate, the opposition cutting their debate short, and they were passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

The joint resolution which passed the Senate providing for the annexation of Hawaii was originally introduced in the House by Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, and passed that body June 15. Two days later it was reported favorably to the Senate.

The test vote came upon an amendment offered by Mr. White (Cal.). It was offered with no expectation that it would be adopted, but merely to place the ideas and opinions of the opponents of annexation on record. It was rejected by a vote of 40 to 20, indicating that the annexationists were strongly in the majority. Amendment after amendment was offered, but the advocates of the resolutions stood together, gaining rather than losing strength on the successive votes. Finally the resolutions themselves, in precisely the form in which they were received from the House, were reported and the roll call began. Intense interest was manifested by the Senators and spectators, and when the result was announced there was a tremendous wave of applause which the vice-president made no effort to check.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) was the only Republican who voted against the resolutions, although Mr. Thurston (Neb.) and Mr. Spooner (Wis.) were paired against them. Six Democrats—(Gorman (Md.), McLaurin (S. C.), Money (Miss.), Morgan (Ala.), Pettus (Ala.) and Sullivan (Miss.)—voted in favor of annexation.

The day following the passage by the Senate of the resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States the President affixed his signature to the resolutions and by that act the Hawaiian islands were made a part of Uncle Sam's domain. The annexation is said to be complete without any further action here or in Hawaii. At the same time it is possible that the Hawaiian legislature may pass a resolution similar to the one passed by our congress in order to remove every possible chance for quibble over the regularity of the procedure. It is said that the transmission of the republic to the United States can be accomplished without the slightest delay or friction. A complete internal organization already exists, civil, military, etc., and it is pointed out that this does away with the delay of organizing a government, such as occurred when California was admitted. For the present the existing civil organization will continue with President Dole as chief executive, until the five commissioners appointed by President McKinley complete a system of organization and put it into effect.

Hawaiian Minister Ilatch and Commissioner Thurston took steps to convey the news to Honolulu at the earliest possible moment. Both expressed great satisfaction at the final fulfillment of their dreams. To Raise the Stars and Stripes. Secretary Long gave orders for the departure of the Philadelphia from the Mare Island navy yard at Vallejo, Cal. She will carry the flag of the United States to those islands, and Admiral Miller, commanding the Pacific station, will be charged with the function of formally hoisting the Stars and Stripes.

Watson Will Go After Camara.

The new eastern squadron of Uncle Sam's Atlantic fleet, under Commodore Watson, which is to sail for Spanish waters will soon be on the chase after the Spanish squadron under Admiral Camara now on the way to the Philippines. Admiral Sampson has been ordered to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to compose Commodore Watson's command, as follows: Battleships Iowa and Oregon; protected cruiser Newark; auxiliary cruisers Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite; colliders Averda, Cassius, Caesar, Leonidas and Justin, and supply boat Delmonico. The ships are to set sail as soon as they can coal and supply, and will start directly from the points where they are now located. The order provides that each ship shall make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders, and then start in full pursuit of Camara with his remnant of the Spanish navy. The number of colliders accompanying the expedition is evidence that a long cruise lies ahead.

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SPANARDS WANT PEACE NOW.

Senor Sagasta and Cabinet Have Resigned.

REVOLUTION IS MUCH FEARED.

French Ambassador Tries to Sound President McKinley—Uncle Sam Wishes to Deal With Spain Direct—End of the War Evidently Near.

Madrid: Senor Sagasta went to the palace and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the queen regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse. It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted, but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. The cabinet resigned in consequence of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, had an audience with the queen regent and subsequently an important conference with the French ambassador.

Washington: M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, had a conference with President McKinley, and it is admitted in diplomatic circles that subjects of the greatest importance to Spain were discussed. It is said that M. Cambon asked the President what he would do if a representative of Spain should offer to yield Cuba directly to the United States, give up Porto Rico and pay an indemnity, providing the United States would withdraw all claims to the Philippines and the Ladrones islands. President McKinley is said to have answered: "When such a representative makes such a proposition it will be time to answer." He further is quoted as saying that Spain must make a definite proposition looking to peace. The only terms which the United States will consider, it is said, are Cuban independence, free and absolute; the permanent occupation of the Philippines and Ladrones for an indefinite period, and Spain to pay an indemnity, the amount to be decided by the United States.

London: France's new foreign minister, M. Delcasse, has notified the Spanish ambassador at Paris, Senor Leon Castillo, that the French government is ready to tender the good offices of the French ambassador at Washington in opening negotiations for peace, if the Madrid government will permit it. Madrid: It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace: 1. The possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, with a port in the Canaries. 2. An indemnity of \$240,000,000. 3. The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity. These terms are regarded as impossible.

Large Reinforcements for Shafter.

Immediately after the first battle of Santiago the war department made preparations for sending heavy reinforcements to Gen. Shafter. The Spanish under Gen. Pando arriving at Santiago to reinforce Linares made this imperative. Over 4,000 men at once boarded transports at Tampa, besides six batteries of light artillery which were deemed particularly useful. Two brigades—the First and Second of the First corps—under Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson was ordered to Charleston for embarkation. They comprise the Second and Third Wisconsin and 10th Pennsylvania in the First brigade under Gen. O. H. Eames; the Third Illinois, Fourth Ohio and Fourth Pennsylvania in the Second brigade under Gen. Peter C. Haines; in all over 5,000 men. From Camp Alger the brigade, under Gen. Garrison, composed of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts, went, the former to New York and the last two to Charleston, to embark.

American Reinforcements Arrive.

Six troopships carrying 2,500 men, six batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, arrived at Juragua. The transports took the troops and equipments aboard at Tampa and were joined by their convoy at Key West. The fleet consists of the City of Macon and the Gate City, carrying the first Illinois infantry, 1,350 men; the Hudson with 930 recruits for the regiments of regulars in the field and the Comanche, Unionist and Specialist, carrying horses, ammunition and stores, batteries C and E, of the Third artillery; B and F, of the Fourth artillery and D and F, of the Fifth artillery, under command of Brig.-Gen. Randolph.

Congress Has Adjourned.

The second session of the 55th congress has adjourned sine die after making the most history of any congress in a quarter of a century or more. The recognition of the independence of Cuba, the declaration of war upon Spain, the annexation of Hawaii, the war appropriations and war revenue legislation, organization of the vast volunteer army and expansion of the navy, a new bankruptcy law—all these were features of the session. The appropriations foot up almost \$900,000,000. The Senate adjourned in its usual dignified manner, but in the House patriotic songs were sung and three cheers given twice over for President McKinley. Then followed cheers for Dewey, Hobson, Schley, Sampson and Gen. Joe Wheeler. The whole House was one vast demonstration, and flags were passed about to every member and were enthusiastically waved while the members sang no closer of the Star congress.

Gen. Linares, the Spanish Commander of Santiago, was Wounded in the Left Arm in the Fighting at Caney.

MERRIMAC HEROES FREE.

Hobson and His Men Exchanged—Tremendous Ovation Given Them.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, and the seven seamen who, with him, sailed the collier Merrimac into the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on June 3 last and sank her there, have been surrendered by the Spanish military authorities in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Capt. Chadwick, of the New York, who was awaiting them. Every stop of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldiers, who threw aside all semblance of order, scrambled out of the entrenchments and sent up cheer after cheer for the men who passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country. The heroes were almost smothered with attentions and tears flowed down their cheeks as they tried to reply to the continuous ovation. The same scenes of enthusiasm were repeated upon the arrival of the men at the hospital station and at our base at Juragua. Hobson, who reached there in advance of his companions, was taken on board the New York immediately. The flagship's decks were lined with officers and men, and as Hobson clambered up her side and stepped on board his vessel, the harbor rang with shouts and cheers of his comrades which were echoed by the crews of a dozen transports lying near by.

Hobson had little to say in regard to his experiences, except that he and his companions had been well treated by the Spaniards and that they were all in excellent health.

The exchange took place under a tree about midway between the hostile lines. Col. John Jacob Astor conducted the American part of the program and Maj. Irles, a staff officer, represented the Spanish side. The meeting was extremely courteous, but very formal, and no attempt was made by either of them to discuss anything but the matter in hand. Maj. Irles was given his choice of three Spanish lieutenants in exchange for the American sailors. The Spanish officers selected Lieut. Adolpho Arries, of the First provisional regiment of Barcelona, one of the most aristocratic military organizations of the Spanish army, in exchange for Hobson.

600 PERSONS DROWNED.

Trans-Atlantic Liner Sunk by a Collision on the Atlantic Ocean.

Halifax, N. S.: The British iron ship Cromartyshire was towed in by the Allan liner Grecian, with her bow torn away by a collision, 60 miles south of Sable Island, with the French steamer La Bourgogne, which latter vessel went down 10 minutes later. Of the 800 passengers and crew on board La Bourgogne, only 300 were saved. Only one woman was saved, and she by her husband. The captain and other deck officers went down with the ship. The Cromartyshire laid to and picked up 170 passengers and 30 seamen, who were rescued, transferring them to the Grecian, which came along shortly afterwards.

New York: There were on board La Bourgogne 121 first-class cabin passengers, 125 second cabin, and 295 steerage, making a total of 611 passengers, in addition to which there were 230 in the crew, making a grand total of 841 souls on board. La Bourgogne was bound from New York for Havre and most of the passengers were Americans.

La Bourgogne was built in 1866; was a four-mast, ship-rigged, screw steamer of 7,395 tons gross, and 8,000 horse power; she was 496 feet long, 52 feet beam and 34.6 feet deep. She was built of steel and iron and had 12 water compartments.

It is one of the strange fates of war that Admiral Cervera was obliged to surrender to Lieut.-Commander Wainwright, who was an officer on the Maine when she was destroyed at Havana.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.			
New York	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs
Best grades...	81 1/2	21 1/2	26 1/2
Lower grades...	75 1/2	20 1/2	25 1/2
Chicago			
Best grades...	48 1/2	5 00	6 25
Lower grades...	45 1/2	3 50	4 00
Detroit			
Best grades...	40 1/2	4 75	0 01
Lower grades...	30 1/2	3 25	4 00
Buffalo			
Best grades...	38 1/2	4 75	6 25
Lower grades...	30 1/2	3 00	4 50
Cleveland			
Best grades...	39 1/2	4 50	6 01
Lower grades...	30 1/2	3 00	4 00
Cincinnati			
Best grades...	40 1/2	4 50	6 25
Lower grades...	30 1/2	3 00	4 25
Pittsburg			
Best grades...	47 1/2	4 75	6 50
Lower grades...	30 1/2	3 25	4 00

GRAIN, ETC.

New York	Wheat	Corn	Oats
91 1/2	87 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
87 1/2	82 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
91 1/2	82 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
87 1/2	82 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
85 1/2	82 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
87 1/2	82 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
87 1/2	82 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

As a result of a cabinet discussion the President has decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately, and the commandant at the Presidio, San Francisco, has been communicated with to learn what force are available.

A Spanish privateer carrying five guns is reported off British Columbia, possibly having been driven from the Gulf of Alaska. The vessel is carrying a surveying party to the Yukon.

FROM GLOOM TO SUNLIGHT

THE USURER'S DAUGHTER.

BY CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XLIII.—(Continued.)

"Tying, yet not ill! You speak in riddles, doctor."

"It is all a riddle to me," said the physician; "perhaps you can solve it. He has committed suicide—that is, he has made an attempt on his life, but he has not quite succeeded."

"He was very foolish," remarked the earl. Even the fact that his confidential steward had attempted to destroy his own life seemed to him a matter of less moment than the fact that his wife loved him.

Dr. Randall looked uneasily at the unconscious face.

"May I speak on a private matter?" he said.

"Certainly," was the quick reply. "I have no secrets from my relative, Sir Raoul."

"I cannot quite understand it," continued the doctor. "They set for me, and when I reached the house I found that Blantyre had attempted to take his life. I will not tell you how—there is no need to add to a list of horrors. I found him dying, not dead; he is dying now. His only cry was for you, Lord Caraven; he wanted to see you."

"I do not in the least desire to see him," said the earl, quickly. "Frankly speaking, doctor, repentant sinners and death beds are not much in my line. I could do him no good."

"Perhaps not—yet he gave me no rest until I had promised to ask you to go and visit him—no rest at all. The strange part of the story has to come, Lord Caraven. It was not a poacher who fired the shot—it was himself. We have this time done the poachers an injustice."

The doctor was not prepared for the effect of his words. The earl sprang from his chair, rushed across the room and seized him by the arm.

"Say that again!" he cried. "John Blantyre fired that shot?"

"So he says," replied the doctor. "He gasped the story out to me in broken words. 'I always hated her,' he said; 'hated her; and last night I shot her by the edge of the lake. I shot her through the heart, and I saw her fall, and—'"

"It is impossible!" cried the earl. "The man must have been delirious! He never saw Lady Hamilton in his life—how could he hate her?"

"That is the strangest part of the story," said the doctor. "He insists in saying that he shot Lady Caraven. I cannot understand the matter."

"I do," put in Sir Raoul, calmly. "Blantyre was dismissed at Lady Caraven's desire, and he swore to be revenged upon her. This is his revenge—he has shot Lady Hamilton, believing her to be the countess."

"It is impossible!" repeated the earl. "They are so different. Lady Hamilton is fair, the countess dark—he could not mistake them."

Suddenly he remembered that it was in the semi-darkness of the night that the occurrence had happened, and Lady Hamilton was wrapped in a silvery veil. Could he have mistaken them? The doctor shook his head.

"I do not understand—it is, as I have said, a riddle to me. I should certainly advise you, Lord Caraven, to see the man; that is the only way to clear up the mystery."

"There is no mystery," said Sir Raoul. "It is as I say, the man intended to murder Lady Caraven—by mistake he has shot Lady Hamilton. How he mistook them is perhaps a mystery, and that you can solve by going to see him. Go, Ulrich."

"Yes," responded Lord Caraven. "I will go—I will go with you, doctor, if you are ready. Raoul, it would be as well not to mention this."

"You may rely upon me," said his friend.

The doctor and the earl quitted the room together. The carriage was ordered, and they drove at once to Court Raven.

They were not long in finding Blantyre's house, and before long the earl stood by the death bed of his late steward. The man's dying face was turned toward him, his dying eyes gleamed as they recognized him.

"My lord," he said, "you were always kind to me. Her ladyship ruined me—she turned me away—and I hated her. I would not harm one hair of your head; but I have killed her; and I am not sorry, I am glad."

"Whom have you killed?" asked the earl, calmly.

"Whom? The countess of Caraven, the beautiful, proud, imperious woman who, with one wave of her hand, sent me to ruin—I have killed her."

"How did you kill her?" inquired the earl.

A wild laugh came from the man's lips. "How? I have watched and waited many a long day. I have stood in the high road when she passed by, but never until the other night did I get one chance. I could have shot her dead a hundred times, but I would not, lest in taking her life I took also the life of one who had never harmed me. I hated her because she ruined me. She drove me from my place, she left me branded as a thief amongst my fellow-men, she left me without character, without reputation; she was my ban and my curse, so I shot her. But I

am not all bad, and I was sorry when I saw her fall dead. I came home, but she followed me; she has stood near me ever since—a woman with dead eyes, awful to look upon—awful to see!"

"Tell me," said the earl, quietly, "how did you know that it was my wife?"

An expression of cunning came over the dying face.

"I knew her by the scarf—her silver scarf—she wore it over her arms the first time I saw her."

"You tried to take a terrible revenge," said Lord Caraven.

"It has been worse for me," rejoined the dying man—"a thousand times worse for me. I went five times after five different situations, and on each occasion it was flung scornfully in my face that I had been dismissed from Ravensmere. When I found that I was ruined, I swore that I would kill her ladyship, and I have done it."

"Thank heaven you have not," said the earl, hastily. "I am thankful to say that your murderous shot never reached my wife. The lady you have injured is a stranger to you—Lady Hamilton; she had thrown Lady Caraven's scarf over her shoulders—hence the (for me) fortunate mistake."

The look on the dying man's face was terrible to see—the fading disappointment, the bitter hatred.

"Then I have not killed her after all," he cried.

"No; you have wounded an innocent lady, a stranger to you—that is all; my dear wife you have not injured."

"And I sent for you believing that she was dead, dreading lest an innocent man should suffer for my deed, longing also that you should know I had taken my revenge."

"I can only thank heaven you have failed," said the earl.

John Blantyre raised himself; the hatred, the bad passions in the dying face were terrible to see.

"Tell her," he cried, "I am sorry I did not kill her; tell her that she ruined me and that I hate her for it; tell her that I sent her my curse, and that after I had cursed her I never opened my lips again."

He fell back exhausted, and he kept his word. Never again were his lips opened in mortal speech. The earl tried, Sir Raoul left his sick room to try to soften and persuade him; gentle, low voiced women knelt by his side, a grave minister pleaded with him—it was all in vain, after that one terrible curse his lips were mute and dumb, whether so stricken by heaven or whether the result of his anger and disappointment no one ever knew; he died in obstinate, sullen silence.

When the last scene was over, the earl, who had remained with him to

see her fall, and I saw her fall, and—"

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ter my doors again. Now I find that it is all a mistake."

Sir Raoul tried to be patient, but it was very difficult.

"I do not in the least understand what you mean, Ulrich. Why did you send Hildred away, and what was a mistake?"

"I shrink from telling you. Upon my honor, I am ashamed of myself. Do you know, I positively believed Hildred had done this deed—I believed she had shot Lady Hamilton."

An expression of deepest contempt came over Sir Raoul's face.

"I should never have imagined such a thought would enter your breast," he said, indignantly. "I speak plainly to you, Ulrich, as I have never done before—your wife is wasted on you—she is a thousand times too good for you. She is one of the noblest, truest, purist women under the sun. You—if you could so misjudge her—are to be pitied. Hildred capable of murder? Heaven give me patience! I could not have believed you would entertain such an idea. I could not have imagined that you were so utterly devoid of reason."

"Listen, Raoul—do not judge me quite so harshly. You do not know all. Let me tell you my story;" and without further discussion the earl related the whole history.

Sir Raoul listened in silence.

"What can I do?" asked the earl, humbly, when he had told all.

"Whither have you sent her?" was the stern inquiry.

"To her father's house," replied the earl.

"Then I will tell you what to do. Go as fast as steam can take you, and ask her pardon. She is a noble woman, she may forgive; but," added the soldier, frankly, with a flush on his honest face, "I declare that if I were in her place I never would."

The earl took the advice offered him and went straight off to town.

"I will now give a brief description of

fruits and eggs may be pulverized in the same manner.

But these are substances that may be frozen, though not to the same brittle hardness, by the ordinary cold of winter. Let us now try something more refractory. Mercury remains liquid at all familiar temperatures, but solidifies at about forty degrees below zero. I place half a pint of it in a paper mold, and pour over the surface a quantity of liquefied air. The quicksilver, forgetting all claim to its name, is soon frozen into a rigid bar, resembling a block of tin, but so cold that it would almost blister your flesh to touch it. In each end of the mold was inserted a large screw-eye, and both these are now firmly fixed in the hardened metal. To one of these eyes I attach a

plummet; to the other eye, I fasten a weight of, say, fifty pounds. Fifteen or twenty minutes will elapse before the mass is sufficiently thawed to allow the weight to pull out one of the screw eyes when it falls to the floor with a sudden crash; it will be fully half an hour before the metal is completely melted.

In the Arctic regions, however, mercury is occasionally frozen by natural cold, and spirit thermometers are used; but these instruments would be quite worthless at the temperatures now attained by artificial means. This I demonstrated by pouring a pint or so of proof spirits into a vessel containing liquefied air. The alcohol is soon frozen, forming a snowy mass of crystals. By stirring this, I reduce it to the condition of viscous sugar, and easily lift it out with a stick, from which it hangs down in a beautiful icicle seven or eight inches long. By pouring over it a little more of the liquid air, this may be frozen absolutely rigid.

Meanwhile the liquid air has been simmering away in its dish, the outer surface of which has become heavily coated with frost.

People often say to me: "Why! I thought the stuff was cold, but it is really hot!" In a sense this is true, for it boils while everything around it is frozen solid. And here is the paradox, the harder it boils, the more intense becomes the cold. This fact is well illustrated by the following experiment:

I partly fill a teakettle with this anomalous liquid. It promptly boils without fire, but as the metal becomes chilled it appears more quiet. When I place it over the intense heat of a Bunsen burner, it boils rather more vigorously, though without violence—while a sheet of ice gathers on the bottom of the kettle directly over the blaze. This by the way is formed from the products of combustion, and consists partly of water vapor and partly of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas) congealed by the cold against which the heat of the flame is powerless.

I now drop into the kettle a bit of ice, and the ebullition is greatly accelerated—far more so than by the action of the Bunsen burner. It is as if I had thrown in a hot stone. But when I pour in a few ounces of water the tea kettle fairly gurgles and boils over, sending up from the spout a long jet of steam, mingled with a spray of spouting drops. The water, however, is almost instantly frozen. I invert the

teakettle, and the water, which for a moment encases and protects it like a glove—only here the vapor is air, and the heat that liberates it comes from your finger. But don't be too delirious in your movements, for a pulse would mean a frostbite at least. I have received some severe "burns" in consequence of treating liquefied air with undue familiarity, and such injuries heal very slowly.

You will observe that your hand remains perfectly dry; the liquid does not adhere to it. This is as fortunate as it is unexpected—for if it wet your flesh as water does the slightest contact would be disastrous. If I throw a small portion upon your coat sleeve, the cloth is not moistened, but it becomes so chilled that it is white with frost. An oyster dipped for a moment in a bowl of the liquid becomes as cold as if it had remained in the refrigerator for hours. This makes a very pretty dinner table experiment; but if you leave the toothsome morsel too long it becomes as hard as the shell from which it was extracted. Raw beefsteak may be frozen until it rings, when struck, like a piece of bell metal. While in this condition it may be broken into fragments with a hammer and pounded into powder. Butter, similarly treated, may be reduced to a fine, dry dust;

and, as you are aware, under ordinary conditions, will not burn; it merely scorches and crisps, and gives off unpleasant odors. But when I have saturated a handful of it in liquid oxygen, at the touch of a match it flashes up like so much gunpowder, and is gone in a moment. A mass of half-felt treated in the same manner burns more like dampened gunpowder, with a series of sputtering flashes, but it also is completely consumed. The next experiment gives a contrast of extremes of cold and heat which is without precedent.

Pouring some of the liquid into a smooth glass tumbler, I dip the bottom into a vessel of water. A thin casing of ice immediately forms about it, but at once begins to crack with the intense cold. By repeated immersions, however, adding coat after coat, I presently get a sort of crackle-ware ice-cup, thick enough to bear handling after the tumbler upon which it has been molded has been withdrawn. This ice-cup I partially fill with a liquid now largely oxygen; and when I dip into it the end of a steel wire to which a lighted match is fastened, the hard metal burns explosively, like a fuse, with a brilliant effusion of sparks, so that the chilly crystal around it glows like a lamp. On inspecting the cup after this display of fireworks is ended, you will find that the sizzling metal has covered the bottom with beads and pellets of steel—we have actually melted iron in a crucible of ice!

As the cup is quite uninjured by its use as a melting pot, I refill it. Then, taking a carbon rod, such as is used in electric arc lamps, and heating the tip to redness, I plunge it into the oxygen. It burns in the boiling liquid with intense brightness though rather slowly on account of its extreme density. To conclude the experiment, I drop in a lighted cigarette. It comes up like a flashlight. Yet the ice cup has not thawed in the least, and I set it aside covered with a fine, dry dust of frost.

It remains to show the explosive power of this mysterious liquid under various conditions. I first take a heavy copper tube about a foot long, sealed at the lower end, and having poured in a few drops of liquid air, hammer a closely fitting-wood plug into the orifice. I have scarcely time to step back before the expanding vapor blows out the plug with a loud explosion, driving it against the ceiling with great force; in the open air I have seen it

hurled to a height of three hundred feet. The confined liquid has behaved exactly as water would act in a tube heated white hot.

Here the action is purely mechanical, but by taking advantage of the intense chemical activity of oxygen, explosions of far greater violence may be obtained. To illustrate this, I saturate in the same-tinted liquid a wad of oily cotton waste, and place it in a steel tube of great strength, open at both ends. When a spark is applied—which must be done from a safe distance—the tube is rent in fragments. If the wad were first wet with turpentine, the explosive force would exceed that of gun cotton.

Only low shoes look well in summer, and of these there should be a pair of russet pigskins, a pair of heavy calfskins, a pair of patent leathers to wear with the trimmed hats to church, etc., and pumps for evening wear, to complete the necessary stock in trade. A dozen shirt waists are absolutely necessary, and half a dozen more are desirable. Those of last year look decidedly old-fashioned. Stocks are better for the neck than stiff collars, as the former are supposed not to be starched and they are more comfortable for riding and golf. A dozen collars and a dozen stocks, then, for neckwear, with a variety of ties. The best summer gloves for outing purposes are the white wash cambric. A dozen pairs of these would last the whole summer if properly washed and cared for. Pale shades in made for church, and pique for evening look the best. A golf cape, a mackintosh and a well-fitted packet are about all that are really necessary in the way of wardrobe, although a pretty cape for long evenings on the veranda and a long cloak to cover up a dance frock are also desirable.—New York Tribune.

CHAPTER XLIV.

ADY CARAVEN had refused to see anyone; she had refused to quit her apartment. The horror of the charge made against her overpowered her. Could it be within the bounds of possibility that she, Hildred, Countess of Caraven, would ever be brought before a public tribunal and tried for a crime of which she was perfectly innocent? Her vivid imagination ran riot about it. She pictured herself in a dark cell. She wept until from sheer exhaustion she slept.

A knocking at the door aroused her. "Hildred," called Arley Ransome, "I wish to see you."

"Papa," said the girl, "I am tired of the world—tired of my life. Let me die in peace."

Fearful of the attention of his servants, he went away, returning again and again with the same entreaty, but she would not see him. She refused all food, she never attempted to go to rest, and at last Arley Ransome grew alarmed about her. He would not force open the door—that would create a scandal, and the notion of scandal was as bitter as death to him. It was with a feeling of intense relief that he saw Lord Caraven arrive.

"This is a terrible business," he said. "My daughter must have been driven to great extremes before she did this."

"It is all a foolish mistake!" cried the earl. "Where is she? I want to see her."

"A mistake!" cried the lawyer, with dignity. "Most men would give your conduct another name, Lord Caraven. People should be careful before they make such mistakes."

"Where is Hildred?" cried the earl. "I want to see her at once."
(To be continued.)

Troubled by Little Things.
The Quaker spirit, at its best, is the spirit of truth, righteousness and all-embracing charity; but sometimes Quakers, like other people, make too much of little things, thereby becoming what they loathe, formalists. The Church Standard tells two anecdotes illustrating this tendency. In the days when Friends were accustomed to wear cocked hats turned up at the sides, one good Friend bought a hat of this description, without noticing that it was looped up with a button. He sat one day in meeting, when he noticed some looks of curious displeasure. Taking off his hat, he saw the reason for the looks, and then rose and said, "Friends, if religion consists in a button, I wouldn't give a button for it." His sermon was at least understood. A somewhat similar story is told of an influential Friend who, on his way to meeting, was caught in a drenching rain, and borrowed a neighbor's coat. He seated himself opposite to Jacob Lindley, who was so much disturbed by the glittering buttons that "his meeting did him no good." When the congregation rose to depart, he felt constrained to go up to the Friend who had so much troubled him and inquire why he had so grievously departed from the simplicity enjoined upon members of their society. The good man looked down upon his garment, and quietly replied, "I borrowed the coat because my own was wet; and indeed, Jacob, I did not notice what buttons were on it." Jacob shook his hand warmly, and said, "Thou art a better Christian than I am, and I will learn of thee." Jacob was right. He had been paying too much attention to the "mint, anise and cummin" of Quaker tradition.

Stumps—"How well you're looking this mornin', Boone!" Boone—"Yes—I never looked better in my life. I'm looking for a man who owes me \$15."

Liquid Air In War

Charles E. Tripler tells in the June Cosmopolitan of his wonderful discovery of liquid air. From this we quote the following excerpts:

Liquid air is simply air such as we breathe, from which most of the heat, originally derived from the sun, has been extracted. This I am now able to effect very easily and cheaply by mechanical means. As a result, some fifteen minutes after the process is started, a clear, frosty looking liquid begins to pour down from a tube about an inch in diameter, and speedily fills the receptacle placed beneath to receive it. This rate of production can be maintained all day if desired. Each cubic foot of liquid represents nearly eight hundred cubic feet of ordinary air, and in its expansion as it returns to its gaseous state lies a power of the highest efficiency, easy to control, ready to be harnessed and utilized. Its temperature is about three hundred and twelve degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

If a tumbler is filled with the liquid it boils vigorously, absorbing a portion of the heat around it, and at the end of half an hour has completely disappeared, indistinguishably mingled with the air around us, from which it differs only in its greater purity. The tumbler, meanwhile, has become thickly coated with frost. If, however, the liquid be placed in a glass bulb, set inside of a larger bulb, with a half-inch space between the two from which the air has been exhausted, it is so protected by this vacuum jacket that it vaporizes very slowly, lasting for a number of hours.

In this more quiet state, it has the appearance of pure water, except that it shows a pale-blue tint, which intensifies as the evaporation proceeds. There are, in fact, two entirely distinct fluids present—liquefied nitrogen and liquefied oxygen. It is to the latter that the blue tint is due, nitrogen being absolutely limpid.

I will now give a brief description of

fruits and eggs may be pulverized in the same manner.

But these are substances that may be frozen, though not to the same brittle hardness, by the ordinary cold of winter. Let us now try something more refractory. Mercury remains liquid at all familiar temperatures, but solidifies at about forty degrees below zero. I place half a pint of it in a paper mold, and pour over the surface a quantity of liquefied air. The quicksilver, forgetting all claim to its name, is soon frozen into a rigid bar, resembling a block of tin, but so cold that it would almost blister your flesh to touch it. In each end of the mold was inserted a large screw-eye, and both these are now firmly fixed in the hardened metal. To one of these eyes I attach a

plummet; to the other eye, I fasten a weight of, say, fifty pounds. Fifteen or twenty minutes will elapse before the mass is sufficiently thawed to allow the weight to pull out one of the screw eyes when it falls to the floor with a sudden crash; it will be fully half an hour before the metal is completely melted.

In the Arctic regions, however, mercury is occasionally frozen by natural cold, and spirit thermometers are used; but these instruments would be quite worthless at the temperatures now attained by artificial means. This I demonstrated by pouring a pint or so of proof spirits into a vessel containing liquefied air. The alcohol is soon frozen, forming a snowy mass of crystals. By stirring this, I reduce it to the condition of viscous sugar, and easily lift it out with a stick, from which it hangs down in a beautiful icicle seven or eight inches long. By pouring over it a little more of the liquid air, this may be frozen absolutely rigid.

Meanwhile the liquid air has been simmering away in its dish, the outer surface of which has become heavily coated with frost.

People often say to me: "Why! I thought the stuff was cold, but it is really hot!" In a sense this is true, for it boils while everything around it is frozen solid. And here is the paradox, the harder it boils, the more intense becomes the cold. This fact is well illustrated by the following experiment:

I partly fill a teakettle with this anomalous liquid. It promptly boils without fire, but as the metal becomes chilled it appears more quiet. When I place it over the intense heat of a Bunsen burner, it boils rather more vigorously, though without violence—while a sheet of ice gathers on the bottom of the kettle directly over the blaze. This by the way is formed from the products of combustion, and consists partly of water vapor and partly of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas) congealed by the cold against which the heat of the flame is powerless.

I now drop into the kettle a bit of ice, and the ebullition is greatly accelerated—far more so than by the action of the Bunsen burner. It is as if I had thrown in a hot stone. But when I pour in a few ounces of water the tea kettle fairly gurgles and boils over, sending up from the spout a long jet of steam, mingled with a spray of spouting drops. The water, however, is almost instantly frozen. I invert the

teakettle, and the water, which for a moment encases and protects it like a glove—only here the vapor is air, and the heat that liberates it comes from your finger. But don't be too delirious in your movements, for a pulse would mean a frostbite at least. I have received some severe "burns" in consequence of treating liquefied air with undue familiarity, and such injuries heal very slowly.

You will observe that your hand remains perfectly dry; the liquid does not adhere to it. This is as fortunate as it is unexpected—for if it wet your flesh as water does the slightest contact would be disastrous. If I throw a small portion upon your coat sleeve, the cloth is not moistened, but it becomes so chilled that it is white with frost. An oyster dipped for a moment in a bowl of the liquid becomes as cold as if it had remained in the refrigerator for hours. This makes a very pretty dinner table experiment; but if you leave the toothsome morsel too long it becomes as hard as the shell from which it was extracted. Raw beefsteak may be frozen until it rings, when struck, like a piece of bell metal. While in this condition it may be broken into fragments with a hammer and pounded into powder. Butter, similarly treated, may be reduced to a fine, dry dust;

and, as you are aware, under ordinary conditions, will not burn; it merely scorches and crisps, and gives off unpleasant odors. But when I have saturated a handful of it in liquid oxygen, at the touch of a match it flashes up like so much gunpowder, and is gone in a moment. A mass of half-felt treated in the same manner burns more like dampened gunpowder, with a series of sputtering flashes, but it also is completely consumed. The next experiment gives a contrast of extremes of cold and heat which is without precedent.

Pouring some of the liquid into a smooth glass tumbler, I dip the bottom into a vessel of water. A thin casing of ice immediately forms about it, but at once begins to crack with the intense cold. By repeated immersions, however, adding coat after coat, I presently get a sort of crackle-ware ice-cup, thick enough to bear handling after the tumbler upon which it has been molded has been withdrawn. This ice-cup I partially fill with a liquid now largely oxygen; and when I dip into it the end of a steel wire to which a lighted match is fastened, the hard metal burns explosively, like a fuse, with a brilliant effusion of sparks, so that the chilly crystal around it glows like a lamp. On inspecting the cup after this display of fireworks is ended, you will find that the sizzling metal has covered the bottom with beads and pellets of steel—we have actually melted iron in a crucible of ice!

As the cup is quite uninjured by its use as a melting pot, I refill it. Then, taking a carbon rod, such as is used in electric arc lamps, and heating the tip to redness, I plunge it into the oxygen. It burns in the boiling liquid with intense brightness though rather slowly on account of its extreme density. To conclude the experiment, I drop in a lighted cigarette. It comes up like a flashlight. Yet the ice cup has not thawed in the least, and I set it aside covered with a fine, dry dust of frost.

It remains to show the explosive power of this mysterious liquid under various conditions. I first take a heavy copper tube about a foot long, sealed at the lower end, and having poured in a few drops of liquid air, hammer a closely fitting-wood plug into the orifice. I have scarcely time to step back before the expanding vapor blows out the plug with a loud explosion, driving it against the ceiling with great force; in the open air I have seen it

hurled to a height of three hundred feet. The confined liquid has behaved exactly as water would act in a tube heated white hot.

Here the action is purely mechanical, but by taking advantage of the intense chemical activity of oxygen, explosions of far greater violence may be obtained. To illustrate this, I saturate in the same-tinted liquid a wad of oily cotton waste, and place it in a steel tube of great strength, open at both ends. When a spark is applied—which must be done from a safe distance—the tube is rent in fragments. If the wad were first wet with turpentine, the explosive force would exceed that of gun cotton.

Only low shoes look well in summer, and of these there should be a pair of russet pigskins, a pair of heavy calfskins, a pair of patent leathers to wear with the trimmed hats to church, etc., and pumps for evening wear, to complete the necessary stock in trade. A dozen shirt waists are absolutely necessary, and half a dozen more are desirable. Those of last year look decidedly old-fashioned. Stocks are better for the neck than stiff collars, as the former are supposed not to be starched and they are more comfortable for riding and golf. A dozen collars and a dozen stocks, then, for neckwear, with a variety of ties. The best summer gloves for outing purposes are the white wash cambric. A dozen pairs of these would last the whole summer if properly washed and cared for. Pale shades in made for church, and pique for evening look the best. A golf cape, a mackintosh and a well-fitted packet are about all that are really necessary in the way of wardrobe, although a pretty cape for long evenings on the veranda and a long cloak to cover up a dance frock are also desirable.—New York Tribune.

Woman's Summer Outfit.

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Much in Little

Especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PLYMOUTH MAIL.

H. J. BAKER, Editors and
M. F. GRAY, Proprietors.

\$1.00 a Year, in Advance.
Single copies 3 Cents.

Entered at Plymouth P. O. as second class matter.
Cards of Thanks signs.
Resolutions of Condolence coats.
Paid notices set a word; in locals set a word.
Reading notice where charges are made sets a line.

Friday, July 15, 1898.

Fred M. Warner.

When the Republican State convention meets there will be presented to that body as a candidate for secretary of state a young man whom it is a pleasure to see taking an important part in the affairs of the state. We speak of Fred M. Warner, of Farmington. Plain, common, business like, honest Fred Warner. We might go over the whole category incidental to presenting the superior qualities of one man over another as a candidate for office, but even then we would fall short in giving Mr. Warner full credit due. Not every time do we find in politicians the same make-up as constitutes the senator from the Twelfth district. Would that we could say the "majority" were of his stamp. Early in life Fred Warner had instilled into him the needs of the plain, everyday people. This was acquired because of his being in contact with that class in business ways, and being one of the class himself he very readily acquired a knowledge of their needs. The duty of furthering their interests devolved upon him very clearly, and though unprofitable to him in a business point of view he sacrificed that in order to "lend a hand" in championing their rights. In Mr. Warner's career of two terms in the state senate he made a record that commands applause the state over. Not only that but he is personally known all over the state, and decidedly popular with all classes. He is just the age, thirty-three years, to enter upon such an important duty as secretary of the state, especially so when his past business record is such as to make him peculiarly fitted for the office. Aside from all political belongings, Mr. Warner is our ideal politician, and whether Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist or what, such a man will have our hearty support.

FAR AND NEAR!

IMPORTANT EVENTS FROM OUR EXCHANGE CONDENSED AND RECORDED HERE.

An exchange says "red, white and blue garters are the fashion here, and are out of sight."

Ike Crocker, Willie Barley, Mitchel Perkins, Cass Murdock, Ed Mooney, Ed Parmenter, Lee Weymouth and Fred Wesley left for Island Lake this morning with a recruiting officer from the 35th. Others of the Northville company will wait until they can go in a body.—Northville Record.

For several weeks past a suspicious looking covered wagon has been making South Lyon periodical visits from Ypsilanti. Its mission "has been to deliver bottled beer in case lots to several persons and places about the village. By some its entry is hailed with delight, while with others the ruffling of feathers towards the head is apparent. On its last trip here Tuesday with 25 cases of the cool beverage, President Allen, on authority of Prosecuting Attorney Wieland, notified the proprietor of the "ice wagon" not to sell his goods there, as he had no legal rights in a prohibition village to sell his wet article, but with a bold front the vender maintained he had a right to sell, would sell, and did sell. Attorney Wieland has since been notified, and his version of the case will soon be known, which many are waiting for with interest.—South Lyon Excelsior.

If there had been a shadow of suspicion in the Northern mind as to the patriotism of the South in the present war, the proposition of the Mobile Register that the southern states resume the celebration of the Fourth of July, would dissipate it. Says the Register:—"We see once again a united country, the North and South joined in a war against a foreign foe, southern men wearing the uniform of blue, and southern men bearing the flag of our republic. Why, if there were nothing else to rejoice over, this spectacle itself should arouse enthusiasm. Let the Fourth of July be celebrated, let public exercises take place, let us have an oration, a parade of the civic and military societies, and wind up the day with a liberal combustion of gun powder. It will do us all a world of good."

"Spain has a torpedo boat that will stay under water for hours," says an exchange. She also has a full submarine fleet. It is in Manila bay, by the grace of Admiral Dewey.

According to the Wayne Review, Ed Lee must be quite an all round athlete. He won eight prizes in the list of sports on the 4th.

Some one has sent me a pamphlet entitled, "The Truth About Cigarettes." The author is an officer in the tobacco trust, and you can imagine the attitude he assumes toward these modern coffin nails. He goes on in his way to prove that a case has never yet been found in which any special harm resulted from the use of the cigarette. This undersized underling must imagine the people all fools. The legislatures and medical authorities of the country awake at this day to find they have been opposing a righteous cause in attempting to deprive the youth of the land of a cheap smoke. I have no objection to a good wholesome pipe or a Havana cigar, but when it comes to seeing a 15-year-old youth breathing cigarette fumes into his weak lungs and then letting it slip out between his teeth, like the music of a spotted adder, I draw the line. A man who will write a defence of the cigarette, which is the chief enemy of youth and growing children, ought to be ostracized or struck by lightning. He must be a queer specimen.—Pontiac Post.

George R. Dean, editor of Rural Miscellany, publishes the following as the religion he believes in:—"The religion that makes people pay their honest debts; the religion that keeps people from speaking ill of their neighbors; the religion that makes no distinction between wealth and poverty; the religion that makes people honest and upright; the religion that will prompt a man to pay for the newspaper he has taken, instead of refusing it at the postoffice when he honestly knows that he owes for it; the religion that makes a man feel that he must retain himself from being a scoundrel; the religion that is not just put on for Sunday ornament, and used the balance of the week to cloak devilry and take advantage of other people in every manner possible; the religion that makes men honorable and manly; the religion that can be used in every day life, exemplified in kind deeds and loving helpful acts to those in need. This is the religion we believe in, and is the kind, if any, that leads to everlasting life and a seat at the right hand of the Father in the kingdom of Glory. If you haven't got that kind and pretend to have any at all you are a hypocrite and are not on the road that leads up to the Celestial city, you will enter no pearly gates or pass over any streets paved with gold as you go onward but not upward. The kind you have may answer your present purpose, but when weighed in the balance will be found wanting, and the harp that you now think will be yours will be played by some one else, and the devil will gather you into his sulphurous kingdom."

"I had a terrible scare a little while ago," said a Grand River avenue merchant the other day. "I noticed that my little 3-year-old boy had one of those big cannon crackers and I learned from him that he had bought it in the candy store across the street, kept by a man and woman who are old enough to know better than to sell such murderous things to a child. Why, if that boy had gotten hold of a match before I made the discovery, which made my hair stand on end, he would have set it off and his head might have been blown off. I went over to the store and gave those people some sharp-tipped advice.—Free Press.

Private postal cards are now mailable. The cards used must be the same as the style known as "H." This card is 3 1/4 and 5 1/4 inches in size, as fixed by the Postal Union. When a private card is used by an individual it must be substantially of the same weight as that turned out by the government, while in color it may be light gray, white, cream or buff. In all cases there must be fixed a one cent postage stamp. On the address side it must bear the words, "Private mailing card, authorized by the act of congress May 18, 1898." The act, of course, does not prevent the sale of regular postal cards, but it gives those a chance who have been getting out souvenir postal cards.

Paris has ordered \$1,000,000 worth of American electrical machinery for its exposition. This speaks well for the inventive genius of the United States.

The pay of the Russian soldier is about \$2.25 a year in our money. The \$15.10 a month paid our boys looks like a fortune in comparison.

Last September Byron Lafer, of Milan township, Monroe county, went to Petersburg to have some grist ground. While in the village he visited some saloons and became intoxicated. On returning home he did not watch his team when they reached the Lake Shore crossing. The team went down the track and upset a load of grist on Lafer. He was found buried under the grist next morning dead. His wife sued the saloonkeepers for damages and a jury after visiting the scene and hearing hot arguments for three days returned a verdict of \$5,000 damages against Edward L. Fisher, a saloonkeeper, and his bondsmen.

Spain tried to borrow \$300,000,000 and got less than \$50,000,000. The United States tried to borrow the same sum and has to fight the people to keep them from turning in something like a billion. Yet Spain has had a much longer time in which to accumulate wealth than the United States has.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A perfect town is that in which you see the farmers patronize the home merchants, the merchants advertise in the local newspapers, the laborers spend the money they earn with their own tradesmen, and all animated by the spirit that they will not purchase articles abroad if they can be purchased at home. The spirit of reciprocity between business men and laborers, farmers and manufacturers, results every time in making the town a satisfactory one in which to do business.

To Sagasta, Madrid:—Am no longer bottled up in Santiago harbor, but safe on board the New York. Address me care Sampson. (Signed,) Cervera. —Detroit Free Press.

Beats the Klondike.
Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike, for years he suffered untold agony from consumption accompanied by hemorrhages, and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison to this marvelous cure, would have it even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at J. L. Gale's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

From the Seat of War.

The following extracts are from a letter written by Louis Ruppert on board the Yale to his parents:

Atlantic Ocean, June 27.
We stopped 2 or 3 English merchantmen and we had target practice with the cannons yesterday. They put a barrel out in the ocean with a flag stuck in it and shot at it while the boat was running, and I want to tell you if they do as well in war as they did in target practice there won't be a Spaniard left in Cuba. We expect to have to fight as soon as we land. I can see the Spanish signal stations on the shore now. We are about 4 miles from them. The young Murdock boy is on the boat, he sneaked on when we left, but they are not going to let him land. They are going to send him back to the United States when the boat returns. We see sharks, whales, flying fish, and lots of porpoise. Ernie Lane, Rich Syme, and Artie Hood are also on this boat, so you see I am not the only one from Plymouth on the vessel. This is one of the largest boats on the Atlantic, it used to be the City of Paris before the government made a war vessel out of her. There are a number of Germans, who are sailors on this boat and lots of them can't speak a bit of English. I talk German to them occasionally and it pleases them wonderfully. They took me down to their dining room tonight and gave me a great supper.

Parents were alarmed.
"Our little boy was always troubled with sick headaches, due to derangement of the stomach. He became very much worse and we were alarmed. We gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it acted like a charm. He has never had sick headache since taking the first bottle." Mrs. ALBERT FROST, Pokagon, Michigan.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

Stay a few Days at Ottawa Beach Hotel.

If you can't afford or for other reasons don't care to go to the far away and more expensive resorts, try a few days or weeks at Ottawa Beach. It's a delightful place, easy to reach by rail, only 30 miles from Grand Rapids, on Lake Michigan and has all the advantages in the way of bathing beach, boating, fishing, etc., etc., that any resort has. Write to the manager of the Ottawa Beach hotel for rates and see how moderate they are.
66 GEO. DEHAVEN, G. P. A.

FREE PILLS.
Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 50c per box sold by John L. Gale, Druggist.

BINDER TWINE
We quote prices F. O. B. cars, St. Paul, Minn., until stock is sold, as follows:
SISAL, 12c per pound.
STANDARD, 12 1/2c " "
MANILA, 12 1/2c " "
Quality of Twine guaranteed.
First come, first served. Send orders here.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., CHICAGO.

Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of some simple thing to patent? JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. For full particulars send list of two best inventions to them.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, has placed in the hands of its agents, for sale, a supply of fine War Atlases, containing maps of the territory in which our gallant navy is now engaged in war with the Spanish nation. These maps were made by one of the foremost map producing houses in the country, are thoroughly reliable and at this particular time are eagerly sought for by those who read of the movements of our warships.

Your friends may smile
But that tired feeling
Means danger. It
Indicates impoverished
And impure blood.
This condition may
Lead to serious illness.
It should be promptly
Overcome by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies and
Enriches the blood,
Strengthens the nerves,
Tones the stomach,
Creates an appetite,
And builds up,
Energizes and vitalizes
The whole system.
Be sure to get
Only Hood's.

CYCLE REPAIRING and Extras for Cycles.

Pneumatic Tires, Inner Tubes, Outside Casings, Valve Stems, Valves, Steel Balls, Nipples, Air Pumps, Spokes, Tire Cement in bulk or liquid, Tire Tape, Rubber Solution to repair Tires and Tubes, Plungers, Caps, Springs, Patching Rubber, Linen Thread, Cork Handles, Wrenches, Lubricant for Chains, and Chains in Stock.

New and second-hand Bicycles for sale.

BICYCLES TO RENT.

W. N. WHERRY,
PLYMOUTH, MICH.

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Livery and Sale Stable.

BUS AND TRUCK LINE.

Horse Clipping a Specialty.

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General Insurance.

Detroit Fire and Marine.
Hartford.
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Niagara.
Commercial Union.
Sun, of London.
Phoenix Assurance of London.

Office at
Residence, Plymouth, Mich

DETROIT Grand Rapids & Western

GOING EAST		JUNE 19, 1898	
Train	Time	Train	Time
Grand Rapids	7:30	1:30	5:25
Ypsilanti	7:50	2:01	6:00
Lansing	8:54	3:08	7:22
Salem	10:35	4:20	9:00
PLYMOUTH	10:55	5:38	9:15
Detroit	11:40	5:45	10:45

ED. PELTON, Agent, Plymouth.

F. & P. M. R. R.

TIME TABLE.
In effect May 22, 1898.
Trains leave Plymouth as follows:
STANDARD TIME.
GOING SOUTH.
Train No. 4, 10:55 a. m.
" No. 6, 7:20 p. m.
" No. 8, 8:45 p. m.
" No. 10, 6:30 a. m.
GOING NORTH.
Train 1, 3:10 a. m.
" 3, 9:35 a. m.
" 5, 2:00 p. m.
" 7, 7:05 p. m.
Trains Nos. 3 and 9 run through to Alpena.
Train No. 3 connects at Ludington with steamer for Manitowick and
Train No. 5, connects at Ludington with steamer for Milwaukee, (during season of navigation), making connections for all points West and Northwest.
Sleeping Parlor Cars between Alpena, Bay City Saginaw and Detroit.
Train No. 8 runs daily, from Bay City to Detroit, On Western Division it runs daily, except Sunday. Trains leave for Toledo at 6:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.
For further information see Time Cards.
ED. PELTON, Local Agent.

RIGHT TO THE FRONT.

We have just received a full line of Military Novelties, Cuff Buttons, Stick Pins, Charms, Belts, etc

Also a new line of

Cameras and Supplies.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty.

C. G. DRAPER,
Sutton Street

JEWELER, Plymouth.

Bogert & Co.

Everything Fresh and Cheap for Cash.

FRUITS and VEGETABLES in SEASON.

Jardinieres from 10c to \$1.00

Also a Variety of Flower crocks.

Stewing Kettles 2 qts 10, 4 qts 12, 6 qts 15c

We call for your orders and deliver goods.

Bogert & Co.

There may be other laundries that are larger but none that

Excell in Workmanship

The - Plymouth - Star - Cash - Laundry.

The increasing patronage we are receiving

proves our popularity.

REA BROS., Proprietor.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD MEAT

IF YOU DO CALL AT

HARRIS' MARKET

and he will please you. He keeps the best of meats at the Lowest Prices. Don't forget the place.

H. HARRIS.

Orders taken and delivered. PLYMOUTH

WANTED: FARM PRODUCTS IN EXCHANGE FOR BICYCLES OR HARNESS.

THE ONLY LINE
Running Through Sleeping Cars between these points.
Through Sleeping Cars on night trains and Day-train Parlor Cars on day trains run between Detroit, Toledo and Cincinnati. The Trains of the
OHIO CENTRAL LINES
are acknowledged by all travelers as being among the most complete, elaborate and comfortable in use. Call upon any Agent for OHIO CENTRAL LINES folders showing through train service.
Money not a necessity. You produce what we can use. We make what you want.
"Marlo" Bicycle No. 1, one-piece crank, latest model, the equal of the best Bicycle made, your own specifications, \$60.
"Marlo" Bicycle No. 2, three-piece crank, your own specifications, \$45.
"Marlo" Bicycle, a very fine machine, \$40.
We sell Bicycles for cash or on the monthly payment plan, anywhere in the United States or Canada. We make very liberal allowances for old wheels. We also sell second-hand wheels at from \$3 to \$20. Don't fail to write us if you want a wheel or harness on the best terms ever offered.
We allow ruling Buffalo prices for all kinds of farm products that can be shipped economically to Buffalo. Tell us what you have to exchange and we will quote prices we can offer. Enclose stamps for further information or for price list of our Hand-made Harness and Horse Collars.
MARLO CYCLE CO.,
61 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS AND PERSONAL MENTION

What Our Scribe Gathered on the Outside.—Other News Items.

Don't forget the harvest feast, July 21. Chas. Berdan was in town the latter part of last week.

Special meeting of the common council this Friday evening.

John Noyes, of West Superior, Wis., has been visiting in town.

Ice cream and cake immediately after the harvest feast, July 21st.

E. P. Baker and wife are living in the Safford cottage on Main st.

Miss Alice Shortman, of Newark, N. J. visited her parents here this week.

A big plate full for 15c at the harvest feast, July 21st. Presbyterian church.

A. N. Brown is entertaining his sister, Mrs. A. Cole and husband, of Port Huron.

Mrs. Fred Dibble, of Detroit, spent a few days this week visiting in Plymouth.

Mrs. W. C. Hull and children, of Alton, are visiting her father, Thos. McGill.

Miss Ina Hart, of Detroit, was the guest of Gertrude Hart, the fore part of the week.

Mrs. C. W. Hynes, of Detroit, visited her daughter, Mrs. E. Pelton, the first of the week.

Albert Wright, of Howell Junction, is relieving E. Pelton at the depot during his absence.

Laura Ruppert left Wednesday for a six weeks visit with her sister, Mrs. W. A. Rantz, of Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Pelton and June left Wednesday for a three week's visit in Wakefield, Mass.

Minnie Fowler, who is living in Detroit, spent the greater part of the week with Plymouth friends.

Miss Sellers, a saleslady in Elliott's dry goods house, Detroit, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. M. Potter.

Ralph Terry, who has been ill for a long time, was taken to the Wayne asylum Thursday for treatment.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bennett, of Northville, on Friday night, July 8th, a nine pound girl. All doing nicely.

"Wink" Scott and family, of Monroe, visited here the first of the week.

"Wink" is justly proud of his five month's old boy.

E. K. Bennett is once more at his post of duty in the Plymouth Savings bank. He returned Saturday from a four week's vacation in the vicinity of Potoskey.

Miss Mabel Spicer gave a tea party on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her friends, Miss Nora Scott, of Wayne, and Miss Helen Winship, of Oberlin, Ohio.

Rev. Bicknell will preach on the following subjects next Sunday at the Baptist church, at 10:30, "The Sacredness of the Sabbath," at 7:30, "The Immutability of Christ."

Dr. Oliver left Wednesday for Chicago where he will take a special course in medicine. When he returns he will be located in the Coleman block over J. L. Gale's drug store.

Last year's first new wheat marketed in Plymouth was on July 31. This year the first new wheat brought in was on the 11th, 30 days earlier than last year. It was purchased of L. Clement by L. C. Hough & Son.

Ed Frisbee walks with the aid of a crutch and cane this week. Last week Wednesday he stepped on the sharp end of a nail, which inflicted quite an uncomfortable wound, and on Friday he sprained his ankle while trying to favor his sore foot.

George W. Huter was appointed as one of the delegates to the Republican Congressional convention to be held in Ann Arbor, July 20. There are five candidates in the field—Bishop, Spalding, Townsend, Smith, Wedemeyer—and there promises to be a warm time.

Claude Murdock and two lads from Detroit stowed themselves away on the Yale when Gen. Duffield's brigade left for Santiago and were taken along with the troops. When the 33rd left Island Lake for Camp Alger Murdock managed to obtain passage on the same train. When he was in Plymouth a short time ago he stated that he was going to follow the soldiers and it is evident he has kept his word.

A very unpatriotic and unjust stand is that taken by the express companies in requiring their patrons to pay for the stamp which they (the express companies) are compelled to place on all receipts for goods, according to the new revenue law. It is unjust and the people should resent it. Express companies are common carriers and, according to law, are compelled to accept goods for transportation. The law says a stamp shall be placed on the companies' receipts for goods and the companies show their devotion to the Stars and Stripes by shifting the responsibility to their patrons. Patriotism indeed.

—FOR SALE—House and two lots, on easy terms. Enquire of J. R. Ravich.

—E. P. Baker will be at his studio in Plymouth every week day hereafter and will make photos at very reasonable rates for guaranteed work. A special feature is made in baby photos.

—FOR SALE—Or rent, forty acres choice farming land 2 1/2 miles from Plymouth. Enquire of Geo. A. Starkweather.

RIGGS MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE NOW ON

BIG CLOTHING SALE

And Everything Regardless of Cost. We Must Have Money at Once.
Sale Prices are a Klondyke.
PLYMOUTH CASH OUTFITTER
E. L. RIGGS.

George McGill, of Detroit, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Will Nichols, of Northville, visited in Plymouth this week.

John Williams, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday with his friend, Eddy Tyler.

Thos. Patterson sold his carriage horse to Ashley Harlow one day last week.

Miss Emilee Howlett, of Ypsilanti, spent a part of this week in Plymouth.

Alice Safford is spending a week in Detroit visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ida Manning.

Mrs. Geo. Kellogg has returned from a three weeks' trip to Chicago and other places.

George VanDecar has painted the front of his shop light green and repapered the interior.

Mrs. Oren Stevens, of Detroit, has been spending a few days with her brother, Ed Cook.

Sam Spicer is spending his summer vacation at work on the farm for E. McClumpha.

Cook Woodcock and son, took in the Orangemen's celebration at Port Huron, July 12th.

Mrs. F. J. Packard and children, of Detroit, are spending a few days at the home of J. W. Tyler.

Miss Murdock, stenographer for the Daisy Co., is spending her vacation with her mother in Ontario.

Mrs. Chas. W. Valentine is visiting her son, Henry, in Lexington, Mass. She will be away about six weeks.

A five thousand order of checks was turned out of this office for Baetcke & Co., bankers at Brighton, this week.

Mr. C. L. Ruppert, of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. B. F. Miner, of Toledo, spent the Fourth with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ruppert.

Fred Bath, George Hall and John Betty went fishing Saturday night. They drove to Buck lake returning Sunday night with a fine string of bass.

George VanDecar has a neat barber pole in front of his shop. It's a pole and bicycle rack combined and is quite an accommodating article of furniture.

Ethel Allen, Camilla Taft, Bessie Taft, Rose Hawthorne, Mrs. Nella Rauch, Clay Hoyt, Ford Lyndon, C. H. Rauch and John Wilcox spent Thursday at Walled Lake.

The friends of A. C. Brower, former principal of the Plymouth high school, will be pained to hear that he sustained an injury to his back and ankle by a fall. He is gaining as rapidly as possible. Mr. Brower is now located at Seaford, Del.

—The country ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve a harvest feast Thursday, July 21st, at noon in the church parlors, 15c a plate. In the afternoon from one to eight o'clock ice cream and cake will be served.

Messrs. Russell and Wickham, accompanied by their contractor, was in the village Wednesday looking over the ground and assuring the people here that work on the electric road would be begun very shortly. They hope to have cars running by Sept. 1.

The ladies of Eddy Relief Corps, No. 150, will meet at Odd Fellows hall next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to arrange for sending a box to the hospital for the soldier boys. We would gladly welcome all societies to join with us. Any one having old linen or cotton that will do for bandages or for night shirts can send it to the hall and it will be taken care of.

Tip Waterman had a dog that he prized very highly. The dog is dead, and Tip is very sad these days. On Wednesday Tip met a friend who had been rejected at Island Lake, and Tip, his friend and the dog went out for a stroll. The friend got too familiar with the dog, and as a sort of souvenir for his friendship the dog took hold of the friend's cheek leaving several teeth marks. A demand was made to have the dog killed. On second thought a compromise was offered and Tip was to pay a dollar to the injured soldier. Tip had no dollar, having spent what he had entertaining his friend. So the dog had to be shot. The three proceeded to the woods, accompanied by "Doc" Hudson. The deed was done, the dog was buried and as a parting salute Tip gave vent to his feelings through tears. "Doc" sang a hymn and they returned a dejected looking trio.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

Service 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 11:45 A. M. Testimonial meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Safford Hall. All are most cordially invited. Subject for next Sunday morning, "Truth." Sunday eve, "Elijah: Converting the people from Baal to God."

John Huber, of Toronto, is visiting his uncle, M. R. Grainger.

Speaking of the ball game on the 4th, The Northville Star insinuatingly remarks that "the Plymouth boys took the ball game and about everything else they could lay their hands on, judging from the dilapidated looking outfit left." The above statement was entirely uncalled for and shows how easy it is for some people to accuse others of wrong doing. We don't believe the Star editor made any friends by thus assailing the character of Plymouth ball players.

On Saturday morning The Garrick Theater Co., which were billed for a five nights' stand here, pulled up stakes and went to Northville where they played "Eust Lynde" in the evening. The show given here on Friday evening was a sort of specialty performance and was rather a poor excuse for a show. "Burr Oaks" was to have been the bill but Mr. Reynolds was ill and unable to take his part, so the play was declared off. The Company is a strong one however and deserve better patronage than they received in Plymouth. At the proper season of the year they would probably do a better business than they did last week.

D. G. E. & W. E. R. Excursions Sunday, July 17th.

ISLAND LAKE, GRAND LEDGE, LAKE ODESSA, GRAND RAPIDS.

All pleasant places for Sunday visits. Train will leave Plymouth at 7:45 A. M. Leave Grand Rapids at 8:30 P. M., Grand Ledge, 8 P. M. Round trip rates to Island Lake, 35, Grand Ledge, 75, Grand Rapids, 1.75.

GEO. DEHAVEN, G. P. A.

In the first two or three weeks of our Spanish war the government placed little restraint upon the correspondents "at the front." Everything that happened was telegraphed from Key West, and it was soon apparent that a military censorship must be established. To do this the government took control of the telegraph wires at important points, like Key West and Tampa, and required the correspondents to submit, for revision or suppression, all of their dispatches to an officer designated to act as censor.

The government also commanded all telegraph companies operating cables to foreign countries not to dispatch without official approval messages bearing upon the military and naval operations of the United States.

The result was that at critical stages, when perfect secrecy was essential, the papers did not have the latest news regarding the war until it was too old to be of service to the enemy. This was right; and although certain journals complained, their complaints only emphasized the necessity for the restriction exercised by the government.

A Klondike Dream.

The following is the ambitious dream of a Dawson devotee who gives expression to his anticipations in the Ottawa Journal thus: My name is Alek Smarty. I am going to make up a party of men both hale and hearty, for the Klondike's golden strand. Every man must be self-feeder, but I will be the leader (I need hardly tell the reader) and the boss of all the band. I think the first maneuver in this great treasure-trove is to strike for old Vancouver, thence to Teslin on the Plateau; there we'll board our little galley and we'll sail continually till we reach the Yukon valley, when the robins' nest again. Then my men will go prospecting, and a proper place selecting, they will finish soon erecting our moose' little shack; then in gold before our hotel we will "waller" and we'll grovel, and we'll dig it with a shovel and we'll put it in a sack. Then I'll pay each man in reason for his labor of the season, and before it starts to freeze on the Yukon's rocky shore. When the winter blizzard hollers, I will pack my shirt and collars, and with fifty thousand dollars, I will strike for home once more. Then to London and to Paris all my dough I'll gayly carry, and a princess I will marry—one most beautiful to view—everywhere I'll have an entree; I will patronize the gentry; I will buy the blooming kentry and the people in it, too!

Since the "good old days" when bleeding was the panacea for all diseases, when it was thought that the summer could not be survived without a copious bleeding from the arm in the spring, and when bleeding was employed even to stop bleeding, we have swung ever to the other extreme.

A pretty copious nosebleed or a rather obstinate trickling from a cut finger often causes great alarm when it ought to be welcomed as a salutary depletion. Still there are times when hemorrhage is excessive, and life itself depends upon its prompt arrest.

In all classes of "first-aid" instruction, rules are given for arresting bleeding from an open wound by compression of the main artery of the limb. This is very well, and if the pupil can keep his head sufficiently to remember the anatomy of the part, and where and how to make the needed pressure, the instruction will not have been in vain. Unfortunately nature has omitted to mark on the skin the course of the arteries beneath, an omission which it has been proposed to supply artificially in the case of soldiers going to battle.

For those of us who lack such a map it is useful to remember that by strongly joining the joint above the bleeding part, if the wound is on one of the limbs, we can often so reduce the flow of blood in the artery that the hemorrhage will cease spontaneously. The same result may sometimes be reached by raising the wounded member, and so opposing the force of gravity to the blood current.

When the hemorrhage is from an internal organ, as the lungs or stomach, benefit may sometimes be obtained by tying a bandage firmly around one or more of the extremities, so as to prevent the return of blood through the veins. In that way the volume of blood circulating in the body is reduced, and that which remains tends to clot at the part where bleeding is going on.

Dry heat, in the form of a hot water bag or a hot brick, applied to the bleeding part, will be found efficient in many cases; on the other hand, ice-cold applications are often equally serviceable, while sometimes alternate hot and cold applications will stop bleeding where neither will succeed alone.

Among the so-called styptics which are useful to stop troublesome bleeding from a small cut may be mentioned vinegar, lemon juice and other weak acids; creosote or carbolic acid; alum, tannin, sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron. The last is a powerful arrestor of bleeding, but should be avoided, if possible, as its use often interferes with the subsequent healing of the wound.

Eliza Randall, Engineer.

Eliza Randall is a negro woman. She has charge of the engines and machinery in two mills belonging to Capt. W. H. Maddox, of Elbert county, Ga., and is a first-class mechanic. Male attire was adopted by her as more suitable than skirts in her trade, and with the approval of the county court. She is serving out a life sentence for murder, and has been a model prisoner since her conviction except on one occasion, when she escaped with one of her guards. Both were captured, and the ex-guard got four years for his little elopement. His time was passed in a prison many miles from Eliza. Capt. Maddox has quite a "bunch" of the state's women prisoners working on his place under contract with the state. He says that Eliza is about the best hand on the place, and her efficiency as an engineer has made her famous throughout the region. Her employer approves of the male attire, because it is safer for Eliza around the machinery, and he wouldn't have her hurt for the world.

If at any time a break occurs in the machinery Eliza promptly locates the trouble and as easily repairs it.

How Toasting Originated.

The word "toast" used for describing the proposal of a health in an after-dinner speech, dates back to medieval times, when the loving cup was still regarded as an indispensable feature of every banquet. The cup would be filled to the brim with wine or mead, in the center of which would be floating a piece of toasted bread. After putting his lips to it the host passed the cup to the guest of honor on the right hand, and after it had circulated around the table it came back to the host, who drained what remained and swallowed the piece of toast in honor of his friends at the table.

To Banish Cooking Odors.

The odor of food is always to be dreaded in upper rooms of a home, where sometimes there seems no preventing the penetration, no matter how far removed the kitchen, of certain highly scented dishes. In the kitchen this is peculiarly to be feared, as is the lingering odor of medicines and of food carried there, which often distresses the invalid. In such cases it is well to have laid aside, for the purpose, a number of sheets of brown wrapping paper, which have been soaked in salt-peter water and allowed to dry. On one of these pieces a handful of dried flour of lavender—to be bought of any druggist—should be placed, and then the whole laid in a fireproof utensil, as a coal scuttle, should be set blazing. The refreshing scent will completely destroy any rival, and will not prove a remedy worse than the disease.

Bargain.

Claude—I thought you were not going to pay more than \$50 for a wheel? Maud—I didn't mean to when I went into the store, but he said if I'd take the \$60 wheel he would let me have a dollar pump for 98 cents.—Indianapolis Journal.

Battle and Disease.

In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 the losses were about 5 per cent of all engaged, and were divided pretty evenly between battle and disease.

The favor of the Rothschilds at the English court is very high. Queen Victoria has already paid one visit to Baron Ferdinand Rothschild at his country seat, Waddesdan Court, and now it is announced that she is shortly to pay him another.

British Uniforms.

The British soldier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII, and dark green or russet in the time of Elizabeth.

Rats as Hair Restorers.

Tsin Ching Chung, a Chinese gentleman who was a Yale student a few years ago, has undertaken the defense of the rat as an article of diet. He says: "What the carrot is to a horse's coat a rat is to the human hair. Neither fact can be explained, but every horseman knows that a regimen of carrots will make his stud as smooth and lustrous as velvet, and the Chinese, especially the women, know that rats used as food stop the falling out of the hair and make the locks soft, silky and beautiful. I have seen it tried many times and every time it succeeded."

Succeeded His Teeth Out.

A violent fit of sneezing cost Conductor Fred Dike, of the South Chicago City railway, an entire set of false teeth, which now repose at the bottom of the Calumet river. The mishap occurred while the car was crossing the Ninety-second street bridge, and he himself was standing on the rear platform. The occurrence was witnessed by several passengers, and the sudden and unexpected change in the conductor's appearance caused considerable merriment.

But we are Paying the Highest Market Price for Wheat.

Don't sell any Grain until you get our Prices

We Clean Your Grain Free

L. C. HOUGH & SON, Plymouth.

F. & P. M. ELEVATOR.

LITTLE MONEY REQUIRED.

Closing out Gasoline Stoves, Cook Stoves and Heaters at Cost

17 lbs Granulated Sugar \$1

Vale & Crane Crackers 7c 4 for 25

Lion and McLaughlin XXXX Coffees, 11c

Good Raisins 4c per lb or 7 lbs for 25c

Sal Soda 4 lbs for 05c

9 bars Queen Anne Soap for 25c

10 bars Santa Claus Soap for 25c

Kingsford Silver Gloss Starch 07c

Bulk Starch 4c or 7 lbs for 25c

Arm and Hammer Saleratus 07c

Best Carolina Rice 7c or 4 lbs for 25c

New Orleans Molasses per gal 20c

9 lbs Rolled Oats for 25c

12 Boxes Parlor Matches for 10c

Clothes Pins per dozen 01c

Lennox Soap, 9 for 25c

A new line of Clothing. Choice Suits at \$4.50, \$5, \$7.50, \$8, \$10, \$12 \$13

Youth's Suits \$1.50 to \$2.00

A good line of Gents' Shoes \$1.50 to \$4 pair

Closing out odds and ends in Shoes from 75c to \$1 a pair.

A. J. LAPHAM,

Free Delivery. North Village.

Corn Starch 6c. Gilt Edge Saleratus 5c

"I'm So Tired!"

As tired in the morning as when I go to bed? Why is it? Simply because your blood is in such a poor, thin, sluggish condition it does not keep up your strength and you do not get the benefit of your sleep. To feel strong and keep strong just try the tonic and purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our word for it, 't will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents

The Adirondack Mountains. The heart of this wonderful region of mountains, lakes and streams is traversed by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and to more fully inform the public regarding its beauties and easy means of access the Passenger Department has issued a book entitled "In the Adirondack Mountains," describing in detail each resort, and containing also a large map, in colors giving a list of hotels, camps, lakes, etc., together with their location; it has also issued a large folder, with map, entitled, "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," giving complete information regarding stage lines, steamers, hotels, etc.

A copy of the book will be sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps, or the folder for one 2-cent stamp, by GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

Earth has no brighter blossom than the little child smiling through rags.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in This Vicinity at Last. It is hard to always be pleasant.

Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed or not well enough to be content?

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keeps you awake nights.

Spoils your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure Itching Piles, Eczema, or any itching of the skin.

Here is proof of it at the testimony of an Ann Arbor citizen:

Mr. C. C. Church, of 520 South Seventh street, Ann Arbor, now retired from the active duties of life, says—

I have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Ointment. To anyone requiring a healthy and soothing preparation it is not to be despised. I suffered for years from itching hemorrhoids and though I tried everything I could hear of and had recourse to the most expert of friends, I was unable to obtain relief until I used Doan's Ointment. It was applied after the second application to relieve what a different effect it had from anything I had hitherto used. Encouraged I used it strictly according to directions and in a surprisingly short length of time when you take into account the number of years I was afflicted, the irritation ceased and the inflammation was allayed. When Doan's Ointment cured me it will cure others.

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

An hour of careful thinking is worth more than 10 of careless talking.

COSMO BUTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold every where.

Occasionally a woman's face isn't as bad as it is painted.



SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. solely, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.



CURE YOURSELF!

Use the Big O for nasal irritation, or rheumatism, or other ailments. It is a powerful and effective remedy. It is sold by druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, for 25 cents. Circular sent on request.

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

BAKER & GRAY, Publishers.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

One tear covers an acre of hardened soil.

The obstinate man is usually too weak-minded to give up.

Lose a minute, and the chase of a lifetime will not catch it.

The pearl of patience comes from the irritating grain of persecution.

The man who boasts of being a cynic is usually more foolish than dangerous.

To please a man, find out what he wants—what he needs is of minor importance.

Rumors of war are less interesting to landladies than roomers who pay in advance.

Creeds are evaporated graces. Catechisms are the dried theological fruit of salvation.

The farther men wander from the truth, the nearer the false may approach without a rebuke.

It is generally the man who is striving to do right who is amazed at the opportunities to do wrong.

The man who wears a linen duster on a boat excursion may not be insane, but his ideas of the eternal fitness of things are seriously tangled.

This is a talkative age, and we are a talkative people; but we get many reminders that quality outranks quantity. Ten men speak volubly in advocacy of a proposition; then one man, who knows more about the matter than all the ten, utters a few reasonable words in good temper, and carries the meeting with him. Fair minded judges say: "The others had the weight of discussion, but he had the weight of the argument." Moral: Be master of the subject, and you will be master of the audience.

Charles Elliott Norton in his valedictory to his class of Harvard college did not repeat the proposition that war is a matter for the lower classes to deal with and the boys of Harvard had better aim higher with their smokeless, noiseless and bulletless guns; but he said his last words were: "Be good men; this is my last and best wish." It is excellent advice; but the standard is placed so high by the professor that all of the boys must inevitably get discouraged before they begin, and must resort to more of less war as a relief to their overcharged ambition. For that Norton was originally designed for an angel, and got on earth solely by accident.

A venerable clergyman in the south, who lived to the age of ninety-five in possession of his faculties, said not long before his death to a friend: "All the sharp pains and losses of life, as I look back, are softened to me. They do not hurt me any more. But the monotony of the usages of daily life becomes terrible. To comb one's hair, to dress, to brush one's teeth thrice a day for ninety years! And still to go on doing it!" His friend smiled at the old man's shuddering. If he had been a physician he would have known that there are few tests given the brain and nerves that are so wearing as monotony. Mr. Gladstone, when as premier he had control of the political interests of England, was accustomed on leaving parliament at night to go home, drink a cup of tea and read one or two chapters of an exciting novel. "When I go to bed," he told a friend, "all thoughts of affairs are driven from my mind and I sleep like a baby." Absolute change of occupation and thought for an hour or two each day will keep many a flagging brain healthy and sane.

A good understanding, meaning by that term serviceable foot-gear, is pronounced by the foremost military authorities to be more essential to an army than either courage or acclimatization, and details of material, workmanship, size and shape are being urged upon the commissary department. The agitation will do double service if it affects the individual as well as the governmental purchaser. A prominent oculist to whom a young woman recently went for consultation, refused to examine her eyes unless she would forthwith adopt lower-heeled shoes, saying that what she wore showed in themselves to have occasioned the need of spectacles; while general practitioners attribute diseases of the spine, lungs, throat and neck, to shoes too thin, too narrow, or otherwise ill-fitting. "In that day when all secrets shall be revealed," exclaims a witty Englishman, "we shall doubtless know why shoes are always made too tight." In the day when common sense prevails on earth, we shall no longer imperil our health and happiness by buying shoes which are too tight.

According to an article in the German Medical Weekly, there are more blind people in Spain in proportion to the population than in any other country of Europe. Blindness seems to be a national disease in Spain, a fact which was never more apparent than at present.

The wise ones tell us that all property, if rightly held and used, is "an extension of our natural powers." Who knows this better than the one-legged knife-grinder of Philadelphia, who has taught his dog to turn his grind-stone?

HE DECIDES BATTLES.

IT IS THE MAN AND NOT THE PROJECTILE.

England Alarmed Over Us—Accuracy of Our Marksmen on Dewey's Battleships Has Made John Bull Look to His Sea Fighters.

From the Military and Naval Record: The remarkable shooting of the American gunners at the battle of Manila has opened the eyes of the naval men of Europe. It has convinced the nations that, after all, it is the man behind the gun, and not the thickness of armor or the estimated horse-power of the engines that comprises the chief defense of a ship in a naval fight. It is no new thing for England to get in a state of yarning or panic at the condition of her navy. Periodically a furious onslaught is made on the naval experts and admiralty officials by some member of parliament or cranky taxpayer, and the whole country trembles at the idea of its naval strength having been overestimated or willfully misrepresented. Just now the scare owes its origin to the remarkable accuracy and deadliness of the American guns. Britons are comparing the records made at Manila with the scoring during the practice fire of the British crews, and are asking with a good deal of feverish apprehension where their own gunners come in. This has started a mass of correspondence and special articles on the subject of naval gunnery and naval training. According to our authority, the gunnery practice in her majesty's navy is regarded rather more as a necessary evil than as a duty that, for the good of the service, should be of first-place importance. Here is his calm statement regarding the gunnery practice in the royal navy: "It is a usual thing for the signal to be made, 'Spread for target practice; rejoin by such-and-such a time,' the consequence being the practice is carried out in a hurried, panicky way, without sufficient supervision or correcting of errors made, in order to 'get it over.' Who has not heard something like the following: 'Why don't you fire that gun?' 'Can't see that target, sir.' 'Never mind that; fire at the splash.' 'Bang! and away goes pounds and pounds of the unfortunate rate-payer's money into the sea. The allowance of ammunition is very small, only eight rounds a quarter being allowed for such guns as a 4.7 or 6 inch quick-firing gun, ten rounds for the lighter quick-firing and four rounds for the 12-inch wire and upward. The allowance for the heavy quick-firing represents four rounds each for Nos. 1 and 2, or less than a minute's firing once every three months. If, in addition, this allowance is exceeded when prize firing (when the number of rounds fired in the two minutes allowed is unlimited) the amount fired in excess of the allowance has to be deducted from the next quarter's allowance; or, suppose a smart 4.7 gun's crew fired sixteen rounds, which they should do in two minutes, they get no more practice for six months, which is, as Euclid would say, absurd. In addition to the ammunition proper, however, the admiralty allow an immense amount of tube cannon ammunition, which is intended for individual instruction of untrained, or partially trained, men, and should be expended as such. It is, however, too frequently fired at the same time as the heavy gun practice takes place, with every available tube going at once, for the same old story 'get it done.' The range suitable for heavy gun practice is, of course, quite out of the range for tube cannon, while from the number of guns at once one man can see what his shots are doing; and individual supervision becomes impossible; the result is, a man comes up to his gun, blazes away his ten rounds or so with a fixed sight, which is probably wrong, and departs as wise as he started." These criticisms are severe enough, but the officer quoted goes even further. He declares that returns of the practice at the targets are "fudged," or, in other words, the figures are given as first-class when in reality the practice has been abominable, thus deceiving the admiralty officials and giving the British public an entirely erroneous idea of the skill of their sea-men gunners. To sum up the matter in the language of the expert referred to, after reviewing the recent great victory at Manila, he says: "It cannot be denied that the ship that gets in the first hit stands a 50 per cent better chance of winning the action than when she started; a ship that could make certain of 50 per cent hits under ordinary conditions of weather at a range of 2,500 yards and inside, could cheerfully engage three mobilized vessels with scratch crews."

Cautions for Bathers. Never enter the water when overheated; rest a little first, and cool off, but not enough to feel cold, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. Bathers should enter the water when the body is at glow, not when it is in active or violent perspiration. Never enter the water with a headache; never do so with a full stomach. Nothing can be more dangerous to the system than to contravene these rules, and many have lost their lives by neglecting them. No one should enter the water immediately after dinner; none who wish to avoid the swimmer's bug-bear, cramps, should enter it when suffering from acidity of the stomach. The best time for bathing is either before breakfast or between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon. All who suffer from delicate constitutions should avoid bathing in the early morning.

Fifteen years ago Reading, Pa. did not have a single hosiery mill. Now it has sixteen, employing 2,500 hands.

CASUALTIES.

Frankfort, Ind.—J. D. Fields, engineer, and Frank McBe, fireman, were killed at Silver Wood by the engine going down a thirty-five foot embankment.

Bloomington, Ill.—Fred Northrup, aged 20, son of Charles J. Northrup, of Bloomington, was accidentally shot and killed near Kappa while en route for Starved Rock on a camping tour.

Cincinnati, Ohio—A boiler explosion at the Edison electric light works caused the destruction of the entire plant by fire. The dynamos, which furnish power for the street lamps, were not injured.

St. Louis, Mo.—During the past twenty-four hours 5.03 inches of rain has fallen and great damage has been done. Nearly all the buildings were flooded, and in several cases people sought safety on rafts. Damage suits aggregating \$100,000 are to be brought against the city by the sufferers, who allege poor drainage.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A heavy rainstorm did much damage along the line of the Burlington system north of St. Joseph, and traffic is practically at a standstill.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Kern City, two miles from here, was almost destroyed by fire. Three blocks and a half in the center of the place were swept away, the loss being \$75,000.

Independence, Iowa — Darns and sheds on the Idaho stock farm, valued at \$4,000, were destroyed by fire. Insurance, \$800.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Clement R. Thompson, a prominent politician, is dead, the result of injuries received by a kick from his horse.

Marshalltown, Iowa — George McLaughlin, Jack Carrigan and Otto Brender, all of Peoria, Ill., were killed at the Glucose Sugar Refining company's works by the giving way of a scaffold.

Dallas, Tex.—Fire at Rogers, Bell county, destroyed about twenty business houses, causing a loss of \$60,000.

Peoria, Ill.—M. C. Fraser, who fell from a balloon at Benson, Ill., a year ago and just recovered, fell 3,000 feet from a parachute at Protopstevon, Ill., landing in a tree, and may recover.

Quincy, Ill.—Charles Maxwell, foreman of the C. B. & Q. yards, was run over by an engine last night and killed. He was 42 years of age and leaves a wife and child.

Chester, Pa.—Fire at the Bear Creek oil plant of the Standard Oil Company at Marcus Nook has been burning for three days, and 60,000 barrels of oil have been destroyed.

New York.—John J. Burke, the comedian, died in Bellevue hospital from injuries received while diving in the ocean at Sea Cliff, L. I.

FOREIGN.

Budapest, Austria—Three socialist workmen have been arrested, charged with high treason. One of them has confessed that he took part in a conspiracy to attempt the life of Emperor Francis Joseph.

St. Petersburg—The Russian newspapers counsel the United States and Spain to "cease this terrible war." They declare that diplomatic intervention has become necessary.

London—Dr. Cornelius Herz, of Panama canal notoriety, died at Burnmouth.

Gibraltar—Ten thousand Spanish troops and 300 civilians are employed on the defenses of Algebras, on the west side of the bay of Gibraltar.

London—The United States has purchased the steamers Alexandria, Boadicea, Victoria, Cleopatra and Winifred of the Wilsons and Furness-Layland lines, all nearly new and each with a tonnage of about 7,000.

Paris—The Cabinet has decided that the full duty on wheat is to be restored.

CRIME.

Madison, Wis.—Fred Rodman, the Westfield wife murderer, sent here to escape the vengeance of a mob, was taken before Judge Siebecker, in whose circuit the crime was committed, and after waiving all formalities Rodman pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Niles, Mich.—E. B. Myers of Chicago has been sentenced by Judge Coolidge to two years in Jackson prison for forgery.

Dubuque, Iowa—Mrs. Bert Brownell, who was shot by her husband at Oelwein, is dead.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. J. N. Nulsen, wife of J. C. Nulsen, committed suicide by hanging.

Newcastle, Pa.—While the Schmid brothers were watching a parade thieves entered their store from the rear and stole \$30,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry.

Milwaukee—The United States secret service has made an important capture in the arrest of a man giving the name of William F. Shaw, who, it is alleged, is the head of a big counterfeit gang whose headquarters are situated in St. Louis.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—At a religious meeting Richard Bautau, a young farmer, who was drunk, entered the tent, and immediately began to make trouble. Before Bautau fled he shot and killed the following: Thomas Hale, a young man named Anderson, Nora Campbell and Julia Potter.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—An attempt was made to burn the general merchandise store of Lee King, at Pon. The fire was suppressed with difficulty.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Dr. H. Riley, one of the best known physicians of North Texas, at Bowie, twice shot and killed Frank Horn, a barber. The shooting was the outgrowth of a personal difficulty and street fight.

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BE SURE AND SEE THE WHEEL.

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ELECTRIC CLEANSER

All good Housekeepers use it. Removes all dust and dirt from carpets and rugs. Removes all grease spots, fruit stains and coal soot. Restores colors and raises the nap. The work is simple and can be performed by any person. Warranted to be free from such substances as Alkali, Acid, Benzine, Resin and Ammonia, which are injurious to carpets and fabrics. One can clean 25 yards of carpet.

We also manufacture the ELECTRIC WALL PAPER AND FRESCO CLEANER Best in the market.

"THE ELECTRIC" Bicycle Chain Lubricant speaks for itself.

Why not buy the best when it costs no more than the cheap worthless stuff on the market?

Send for circulars.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE ELECTRIC CLEANSER CO., Canton, Ohio.

THE BADGER

A Foot Corn Cutter

Costing only \$2.00

Three to Five Acres per day is a fair average reported. A better record for Speed, Ease and Economy than any other implement for Harvesting Corn, whether operated by Horse, Hand or Steam.

Ask your dealer for them, or one will be delivered at your Express Office on receipt of price.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

I. Z. MERRIAM, Whitewater, Wis.



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Will wash Cleaner, Quicker, with more ease and less injury to the clothes than any machine now in use. Over 7,500 sold, all giving satisfaction.



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IT SHINES FOR ALL.

THE NEWEST AND BEST

OIL SHOE POLISH

FOR LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

HARNESS & PATENT LEATHER. PRICE 25c.

ROESSNER MFG. CO., WINONA, MINN. U.S.A.

This is truly a "Once a Week" shoe polish, as it will hold a shine for a week, and rain or snow will not spoil it. A Liquid Polish, put up in large bottles, enclosed in neat cartons, and makes a good show in the package and on the shoe. The nicest thing on the market for LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES AND PATENT LEATHER. Easily applied. Requires no rubbing. Will not freeze. Ask your local dealer for it. Roessner's "Once a Week" Shine Shoe Polish Address ROESSNER MFG. CO., Winona, Minn.

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Piles Cured without the Surgeon's Knife!

Metzger's PILE Ointment.

Does it infallibly.

50 Cents a package. Get it of your dealer or send direct to laboratory.

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WE OWN AND OPERATE

Our own Steamship Line across Lake Michigan between Frankfort and Keweenaw, Menominee and Gladstone, and are selling tickets to the Northwest CHEAPER than any all rail line.

The best trout and bass fishing in the state is found on our northern division.

Sleeping cars on night trains. Berths, \$1.50 and \$1.00.

Free chair cars on day trains.

W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A.

OHIO-CENTRAL TELEGRAPH LINES

LOOK AT THIS MAP.

RATES ALWAYS LOW AS THE BEST. SERVICE ALWAYS GOOD AS THE BEST. EXPERIENCED TRAVELERS ALWAYS PREFERRED.

THE ONLY THROUGH CAR LINE BETWEEN DETROIT, TOLEDO, AND SPRINGFIELD; TOLEDO, COLUMBUS AND CHARLESTON; COLUMBUS, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, BOWLING GREEN, AND OHIO; BATH, COLUMBUS AND WASHINGTON.

WASH. DEPOT: 9th St., Wash. D.C. MOLLTON HOUSE, 10th St., Toledo, Ohio.



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AT THE EXPOSITION.

COST OF A WEEK AT OMAHA'S BIG SHOW.

Room and Board for Exposition Visitors at Moderate Cost—Precautions Taken to Ensure Comfort and Fair Treatment for All Who Attend.

Perhaps the first consideration with those contemplating a visit to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha this summer is that of cost.

In the first place, the railroads have granted exceedingly low rates. Rooms can be obtained at moderate cost in any part of the city, in some cases including board. Visitors should communicate immediately on their arrival in the city with the Official Information Bureau, 1319 Farnam street. Baggage can be checked direct to this address at a charge of 25 cents. The bureau is under contract with the exposition management to furnish free reliable information in regard to rooms, board, transportation, baggage, etc. The bureau has on its books some 5,000 rooms, mostly in private residences, in all parts of the city. Comfortable rooms can be obtained for \$1 a night or \$5 a week for one person, and \$1.50 a night or \$8 a week for two. In some cases a light breakfast is included in these prices. There are also rooms at higher or lower figures and the hotels furnish the usual accommodations at the usual prices. Good board can be had for \$5 a week for each person. The restaurants and lunch stands throughout the city, and near and inside the grounds, will treat all visitors liberally and fairly.

Admission to the Exposition grounds is 50 cents for each person above 12 years of age. Children between 5 and 12 years, 25 cents. These figures include everything within the fences, except the amusement features on the midway. One day spent in each of the main buildings, with two or three days for the state buildings and other attractions, will occupy about two weeks, but a good general idea of the fair can be obtained in half that time. Paying \$5 a week for room, \$5 for board and 50 cents a day for general admission to the grounds, makes the cost of a week at the exposition about \$15.

Why shouldn't the pink of propriety be an appropriate flower for our national emblem?

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

The moral training of the little child is the future hope of the nation.

Builds up the system; puts pure, rich blood in the veins; makes men and women strong and healthy. Burdock Blood Bitters. At any drug store.

Jugs and horse races should be well handled.

"I suffered for months from sore throat. Electric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gist, Havesville, Ky.

Man never makes truth, he only discovers it.

Dr. Carter's E. & B. Tea does what other medicines do not. It regulates the four important organs of the body—the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. No package without it.

The poorest possible use for a man's brains is to think forever about himself.

Educate Your Bowels with Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. No. 10. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Any man may deceive other men, but it takes a genius to fool a woman.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1863. J. H. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

It is easy for a man to follow advice that coincides with his own views.

STARTLED MOTHER.

From the *Freepress* (Ill.) Bulletin. While busy at work in her home Mrs. William Shay, corner of Taylor and Hancock Avenues, Freeport, Ill., was startled by hearing a noise just behind her.



Mrs. Shay Was Startled.

rest of the happening is best told in the mother's own words. She said: "On the 25th of Sept. 1896, while in the bloom of health, Beatrice was suddenly and severely afflicted with spinal meningitis. Strong and vigorous before, in five weeks she became feeble and suffered from a paralytic stroke which twisted her head back to the side and made it impossible for her to move a limb. Her speech, however, was not affected. We called in our family doctor, one of the most experienced and successful practitioners in the city. He considered the case as every grave one. Before long little Beatrice was compelled to wear a plaster paris jacket. Prominent physicians were consulted, electric batteries were applied, but no benefit was noticed until we tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "One evening in my kitchen one afternoon I was startled by the cry of 'Mamma' from little Beatrice, who was creeping toward me. I had placed her on an improvised bed in the parlor comfortably close to the fire and given her some books and playthings. She became tired of waiting for me to come back and she limped toward me, and to my horror, she fell. She slipped all night long, while before taking the pills she could rest but a few hours at a time." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists.

Whenever you find patience, fidelity, honor, kindness, truth, there you find respectability, however obscure and lonely men may be.

A man will invariably smile at you for jokes if you invite him to smile at your expense.

Some married men are glad that they have the privilege of thinking as they please.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the fatty liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c. 25c. 50c.

Marriage—Sometimes a success, sometimes a failure, but usually a compromise.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

A great many men owe their success to the failure of others.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Falling on your knees is one way to keep from falling from grace.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$3.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

When He said, "Follow Me," He meant all the way to glory.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

Cheerfulness brightens the gift and beautifies the giver.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 5c. 25c. All druggists.

Don't judge Christianity by the mistakes of its friends.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays the pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The ascent of man comes through the descent of Christ.

Coax a cough with rain. It is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

It's a poor sign-painter that can't make a name for himself.

TOLD BY "FIGHTING BOB."

Graphic Description of Admiral Corvera's Defeat.

BRAVE DEEDS OF SPANIARDS.

Capt. Evans Says Their Valor Has Never Been Equalled—American Sailors Transformed from Destroyers to Preservers—Details of the Battle.

Of Santiago de Cuba, July 7, via Port Antonio, July 11.—The battleship Iowa, commanded by "Fighting Bob" Evans, was the first of the American vessels to spy Corvera's squadron stealing out of the harbor of Santiago.

Some one on the bridge shouted: "What's that black thing coming out of the harbor?" A moment later the Iowa was at general quarters and the signal was hoisted that the enemy's ships were coming out. A gun was fired at 9:33 a. m. to attract the attention of the squadron.

Captain Evans account of the battle is intensely interesting. He said: "At the time 'general quarters' was sounded the engine bell rang full speed ahead, and I put the helm to starboard and the Iowa crossed the bows of the Infanta Maria Teresa, the first ship out. As the Spanish admiral swung to the westward the twelve-inch shells from the forward turret of the Iowa seemed to strike him fair in the bow and the fight was a spectacle.

"As the squadron came out in column, the ships beautifully spaced as to distance, and gradually increasing their speed to thirteen knots, it was superb. "The Iowa from this moment kept up a steady fire from its heavy guns,



CAPT. EVANS.

heading all the time to keep the Infanta Maria Teresa on its starboard bow and hoping to ram one of the leading ships.

"In the meantime the Oregon, Indiana, Brooklyn and Texas were doing excellent work with their heavy guns. In a short time the enemy's ships were all clear of the harbor mouth and it became evidently impossible for the Iowa to ram either the first or the second ship on account of their speed.

"The Iowa's helm was immediately put hard to the starboard and the entire starboard broadside was poured into the Maria Teresa. The helm was then quickly shifted to port, and the ship went across the stern of the Teresa in an effort to head off the Quendo. All the time the engines were driving at full speed ahead. A perfect torrent of shells from the enemy passed over the smokestacks and superstructure of the ship, but none struck her.

"The Cristobal Colon, being much faster than the rest of the Spanish ships, went rapidly to the front in an effort to escape. In passing the Iowa the Colon played two six-inch shells fairly in our starboard bow. One passed through the cofferdam and dispensary, wrecking the latter and bursting on the berth-deck, doing considerable damage. The other passed through the side at the water line within the cofferdam, where it still remains.

"As it was now obviously impossible to ram any of the Spanish ships on account of their superior speed, the Iowa's helm was put to the starboard and she ran on a course parallel with the enemy. Being then abreast of the Almirante Oquendo, at a distance of 1,100 yards, the Iowa's entire battery, including the rapid-fire guns, was opened on the Oquendo. The punishment was terrific. Many twelve and eight inch shells were seen to explode inside of her and smoke came through her hatches. The Oquendo seemed to stop her engines for a moment and lost headway, but she immediately resumed her speed and gradually drew ahead of the Iowa and came under the terrific fire of the Oregon and Texas.

"At this moment the alarm of 'torpedo boats' was sounded and two torpedo-boat destroyers were discovered in the starboard quarter at a distance of 4,000 yards. Fire was at once opened on them with the after battery and a twelve-inch shell cut the stern of one destroyer squarely off. As the shell struck a small torpedo boat fired back at the battleship, sending a shell within a few feet of my head.

"Well up among the advancing cruisers, splitting shots at one then another, was the little Gloucester, shooting first at a cruiser, then at a torpedo boat and hitting a head wherever she saw it. The marvel was that she was not destroyed by the rain of shells. In the meantime the Vizcaya was slowly drawing ahead of the Iowa and for the space of fifteen minutes it was given and take between the two ships. The Vizcaya fired rapidly but wildly, not one shot taking effect on the Iowa,

while the shells from the Iowa were tearing great rents in the sides of the Vizcaya. As the latter passed ahead of the Iowa she came under the murderous fire of the Oregon. At this time the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, leading the enemy's column, were seen to be heading for the beach in flames. The Texas, Oregon and Iowa pounded them unmercifully. They ceased to reply to the fire and in a few moments the Spanish cruisers were a mass of flames and on the rocks with their colors down, the Teresa flying a white flag at the fore.

"The crews of the enemy's ships stripped themselves and began jumping overboard, and one of the smaller magazines began to explode. "Meantime the Brooklyn and the Cristobal Colon were exchanging compliments in lively fashion at apparently long range and the Oregon, with her locomotive speed, was hanging well on the Colon, also paying attention to the Vizcaya. The Teresa and the Oquendo were in flames on the beach just twenty minutes after the first shot was fired. Fifty minutes after the first shot was fired the Vizcaya put her helm to port with a great burst of flame from the afterpart of the ship and headed slowly for the rocks at Accerales, where she found her last resting place.

"As it was apparent that the Iowa could not possibly catch the Cristobal Colon and that the Oregon and Brooklyn undoubtedly would, and as the fast New York was also on her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered and attention given to the 1,200 or 1,500 Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors to the admiral's squadron commanded by Admiral Sampson. I therefore headed for the wreck of the Vizcaya, now burning furiously fore and aft. When I was in as far as the depth of water would admit I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the unfortunate men, who were being drowned by dozens or roasted on the decks. I soon discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting men who were struggling in the water, after having surrendered to us. I immediately put a stop to this, but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks inside the reef. These creatures had become excited by the blood from the wounded mixing with the water.

"My boat's crews worked manfully and succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship. One man, who will be recommended for promotion, clambered up the side of the Vizcaya and saved three men from burning to death. The smaller magazines of the Vizcaya were exploding with magnificent cloud effects. The boats were coming alongside in a steady string and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors onto the Iowa's quarter deck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

"The bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood. In many cases dead men were lying in it. Five poor chaps died on the way to the ship. They were afterward buried with military honors from the Iowa. Some examples of heroism, or more properly, devotion to discipline and duty, could never be surpassed. One man on the Vizcaya had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. The fragments were hanging by a small piece of skin, but he climbed unassisted over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony.

"Immediately after him came a strong-hearted sailor whose left leg had been shot off above the knee. He was hoisted on board the Iowa with a tackle, but never a whimper came from him. Gradually the mangled bodies and naked men accumulated until it would have been almost difficult to recognize the Iowa as a United States battleship.

"Blood was all over her usually white quarterdeck, and 272 naked men were being supplied with water and food by those who a few minutes before had been using a rapid-fire battery on them. Finally came the boat with Capt. Eulate, commander of the Vizcaya, for whom a chair was lowered over the side, as he was evidently wounded. The captain's guard of marines was drawn up on the quarterdeck to salute him, and I stood waiting to welcome him.

"As the chair was placed on the deck the marines presented arms. Capt. Eulate slowly raised himself in the chair, saluted me with grave dignity, unbuckled his sword belt, and holding the hilt of the sword before him, kissed it reverently, with tears in his eyes, and then surrendered it to me.

"Of course I declined to receive it, and as the crew of the Iowa saw this they cheered like wild men. As I started to take Capt. Eulate into the cabin to let the doctors examine his wounds the magazines on board the Vizcaya exploded with a tremendous burst of flame. The captain, extending his hands, said, 'Adios, Vizcaya. There goes my beautiful ship, captain,' and so we passed on to the cabin, where the doctors dressed his three wounds.

"In the meantime thirty officers of the Vizcaya had been picked-up, besides 272 of her crew. Our wardroom and steerage officers gave up their staterooms and furnished food, clothing and tobacco to the naked officers from the Spanish vessel. The paymaster issued uniforms to the naked sailors, and each was given all the corned beef, coffee and hard tack he could eat. The war assumed another aspect."

The Standard Dictionary.

The Sunday School Times, Philadelphia: "Continual use of the first volume, since its issue, has shown the work to be a weighty, thorough, rich, accurate, authoritative, and convenient addition to lexicographical material. The collaborative method reaches high water mark, and produces bold, original, independent, and scholarly results."—The Economist, Chicago: "The best of all dictionaries. It is a work of which every American may be proud."

See display advertisement of how to obtain the Standard Dictionary by making a small payment down, the remainder in installments.

The garden hoe well used is the best paint brush for young ladies' cheeks.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A brave man is sometimes a desperado; but a bully is always a coward.

The lake and rail arrangements of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for this year are practically the same as were in effect in 1897. Freight for Lake Superior ports is sent by way of the Northern Steamship Company and the Owen Line is used for the Lake Michigan ports. The Trans-Lake Erie arrangements are with the Detroit Steam Navigation Company between Cleveland and Detroit and the Ashley & Dustin Line and the Michigan & Ohio Car Ferry Company between Sandusky and Detroit.

In business three things are necessary—knowledge, temper and time.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. W.N.U.

Fashion rules the largest empire and collects her tax in gold and blood.

Don't Tobacco Spill and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Dare to do your duty always; this is the height of true valor.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

To Cure Constipation Forever, Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A man's wisdom is his best friend; folly, his worst enemy.

Husband, let's tell the proprietor that Brown's Tearing Cordial saved my wife's life.

The man above suspicion lives above the stars.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

PILES

"I suffered the torture of the damned with protruding piles through out my childhood with which I was afflicted in twenty years. I ran across your CAS-CARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. They are entirely free from pills and feel like a new man." C. H. KURTZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 10c. 25c. 50c. PURELY VEGETABLE. Sterling Candy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 218

NO-TO-BAC Sold and shipped by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

PENSIONS DOUBLE QUICK

Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1425 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. L. GIBBS' 9033 1/2 Adams, W.N.U.—DETROIT—NO 29—1898

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

A TRAVELLER'S TESTIMONY.

What He Carried on the Cars To Take when Travelling.

Every traveller knows that continuous journeying on the railroad is very apt to derange the system in some way. In spite of springs and soft seats there is a continuous jar and vibration, which acts upon the nervous system, and produces results varying somewhat according to the strength of the traveller or his predisposition to some specific ailment. The most common consequence of continuous car riding is constipation. And this condition invariably produces headache, and tends to biliousness. J. J. Converse, St. Louis, Mo., found a way to avoid the evil effects of constipation, to which he was subject when travelling. He carried with him "the pill that will" cure constipation and all its attendant sufferings. This is what he says: "Travelling on the cars tends to constipation with me, but by using Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills moderately, my bowels are kept in healthy action. They also prevent headache."—J. J. Converse, St. Louis, Mo. "Dr. Ayer's Pills are good for constipation under all circumstances and conditions. They have cured long standing cases after every other medicine had failed. Rev.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

Farm and Wagon SCALES.

United States Standard. All Sizes and All Kinds. Not made by a trust or controlled by a combination. For Free Book and Price List, Address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y., U.S.A.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Consumption. The best cure for consumption is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sold by all druggists.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycle \$125. Clean, Swift, Safe. Columbia Chain Wheel, \$75. Vestfold Bicycles, \$50. Velocette Bicycles, \$40 and \$35. POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

IRONING MADE EASY. HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL. This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

GREAT POPULAR OFFER! By virtue of the unprecedented purchase, in a single order, of one hundred thousand (100,000) copies of this acknowledged standard work of the century, we are now enabled to offer it to the public at far less than the publisher's price. Thousands of persons who heretofore have been unable to purchase it, will eagerly welcome this opportunity to secure at reduced price "The Greatest Achievement of Modern Times."

Standard Dictionary OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. It is incomparably the greatest, as it is positively the best, most complete, and most authoritative work of the kind ever published. It is everywhere the standard. ENTIRELY NEW. It is not a reprint, refresh or revision of any other work, but is the result of the steady labor for five years of over twelve scores of the most eminent and authoritative scholars and lexicographers in the world. Nearly 100 of the leading universities, colleges and scientific institutions of the world were represented on the editorial staff; 20 United States Government experts were also on the editorial staff. Over \$60,000 were actually expended in its production before a single complete copy was ready for the market. Never was any dictionary welcomed with such great enthusiasm in the world over. As the Standard Dictionary, Leaden declares "It is the admiration of Literary England. It should be the pride of Literary America. The highest praise has come from all the great American and British newspapers, reviews, universities, and colleges, as well as all classes of intelligent men and women everywhere. The regular subscription price of the Standard Dictionary is \$10.00. We will now supply the complete work in one rich, massive volume, elegantly bound in full leather, mailed to any address at the astonishingly low price of \$12.00, on the following terms: \$1.00 cash with order, and \$1.00 per month until paid. The Dictionary will be sent express prepaid on receipt of the \$1.00 cash payment. Thereby giving purchasers nearly a full year's use of this great work before each payment is made. Full particulars by mail. Address: STANDARD DICTIONARY AGENCY, DETROIT, MICH., 22 Chalmers Street.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE" BUY SAPOLIO IT'S CHEAPER IN THE END.

THIS MAN
has been making shoes for forty years and learned to make them better and better every year.

J. B. LEWIS CO'S
"Wear Resisters"
have become famous everywhere for their comfort, stability and beauty. Made in all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Look for "Lewis" on each shoe.

Made only by
J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.
LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS" are sold by all shoe dealers.

Bennett & Co., Plymouth

Are You Going to Build?
If so call on us for Figures.

We will not be undersold by any retail yard. We handle all kinds of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc.

Get our figures before going elsewhere.

Our prices on Tile are

No. 1, 3 inch, 25c. rod
No. 2, 3 inch, 21c. rod

We have a fine line of large Cedar Posts on hand.

Just received a nice lot of Shingles at \$2.25 per M.

C. A. FRISBEE.

PLYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL \$50,000.

3 Per Cent paid on certificates and savings deposits.

A portion of your business solicited.

E. K. BENNETT,
Cashier

A. PELHAM,
DENTIST.

FIRST
National Exchange Bank
CAPITAL, \$50,000.

A General Banking Business Transacted

3 PER CENT

Interest paid on Savings and Time Deposits.

Your Patronage Solicited.

O. A. FRASER,
Cashier.

Notice.
We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25-cent bottles of Barker's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Also will refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Down's Elixir, if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough, or throat or lung difficulty. We also guarantee one 25-cent bottle of either of the above to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

Dr. J. G. MURKIN,
J. L. GALE,
G. W. HUNTER & Co.

Plymouth Markets.
The following is the market report for Plymouth as corrected every Friday:

Wheat, No. 2 red, old	69
Wheat, No. 1 white, old	69
Oats, No. 2	35
Rye, No. 2	15
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Potatoes	10
Beans, according to sample	50-75

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
This Balm is the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by John L. Gale.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Livonia Center.
Guess Horace Kingsley has changed his mind about going to Dakota.
Miss Grace Peck returned last Wednesday from her visit to Jackson.
Miss Gertrude VanHouten, of Webberville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Turnbul.
A company of four went cherrying last Monday but returned with about 3 bushels of huckleberries, what a mistake.
Mrs. Sarah Turnbul returned home Monday night after a four weeks visit in Detroit with her daughter, Mrs. Allie Fairchild's.
Horace Kingsley started out with his threshing machine Monday. Rather early but as wheat is shelling out badly farmers are anxious to have it taken care of.
It would be a little more polite if a certain young man riding a bicycle would ask a person to leave the path instead of ordering them to do so. They may be old some time themselves.

South Salem.
Quite a number of our young people spent the 4th at Whitmore Lake.
C. L. Bussey, wife and daughter spent the Fourth in Salem with their parents.
Chas. Allen and wife are rejoicing over the advent of a baby daughter in their family.
Mrs. J. W. Stevens, of Jackson, spent last week at the home of her aunt, Mrs. H. C. Packard.
Mrs. F. J. Packard and two children, of Detroit, are spending their summer vacation with friends here.
N. A. Withee and wife spent the Fourth at Northville at the home of their daughter, Mrs. A. B. VanAken.
The singing class at Lapham's church every Monday evening seems to be progressing finely if numbers tell.
Prof. E. J. Quackenbush, of Grand Ledge, is at present visiting his mother, Mrs. Mary Quackenbush, at this place.
Miss Zada Quackenbush, who has been at Grand Ledge attending school the past year, has returned home. She is quite proud of her new wheel.

The community was both shocked and pained to hear of the seemingly untimely death of Ward, the 13 year old son of Supervisor Myron F. Bailey of this place by drowning at Whitmore Lake, on Monday, July 4th. He was out rowing with an elderly man and another boy when the boat capsized. The man saved the other boy but our bright, well loved young friend could not swim and was drowned. His parents have the sympathy of a host of friends.

W. C. T. U.
The W. C. T. U. sent 35 comfort bags to the soldiers at Island Lake, last Saturday. In filling these, the ladies received much valuable assistance from our merchants, the W. R. C. of Newburg, and other generous persons. Dainty little needle books for all the bags were made and donated by Mrs. Cynthia Allen.
About 100 persons attended the ice cream social given in Safford's hall, last Saturday evening, and all report a very enjoyable time. The hall was made beautiful with flowers and dainty little bouquets lay at each plate. Altogether, the evening was a very pleasant one.
Mrs. Alfred, of Nebraska, visited our meeting yesterday and gave us a short talk about the temperance work in that State which was greatly enjoyed by all.

SUPT. OF PRISON.
The victories of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all Forms of disease. Conclusively prove That it is an unequalled Blood purifier. It conquers The demon, Scrofula, Relieves the itching and burning of salt rheum, cures running sores, ulcers, boils, pimples, and every other form of humor or disease originating in impure blood. The cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are cures—absolute, permanent, perfect cures. They are based upon its great power to purify and enrich the blood.

Excursion to Cincinnati.
On July 18 and 19 the Ohio Central Lines will make a rate of one fare for the round trip to Cincinnati. Tickets good returning until July 23.

Their Woes.
"I am here, gentlemen," explained the pickpocket to his fellow-prisoners, "as the result of a moment of abstraction." "And I," said the incendiary, "because of an unfortunate habit of making light of things." "And I," chimed in the forger, "on account of a simple desire to make a name for myself." "And I," added the burglar, "through nothing but taking advantage of an opening which offered in a large mercantile establishment in town." But here the warden separated them.

You Ought Not Enough.
Citizen—"Unless my eyes deceive me, you are the party I gave ten cents to yesterday." Beggar—"I am, sir. Did you think a dime would make a new man of me?"

Good Way.
Browne—"How can you tell whether or not a cigar is good? By the wrapper?" Towns—"No; by the giver."—New York World.

TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.
In 1795, the United States and Prussia entered into a treaty, some provisions of which show a remarkably advanced "spirit of civilization and humanity." On our part it was signed by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Hon. S. J. Barrows, M. C., from Massachusetts, furnishes to the Christian Register one article of this treaty, copied by himself from the original manuscript now in the archives of the department of state at Washington. From Doctor Franklin's well-known abhorrence of war and its cruelties, as well as from the style of the composition, we may guess from the following which was drawn by his own hand: "If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain six months to collect their debts and to settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance. And all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general, all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed forces of the enemy, into whose power by the events of war they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price, and all merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessary conveniences and comforts on human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested; and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels or interrupt such commerce."

What War Costs.
In the great struggle between France and Prussia, the former lost as many as 136,000 men, of whom some 30,000 died of wounds received in battle, 36,000 by sickness, accident, epidemic, etc., and 20,000 in German prisons.
A French statistician estimates that his countrymen who were wounded but who survived numbered 138,000, those injured on the march or by accident, 11,421, those who recovered from illness 328,000, making a total of 477,421 direct sufferers. The German killed numbered 40,877; 17,255 died on the field, and 21,023 in the ambulances, making 79,155 in all. The wounded who survived numbered 18,543 men.
From first to last the German field artillery fired 340,000 shots, and the infantry 20,000,000. The booty of war consisted of 5,626 fortress guns, 1,915 field guns and rapid firing cannon, 197 eagles and flags, and 855,000 rifles, exclusive of what was captured at leisure on abandoned fields. The monetary loss to France was 12,656,487,522 francs including the war indemnity paid to Germany of 5,742,938,814 francs.
A survey of the powers of Europe shows that from the beginning of the century to the end of 1896 Turkey had experienced 37 years of war and 59 of peace; Spain comes next with 31 years of war and 65 of peace; France, with 27 years of war and 69 of peace; Russia, 24 years of war and 72 of peace; Italy, 23 years of war and 73 of peace; Austria-Hungary, 17 and 79; Germany (exclusive of Prussia), 13 and 83; Sweden, 10 and 86; Portugal, 12 and 84; and Denmark, 8 and 87.

Largest Glacier in Europe.
The largest glacier in Europe is the Jostedalabroe in Norway. With its numerous ramifications it covers an area of 350 square miles, just half as big again as the county of Middlesex. This enormous field of ice sends its branches down the valleys in all directions, often coming into close proximity to the cornfields. One of the most accessible of its branches is the Brigedabroe. From a distance its effect is extremely grand, surrounded as it is with dark, bare mountains, fringed with birch trees—a perfect setting for the mighty mass of snow and ice. While standing close to the edge of the glacier one is struck by the fantastic shapes of the pinnacles of ice which rise from chasms of the deepest blue. The Glacier des Bois in the celebrated Swiss valley of Chamounix extends from the highest summit of Mont Blanc, 15,782 feet above the sea-level, and reaches a point 5,500 feet below the snow line, or limit of perpetual snow. Its length is fifteen miles, low the snow line, or fifteen miles, while its breadth is about three.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM C. BEER, deceased.

Narah E. Herr, administratrix of said estate, having returned to this court her final account, and

On reading and filing the petition of said administratrix praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to the persons entitled thereto.

It is ordered, that the second day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

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

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate.
HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Electa Ann Hedden, deceased.

An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, having been delivered into this court for probate.

It is ordered, that the sixteenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for proving said instrument.

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

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate.
HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

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HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

3 BEST THINGS 3
EVERY DAY BOXES
AND NIGHT. 25 CENTS.

25 CENTS WILL BUY
Why not 50 cents for others?

Knill's RED Pills
For all kinds of
Pain, Headache, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel,
The Great Nerve and Nerve
Pain, Stomach and Bowel
Disorders, Indigestion, and
Biliousness. Strength, Health, and
Beauty.

Knill's WHITE Liver
Pills. Anti-Bilious, Cathartic
and Blood Purifier.
Dose: 1 or 2 Pills
3 or 4 Times a Day.

Knill's BLUE Kidney
Pills. Cure a Kidney and Urinary
Troubles, etc. 25 CENTS.

For Sale by G. W. Hunter & Co.

INDIGESTION—DYSPEPSIA.
The Results of the New Cure for Indigestion and Nervous Dyspepsia.

Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer, a well-spring of life, is pouring into thousands of homes today; stubborn cases that have baffled all other remedies yield to the efficacy of this marvelous treatment and permanent cures are the inevitable results from its use.

For sale by Druggists at Plymouth.

A book on Stomach and Nerve troubles, their symptoms and cure, will be given free for the asking at above mentioned drug stores. Read following statement:

To Whom It May Concern: To those suffering from stomach and nerve troubles I wish to recommend Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer. About twenty years ago I began to be troubled with my stomach. It gradually grew worse, even under treatment, until it became difficult for me to eat any kind of food with comfort. For the past five years I have been able to retain very little food of the simplest nature long enough to digest it. Seldom during this time have I enjoyed sleep throughout the entire night, and usually have been obliged to leave my bed in consequence of my stomach, and nerve troubles. My bowels were very much relaxed, said to be due to inflammation of the membrane of the intestines. I was treated by physicians, and tried nearly every known remedy recommended for my troubles with no lasting benefit, and usually not even temporary relief. On the 5th day of January, '98, I purchased a package of Drake's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Restorer, and I wish every dyspeptic knew how much I have improved from its use. My food does not distress me as it did, and I have no trouble in retaining it. I sleep well and feel refreshed therefrom, and although I have used only one package of the medicine, I can safely say that I am 75 per cent better than I have been during the past twenty years.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. GIDEON STODDARD,
Litchfield, Mich., Jan. 24, 1898.

TO DETROIT, MACKINAC, GEORGINA BAY, PETOSKEY, CHICAGO
No other line offers a panorama of 450 miles of equal variety and interest.

Four Trips per Week Between
Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac
PETOSKEY, "THE BOO" MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Pictouque Mackinac and return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, \$17; from Toledo, \$14; from Detroit, \$12.50.

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN
CLEVELAND, PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address
A. A. SCHMIDT, C. P. & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

OLD FRIENDS ARE BEST.
Handsome. Durable.
TRADE MARK.
No place like home.

GUTTA PERCHA PAINT
still stands first for quality. If your dealer does not sell it, be sure and write us for SPECIAL PRICES. We make everything you need in Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.

GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., CHICAGO.

"ILLINOIS" BICYCLES
Are THE BEST Bicycles.

"ILLINOIS" MODEL NO. 18.

GRACEFUL OUTLINES
LIGHT RUNNING
SUPERB FINISH.

We can furnish any equipment desired.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ILLINOIS CUTLERY CO.,
Decatur, Ill., U. S. A.

JOHN BETTY,
Contractor and Builder.

Estimates furnished on all kinds of carpenter work.

Porch Trimming and Wood Turning a specialty.

Shop on Mill St., two doors south of L. L. Lewis' sawmill.

PLYMOUTH.

The Detroit & Lima Northern Railway.
Time Card in effect May 12, 1898.

No. 1 Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 3 Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 5 Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 7 Sunday only.	LY	DEWITT	LY	No. 9 Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 11 Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 13 Daily Ex. Sun.
7:15 am	2:00 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm		Detroit		12:10 pm	10:30 am	8:30 pm
7:27	2:12	6:12	6:42		Delray		11:40 am	10:00 am	8:00 pm
7:40	2:25	6:25	6:55		Escoore		11:32	9:52	7:40
7:50	2:36	6:37	7:05		Wyandotte		11:20	9:40	7:40
8:02	2:47	6:49	7:17		Fremont		11:10	9:30	7:40
8:15	3:00	7:02	7:30		Flat Rock		11:00	9:20	7:40
8:25	3:09	7:13	7:39		Bryar Hill		10:50	9:10	7:40
8:38	3:14	7:19	7:44		Carleton		10:40	9:11	7:40
8:39	3:25	7:29	7:55		Scottdale		10:30	9:00	7:40
8:45	3:30	7:34	8:00		Maybee		10:20	8:55	7:40
8:50	3:38	7:41	8:07		Basinville		10:15	8:51	7:40
8:55	3:50	7:54	8:21		Dundee		10:10	8:45	7:40
9:05	4:05	8:09	8:35		Tecumseh		10:05	8:40	7:40
9:15	4:20	8:24	8:50		Adrian		10:00	8:35	7:40
10:06	4:47	8:51	9:18		Packard		9:55	8:30	7:40
10:16	4:58	9:02	9:29		Dennison		9:50	8:25	7:40
10:26	5:08	9:12	9:39		Oak Bluff		9:45	8:20	7:40
11:10	5:46	9:50	10:19		Wasco		9:35	8:10	7:40
11:20	5:56	10:00	10:29		Napoleon		9:25	8:00	7:40
11:30	6:11	10:15	10:45		Malinta		9:15	7:50	7:40
11:35	6:24	10:24	11:00		Hazler		9:10	7:45	7:40
12:05 pm	6:51	11:12	11:42		Lafayette		9:05	7:40	7:40
12:15	7:02	11:22	11:52		Ottawa		9:00	7:35	7:40
12:45	7:14	11:35	12:05		Columbus Grove		8:55	7:30	7:40
1:00	7:25	11:45	12:15 am		Cairo		8:50	7:25	7:40
1:17	7:42	12:02	12:30		Lima		8:45	7:20	7:40

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7:15 am	2:00 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm		Detroit		12:10 pm	10:30 am	8:30 pm
7:27	2:12	6:12	6:42		Delray		11:40 am	10:00 am	8:00 pm
7:40	2:25	6:25	6:55		Escoore		11:32	9:52	7:40
7:50	2:36	6:37	7:05		Wyandotte		11:20	9:40	7:40
8:02	2:47	6:49	7:17		Fremont		11:10	9:30	7:40
8:15	3:00	7:02	7:30		Flat Rock		11:00	9:20	7:40
8:25	3:09	7:13	7:39		Bryar Hill		10:50	9:10	7:40
8:38	3:14	7:19	7:44		Carleton		10:40	9:11	7:40
8:39	3:25	7:29	7:55		Scottdale		10:30	9:00	7:40
8:45	3:30	7:34	8:00		Maybee		10:20	8:55	7:40
8:50	3:38	7:41	8:07		Basinville		10:15	8:51	7:40
8:55	3:50	7:54	8:21		Dundee		10:10	8:45	7:40
9:05	4:05	8:09	8:35		Tecumseh		10:05	8:40	7:40
9:15	4:20	8:24	8:50		Adrian		10:00	8:35	7:40
10:06	4:47	8:51	9:18		Packard		9:55	8:30	7:40
10:16	4:58	9:02	9:29		Dennison		9:50	8:25	7:40
10:26	5:08	9:12	9:39		Oak Bluff		9:45	8:20	7:40
11:10	5:46	9:50	10:19		Wasco		9:35	8:10	7:40
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