THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

VOLUME XVII, NO 1 | PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904. | WHOLE NO. 891.

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HOT OR COLD

Hot Chocolate
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How good he feels! He has dined well, because he passed his cup the second time for more of

SPURR'S COFFEE,

And no wonder, for Spurr's Coffee is enough to satisfy the most persistent coffee crank.

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Agitate his telephone wire for a pound. It comes in four grades, viz: Continental, Concord, Lexington and Revere, at 20c., 25c., 30c. and 35c. respectively.

WM. B. ROE

Telephone 35. Free Delivery.

The Wife's or Daughter's Pleasure

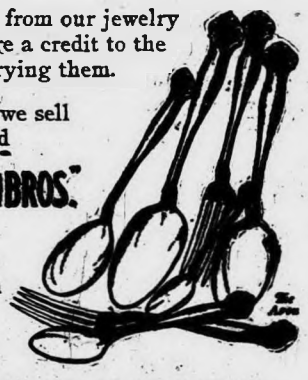
is certain if the gift is from our jewelry store. Our watches are a credit to the lady or gentleman carrying them.

The silverware we sell is stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Well known since grandmother's time—the kind that is known as

"Silver Plate That Wears."



C. G. DRAPER.

Breezy Items

By Live Correspondents.

TONQUISH

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Proctor and family attended the wedding of Miss Mable Genther to Frank Westfall at Sheldon last week.

Mrs. M. L. Norris of Caro and Mrs. C. J. Blount of Plymouth visited their sister Mrs. A. Warner Sunday.

The Helping Hand Society will meet with Mrs. Fred Reiman in Plymouth Wednesday, October 5th. Dinner at noon and meeting called to order at 2:00 P. M. Every one is welcome.

Last game of base ball of the season was played by "The Tonquish Toughs" and "Swift Team" a few days ago and ended in score 10 to 9 favor of Swift.

We are having a few days of fine weather after the frost has done its little work.

Mrs. Brown of Plymouth, Mrs. Fogarty of Canton, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hix, Mrs. Rhead and Mrs. Sackett of this place spent Tuesday with Mrs. Olive Warner, it being her 89th birthday.

Merritt Hanchett of Plymouth spent Sunday with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hix.

M. L. Norris of Caro visited his brother Edwin Norris Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Geney visited the latter's father, Mr. Norris Sunday.

Geo. Fish visited friends at Swift Sunday.

Little Gladys Hix is quite ill with a hard cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller and children from west of Plymouth visited at A. Warner's Sunday.

Callers at H. L. Rhead's on Sunday were Ed Utter and wife of Wayne, Will Utter and wife of Canton, Frank Mott and family of Canton and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parrish and son Frank of this place.

Misses Mary and Susie Hanlon of Detroit also Lorenzo Hix, Sr., living west of Wayne, called on John Hix and family Sunday.

Miss Flora Greeman of Ypsilanti visited friends here the latter part of last week.

Mrs. M. O. Hanchett of Plymouth called on friends here last week.

Miss Bessie Robinson spent the latter part of last week with Miss Lena Walker of Sheldon.

Asa Rowe of Wyandotte spent Sunday with his parents here.

What is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at Jno. L. Gale's and Wolverine Drug Co.

LAPHAM'S CORNERS.

P. S. Rich has been very seriously ill with heart trouble the past week, but is some better at this writing.

Rev. Horace Palmer, the new minister at the M. E. church, occupied the pulpit at the Lapham church Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Nelson are the proud parents of a baby girl, born Saturday, Sept. 24.

The members of the G. A. R. post at South Lyon pleasantly surprised one of their comrades on Friday last. An elaborate dinner was served and the "boys" all voted the day a success.

H. C. Packard and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Packard's sister, Mrs. Sabra Moyer, at Ypsilanti Sunday last. After a short service in Ypsilanti the body was taken to Jackson for burial.

The Lapham S. S. will hold a literary social on Friday evening, the 30th. Every one come and enjoy themselves.

Mrs. J. W. Tyler, of Plymouth, is very much worse at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson were in Ann Arbor on Saturday.

H. C. Packard made a flying trip to Detroit on Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Savery are visiting at I. S. Savery's this week.

The sharp frost a few nights since make the farmers feel pretty sore. Many of the fields of beans are utterly ruined to say nothing of corn and vegetables.

He Could Hardly Get Up.

P. H. Duffy of Ashley, Ill., writes, "This is to certify that I have taken two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure and it has helped me more than any other medicine. I tried many advertised remedies, but none of them gave me any relief. My druggist recommended Foley's Kidney Cure and it has cured me. Before commencing its use I was in such a shape that I could hardly get up when once down." The Wolverine Drug Co.

STARK.

School has opened at Stark with Miss Hazel Raymo of Wayne as teacher and a good attendance of pupils.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Dean attended attended the wedding of Willie Lawson of Jackson, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

E. Bennett returned to his home in Middleville last week, after visiting several days with his brother and other friends.

Mrs. Dennis McKinney is visiting friends in Davisburg and Morrice.

Mrs. Mettie Hoisington-Gunsolly received wedding presents sent from Washington State. A twenty dollar check from Mrs. George Cooper, silver knives, forks and dessert spoons from her brother, Edwin Hoisington.

PERRINSVILLE.

Oliver Graham, of Detroit, called on Giles Foster last Friday.

Mrs. Mike Steinhauer is very ill.

Mrs. Mae Winchester and children are visiting relatives at Southfield.

Mrs. Emma Sherman visited with her uncle W. Sherman last Saturday and Sunday.

Allen Corey has been at the hospital at Ann Arbor has returned home much improved in health. His friends are glad to see him looking so well.

Wm. Fox and family spent last Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fox.

Quite a number were much disappointed last Sunday at not hearing the new minister. We hope they will have better luck next Sunday.

E. L. Parmalee who is working near Milford called on his brother last Sundao afternoon.

Quite a number from this place attended the Redford fair last week.

Miss Ada Badelt has gone to Plymouth to work.

NEWBURG.

Rev. Goldie, who comes here from Grayling, impressed our people very nicely, preaching avery interesting and instructive sermon Sunday. Text, "I will guide thee with thine eye."

Mr. Werchter gave another nice talk to the League Sunday evening.

Chicken pie at the hall Friday Oct. 28th.

Robt. McFarlan, of Flint, on his way to Michigan University, called on his uncle, A. Pickett, Monday.

Rev. Chas. Frasier and Dr. S. Hodge, of Detroit, were here Monday.

Mrs. L. Gorton and Mrs. W. Tyley of Northville called on friends here Monday.

Miss Nora Smith is teaching school in the Logan district, Springwells.

Mrs. R. B. Barnes visited her daughter and attended the W. C. T. U. convention at Salem last week.

ELM.

[Received too late last week.]

This is Redford fair week and a large number are daily attending from here. This has been the most successful town fair in this part of the state in spite of the large attendance at the State fair. It has held the fort for a great many years and annually drawing a large attendance.

The L. A. S. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bentley on Wednesday last was well attended and a good time reported.

Dan McKinney has been drawn a juror for the October term of the circuit court.

Mrs. J. D. Perry has returned to Mobile, Ala., where she will spend the coming winter.

The large barn of Tom Paulger's, living north east of here, burned to the ground about four o'clock Wednesday morning, including hay, grain and farming implements. Origin of fire unknown.

Mrs. Archie Blue, of Grand Rapids, is visiting relatives at this place.

Frank Mack is building a fine new house on his farm.

"On the Wings of the Morning," probably the most thrilling story ever written, will begin in The Detroit Daily Journal on Tuesday, Oct. 4th. It involves a shipwreck in the South Seas, a wonderful island, a man and a charming maid.

Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies. "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Jno. L. Gale and The Wolverine Drug Co.

Farmers:

When you are in want of anything in the line listed below come and see me and I will sell it to you at a price that no one else can compete with. All the machines, etc., handled by me are first class and guaranteed to be as represented.

Maud S. Windmills and Silos,

Walter A. Wood Corn Binders

PLOWS, DRAGS (both Spring and Spike Tooth),
BUGGIES AND WAGONS,
BINDING TWINE,
GASOLINE ENGINES.

A. N. KINYON

We have just received a large line of

GIANT VASES,

In Crystal, Amber and Blue Glass, tall, beautiful panel designs, which we are offering at

25 CENTS.

Also many patterns in Bohemian Glass, from 10c to $1.50. Jardinieres, Fern Dishes and Umbrella Stands, in new shapes and beautiful blended colors.

Our Holiday Goods are in stock and we invite you to call and inspect them.

GAYDE BROS.

Telephone 58-2r.

Ruberoid Roofing

A Waterproof, Weathr-proof, Acid-proof, Fire-resisting, Ready-to-lay Roofing that for 13 years has been, and still is, without an equal.

FOR SALE BY

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SOLE AGENTS.

GAYDE'S MEAT MARKET

Is the place to buy your meats.

WE HAVE THE BEST WE CAN BUY.

The best cuts of
BEEF, PORK,
VEAL and MUTTON.

All kinds of Salt and Smoked Meats
Poultry etc.

Telephone us your order and we will deliver it free of charge.

WM. GAYDE

NORTH VILLAGE.

The Ward of King Canute

A Romance of the Danish Conquest.

By OTTILIE A. LILJENCRANTZ, author of The Thrall of Liel the Lucky.

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CHAPTER XXI—Continued.

So complete was her preoccupation that she disregarded another thing,—the highway along which they were traveling. It was Randalin who first awoke to a consciousness that the noise of the rabble had become very faint behind them, that no sounds at all broke the stillness ahead of them, that the uneven weed-grown path they were treading was very different from the smooth hardness of the Watling street. For the first time, she spoke to the son of Lodbrok, who had silently taken his place at her side.

"This is not the Watling Street! Yet we have not turned—. Where are we?"

Rothgar gnawed at his heavy mustache as though the answer were difficult to frame.

"You are still on the Watling Street," he said. "It is only that this is the old bed of it. It leads also to Saint Peter's Monastery on Thorney—"

Stung with fear, Elfgiva tried to snatch the lines from him. "I am not going to a monastery! I am going to the palace."

As a cliff stands against the fretting of waves, his grasp stood against hers; and his voice was as immovable as his hand.

"The palace where the king is," he said, "is the palace for a queen."

At first it either seemed that she would scratch out his eyes or throw herself from her saddle. But in the end she did neither, for a sense of her helplessness turned her faint. To one who has always ruled undisputed there is something benumbing in the first collision with the pitiless hand of Force. "If I had the good luck to see a bee caught in a brier, I should wish your death," she threatened. But she said it under her breath; and after that, rode with drooping head and eyes that saw nothing of the scene before her.

CHAPTER XXII.

The King's Wife.

The fact that King Edgar had slept under its uneven roof, on some visit to Dunstan's monkish colony, was scarcely sufficient to make a palace of the rambling rookery which a wall separated from the West Minster. "It is the waste-place of ruins," Elfgiva said on the day of their arrival.

"Let me through to my husband!"

To-day, a fortnight later, Randalin repeated the comment with a despondent addition. "The king will never come to this rubbish heap. Here we are buried no less than if we lay in a mound. It is not likely that we shall get news by an easier way than by going to him."

Straining her eyes out over the mist-robed river, she tried for the thousandth time to think of some bait alluring enough to tempt Elfgiva to that point of daring. "I will try once more to entice her to the palace, so that I can get tidings," she determined. "I wonder what kind of humor she is in."

It was not necessary to go far to obtain a hint as to that. Even as she entered the passage, she heard the scramble of scurrying feet, and then screams and the thud of blows.

"Now it is heard that she is not sulking among her cushions," Randalin observed. "When her temper is up she is little afraid of doing things which she else would not dare do."

According to that her expectations should have mounted high, as she drew aside the door curtain, for the Lady of Northampton was far from sulking. Partially disrobed, as she had sprung up from before her mirror, she was holding the luckless Dearwyn with one hand while with the other she administered pitiless punishment from a long club-like candle which she had snatched from its holder.

"Come not betwixt, or I will treat you in a like manner," the mistress panted.

But the Valkyria's fear of Elfgiva's tongue did not extend to Elfgiva's hands. Catching the dimpled wrists, she held them off with perfect coolness, as she said soothingly, "Now you tire yourself much, lady; and you will tire yourself more if you consent to the entertainment I came hither to propose. I was thinking how it might cause amusement to us to ride into the city and see what the goldsmiths have in their booths."

Elfgiva threw aside the candle to come close and lay her hands upon the girl's breast. "Do you think it likely that I might fall in with the king somewhere in the city?"

This was going a bit faster than Randalin had planned, and her breath came quickly, but she took the risk and admitted it. "I did hope that it might happen that we would see the king," she said, "and—what is more important to us—that the king might see you."

Slowly, the king's wife went back to her seat before the mirror, and sat there fingering and turning the jeweled rouge-pots in a deep study.

"Deliver me your opinion of this, Teboen?" she said, at last, to the big raw-boned British woman who was her nurse and also the female majordomo of her household.

Teboen, after becoming deliberation, replied that she thought rather favorably of the plan, that certainly it could do no harm, while it would be almost as sure to do good if the king could be reminded of how beautiful a woman he was neglecting.

Elfgiva's laughter was like returning sunshine. "How! You say so? Then will we make ready without delay! Tata, I could find it in my mind to scold you for not thinking of this before. You must mouth the order for the horses, though," she added as an afterthought. "I should expect it would be told me that I am a prisoner, whereat I should weep for rage."

Another flash of daring lighted Randalin's eyes, though her mouth remained quiet. "A good way to keep them from thinking you a prisoner, lady, is to act like a free woman," she said. "I shall tell them that you are going to the palace to see your husband." Sowing her seed, she left it to take root, and went away to convince the head of the grooms.

As she had foretold, he was too uncertain regarding their position to dare contest their order, little as he liked it. In something less than an hour, the five women, fur-wrapped and flanked by pages and soldiers, were passing under the deep arch of the New Gate into the great city itself.

"Do you purpose to visit the palace first, noble one?" the leader of the guards inquired with a respectful, if uneasy salute.

The seed had rooted so far that Elfgiva did not disclaim the intention; but she hesitated a long time, pulling nervously at the embroidered top of her riding glove. "Which way lies the palace?"

"Down the lane on your left, noble one."

"Turn then to the left."

They obeyed her, but their gay chatter died on their lips. If the road bore none of the repulsiveness of the shambles, it was still little more cheerful than the graveyard. On their right, an ice-stiffened marsh reached to the great city wall, while a remnant of the primeval beech forest lay along their left, leafless, windlashed and groaning. Ahead, behind its walls and above its gardens of clustering fruit-trees, rose the towers and gilded spires of the king's palace.

As they neared the arched gateway, red with the cloaks of the royal guards, it seemed to Randalin that an icy hand had closed about her heart. The blood was ebbing from Elfgiva's face, and it could be seen that she was forced to keep moistening her lips with her tongue. Nearer—now they were in front of the entrance—All at once, the lady thrust a spur into her horse as he was slackening his pace in obedience to her tightened rein.

"To the goldsmith's first," she ordered. "On our way back—" Her words were lost on the frosty wind.

The master of the first booth in the row of wretched little stalls was humbed with steaming breath over a brazier of glowing coals. He leaped to greet such splendid ladies with a profusion of salaams and a mouthful of pretty speeches that brought some of the color back to Elfgiva's cheeks.

"Do not have me in contempt, Tata," she admonished with a laugh of some unsteadiness. "Let me sharpen my weapon for some space among these precious things, and it may be that I shall go hence panting for the field."

"Ah, gracious lady, you must needs buy my whole stock," the merchant cried with ingratiating smiles, "for I can never endure to sell to another what I have once seen near your face."

Certainly the jeweled bugs, the golden snakes, the strands of amber and jet and pearl, seemed to act as tonics upon the Northampton lady. If she had not traded away, at the first two stalls, every ornament in her possession, she would have investigated each booth in the square. She came out in bubbling spirits to the waiting horses and the half frozen guards.

"This Cheapside is a very fairy garden," she prattled, lingering with her foot in the hand of the kneeling groom. "Everything in beds and rows as they were herbs—milk down this lane, soap down that, jewels, fabrics—" She turned with a sudden inspiration. "Maidens, would not this be a merry thought? To find out where the fabrics are kept and try some cloth of gold against these pearls?"

As the servile murmur answered, Randalin's brow darkened. Cloth of gold and pearls—when a wolf was tearing away at her heart. She spoke desperately, "I wish that the way to the fabrics might lie past the king's house, lady."

The king's wife sent her a glance, half resentful, half questioning. "Why do you say that?"

"Because if Canute could see you as you look now, with your cheeks a-flower, and that ermine, like snow, upon your hair, there is nothing in the world he could refuse you."

Elfgiva's mouth curved bewitchingly. "You speak as though you had jewels to sell. What fine manners they have, these London merchants! Tell me, Candida, Leonorine, does she speak the truth? On your crosses, has not the cold reddened my nose? Or pinched the bloom off my lips?"

If the murmur that answered lacked any heartiness, their mistress did not perceive it, for every man within earshot swelled it with reassurance—thinking perhaps of the hot spiced wine in the king's cups.

After a moment of hesitation, Elfgiva flew up to her saddle like a bird. "Do you all think so?" she laughed. "Certainly I never felt in lustier spirits. I declare that I will try it. Hasten, before the roses wilt in my cheeks. Forward! To the palace!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

In the Judgment Hall.

While he kept a firm hold upon the spear which he had dropped like a gilded bar across the door, the English sentinel repeated for the tenth time his respectful denial: "I will take it upon me to admit you to the gallery, noble lady; but though you were the queen herself, I dare not let you in to the lower part. There be none but men with the king, and it is not fitting—"

"And is the son of a Saxon serf to decide where it is fitting for me to go?" the Lady of Northampton demanded, facing him in a tempest of angry beauty. "Whatsoever you shall do by my direction, dog, will in all respects be available to your credit. Let me through to my husband, or I can tell you that you will find your wariness terribly misplaced!"

(To be continued.)

Blue Stockings of To-day.

The last few years have seen marked changes for the better in the "blue stocking." She has, after causing much distress to her relatives and friends, come to the conclusion that the "ologies" and pretty frocks are, after all, not so incompatible as at one time they seemed, and that her learning, combined with a pleasing outward seeming, carries far more weight than it did when she wore shapeless garments and neglected her coiffure.

The "blue stocking" is indeed giving up the "tailor-made" for festive occasions, the severe tie and collar and rigidly plain hat which was one of her phases, and she has begun to revel with her more frivolous sister in frills and furbelows, and a hundred pretty things which a comparatively short period ago she would have felt it incumbent upon her to scorn, says Woman's Life.

She is acquiring a taste for the joys of suitable attire which marks the well dressed woman, and she has by no means made the pathway of learning easier for the rising generation, whose parents will no longer put stumbling blocks in the path now that eccentricity and a "sweet girl graduate" may be things apart. All mothers and the majority of fathers strongly object to seeing their daughters sacrifice looks to learning.

Fail to Recoup Donations.

The citizens of Cambridge subscribed liberally toward the expenses of the recent meeting of the British association there, expecting to be able to recoup themselves by the custom of the visitors. But the colleges received the members of the association as paying guests and boarded and lodged them. Now the citizens are angry.

Of course things are going wrong when they don't go your way.

Old and New Rome.

(Special Correspondence.)

One of the most common complaints that artists and those given to esthetic expressions make on coming to Rome is that the city has been modernized out of recognition and with a woeful lack of taste. The idea at first prevailed that the new masters of the Eternal City were striving to convert it into a feeble and distant imitation of modern Paris. In spite of all that has been accomplished in the course of thirty years the remnants of the old Rome are still to be seen, and travelers are to be met with in the narrow, sunless lanes, rather than streets, of Trastevere, sauntering slowly along, admiring magnificent fragments of architecture or abandoned frescoes, with a most refreshing interest.

The fountains of Rome are celebrated throughout Europe, and several of them are unequaled for grandeur and artistic beauty. But the fountain that occupies the center of the Piazza di Permini, at the end of the Via Nazionale, is notorious rather than celebrated. It was originally built to mark the completion of a great work achieved under Pope Pius IX., the restoration of the ancient aqueducts and conduits which led to Rome the stream known as the Aqua Marcia, originally in use long prior to the Christian era. On the 10th of September, 1870, Pius IX. assisted at the inauguration of the fountain, and earlier in the morning of the same day he received the letter of Victor Emmanuel II., announcing his determination to invade the Pope's Roman possessions, and requesting meanwhile the pontiff's blessing!

Among the important memorials in the newest Rome is the grandiose and stately Church of St. Joachim, erected as a jubilee offering to the late pontiff, Leo XIII., whose name was Joachim. It is the outcome of the enthusiasm of a French priest, the Abbe Brugidou, who had more zeal than business capacity, and was eminently successful in accumulating a very heavy debt, which the late pontiff paid up to preserve the church from being sold. The cupola is formed of a white metallic substance that shines like silver in the sunshine, and which is pierced in star like apertures filled with yellow glass, through which the light penetrates in golden glow. Above the rich portico of fine Corinthian columns a glowing mosaic is seen. The interior is distinguished for its wealth of marbles and bronzes and frescoes.

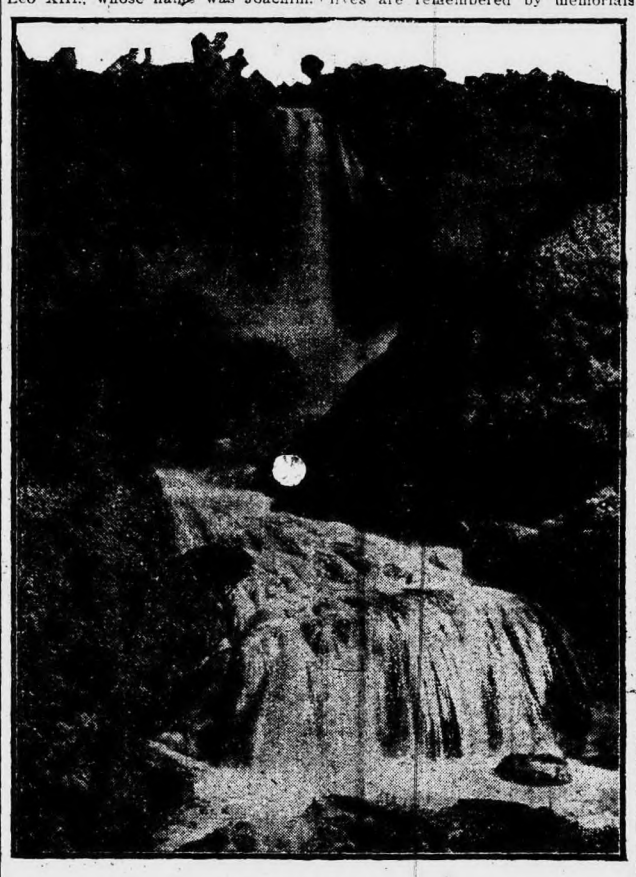
Along the aisles are chapels which are constructed and adorned at the expense of several of the nations of Christendom. The chapel of the United States at the right near the transept is a splendid shrine in richness of painting, sculpture and decoration. Opposite is the French chapel; close by is that, very rich indeed, which England has made its own; on the opposite side, its art expressive of the new impulse that possesses the mind of the Irish people—the Celtic revival—is the recently completed Irish chapel. Thus this church would seem to be a world's gift to the memory of Leo XIII. The beauty of the structure and its method of adornment are not quite like those which prevail in Rome, and it has a suggestion of modern French church architecture. Yet it is characteristic of the new Rome, to which nothing that is good, whatever the style may be, is wholly foreign.

The site of the city of Rome is, it has been said, quite fitted to receive the capital of the world. The azure of the horizon here is limpid and dazzling, and the dark foliage of the north harmonizes here with the lighter foliage of the south. In the garden of the palace of Queen Margaret, mother of the present king, there stand still the close leaved ilexes, casting deep shadows around, that are the last remnants in the way of trees of the demolished Villa Ludovisi. The palace itself is a new construction made by the Piombino family; and it is here that the two American ambassadors to the Quirinal, Wayne MacVeagh and Gen. Draper, resided in succession. Here also the present ambassador, Mr. Meyer, would have lived, had not Queen Margaret purchased it for her residence.

Among the newer adornments of the city, one of the most conspicuous is the great monument to Garibaldi on the Janiculum Hill, on the Trastevere side of the city. This position is the highest in Rome, and as the pedestal of the chief figure is of unusual altitude the statue is seen from nearly every part of Rome, and from several spots in the near Campagna. The sculptor Gallori has made rather a stately and novel combination of figures. The horse on which the hero of the figure is placed, seen from beneath, seems very long in the legs, a defect which probably arises more from the position of the ordinary spectator than from a fault in the modeling. There is a particular show of animation in the groups of soldiers and allegorical figures at the base of the pedestal, which is not perhaps beyond the proprieties, as the material is of bronze, but which some are inclined to regard as excessive, as breaking in upon the lines of the group taken as a whole.

Rome indeed is not devoid of monuments or statues. There is a fever prevailing both in France and Italy of what is called "statue mania," and even ordinary individuals who have done little else than live through their lives are remembered by memorials in stone or bronze. Statues are everywhere—in college courts, in public squares and in tiny gardens; they are so numerous that a future generation will have difficulty to remember them, not having known them; for the present generation who have met some of them in restaurants or lecture rooms, in public demonstrations or in the halls of parliament, the task is not so difficult. The great monument to Victor Emmanuel, the hugest construction probably ever raised, since the pyramid builders ceased work, to commemorate a king, is not likely to be completed for years to come. The men who knew him during life are not likely to live to see the monument finished. It is a construction of slow growth, made slower still by want of funds and by frequently recurring strikes among the workmen.

Time in its course is bringing the harsh colors and inharmonious freshness of the new Rome into a condition in which the discord is less felt. In the course of the years, when rain and sunshine have beaten upon the staring bright of the new walls of Rome, it will be difficult to distinguish them from those that are more ancient.



Fountain Near Rome.

Plan Ocean Cable Line.

A group of German and Dutch capitalists, bankers and merchants have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of constructing and operating a new ocean telegraph line whose cables are to connect the island of Celebes (Dutch East Indies) with the island of Yap, whence one cable is to reach Shanghai, the other the island of Guam, where it communicates with the Pacific cable of the Commercial Cable company.

It is always safe to do right; and the truest expediency is simple justice.—John G. Whittier.

SEEK A BURIED TREASURE.

Mexicans in Concerted Effort to Find Hoarded Gold.

Reliable parties from Westphalia report that a number of Mexicans with teams, plows and scrapers are excavating in that vicinity, claiming to have in their possession maps and charts showing treasure to be buried there to the amount of $100,000 in Mexican doubloons.

They say that the treasure is buried near what is known as the Bull Tank, and have agreed to pay the owners of the land on which they are at work a certain per cent of the find for the privilege of excavating. This treasure is said to have been buried during the Texas and Mexican war. It is said a tradition has existed that a large sum in Mexican doubloons was buried somewhere on the banks of Pond creek and another that there was treasure of considerable amount in Mexican money buried at some point along the banks of the Brazos river near Marlin.

Many excavations have been made to locate the buried treasure, both on Pond creek and the Brazos river. These efforts were not only made by home people, but strangers have gone in and excavated, among whom were Mexicans. A few years ago it was no uncommon thing to see deep holes dug along the banks of these streams, presumably by parties in search of the lost treasure, but if any money has ever been found in this manner the fact is not known.—Galveston News.

Preached From Engine Footplate

Hundreds of audiences have been addressed from railway trucks; but Dr. Parker once had the unique experience of preaching a sermon from the footplate of an engine. Nearly two thousand men were gathered around him, and he has been heard to say that that was the most interesting episode in his life.

Ocean Traffic in Beef.

There has been just one branch of the transatlantic freight traffic satisfactory to the steamship agents of Boston this year, namely, the shipments of live stock and fresh beef, these two, more than anything else, having kept freighters plying to and fro between that port and Europe, when otherwise they must have been withdrawn or retained in the service at a big loss.

Lesson For Women.

Jersey Shore, Pa., Sept. 26 (Special)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills have done worlds of good for me." That's what Mrs. C. B. Earnest of this place has to say of the Great American Kidney Remedy.

"I was laid up sick," Mrs. Earnest continues, "and had not been out of bed for five weeks. Then I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and now I am so I can work and go to town without suffering any. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have good reason to praise them everywhere."

Women who suffer should learn a lesson from this, and that lesson is, "cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and your suffering will cease." Woman's health depends almost entirely on her kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet failed to make healthy kidneys.

Explosives in Cabbage.

In these days of chemical manures, we often consume a lot of explosive when we eat a cabbage. Ground, the nature of which requires it to be fertilized with nitrate of potash, yields some of this up to the plant in the course of growth, and so it reaches the interior of the body.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Reform in Ice Cream Making.

Londoners find satisfaction in the assurance of their health officer that Italian sellers of ice cream no longer make the delicacy in their bedrooms.

World's Fair Visitors.

Persons attending the great Exposition at St. Louis should secure a room close to the Fair and in a safe brick building. Hotel Epworth has all the conveniences of a first-class modern hotel, within four minutes' walk of Convention and Administration entrance. Rooms $1.00 per day and up. Meals at reasonable prices. From Union Station, go to Olive street, take Delmar Garden car, going West to 6500. Our boys meet all cars.

Some men pray in the morning for the death of their passions and then spend the day in feeding them.

What women and dry goods clerks don't know about babies isn't worth knowing.

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

The world has no time for a visionary man—until after he gets there.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In order to win success a man must first fall in love with his work.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A bird in the hand is not so musical as one in the tree.—Puck.

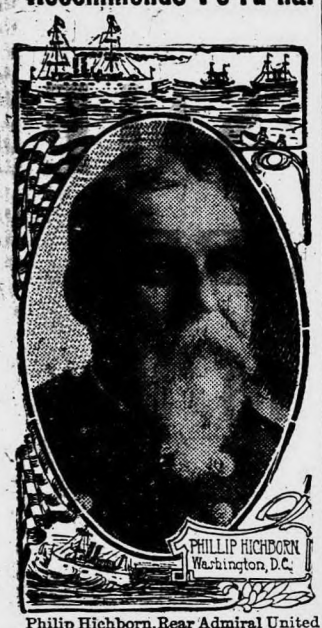
The Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, send Home Eye Book free. Write them about your eyes

A man with a fad is all right so long as he keeps it to himself.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to both sexes and all ages. Cures Kidney and Liver complaint, and purifies the blood. $1 all druggists.

Some men spoil a good story by sticking to the facts.

Rear Admiral Hichborn Recommends Pe-ru-na.



Philip Hichborn, Rear Admiral United States Navy, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

Our army and navy are the natural protection of our country. Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Hard Task for Children.

In East Indian schools mental arithmetic is a vastly more serious matter than it is in the schools of this country. Pupils of ten years are taught to remember the multiplication table up to forty times forty.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

It is almost as difficult for some women to get their hats on in the evening as it is for some men to get theirs on the next morning.

GINSENG Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown everywhere. Sells in American market at $7 to $12 per lb.; costs to grow less than $1. Big demand; roots and seed for sale; booklet free; write to-day. OZARK GINSENG CO., Dept. S, Joplin, Mo.

You Should Try

Mapl-Flake

A great help for all who have trouble finding food they can DIGEST

THE BEST WATERPROOF CLOTHING IN THE WORLD

BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES

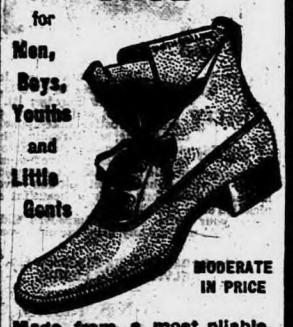
ON SALE EVERYWHERE

CATALOGUE FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

THE GREAT "WHITE-OAK" SHOE

for Men, Boys, Youths and Little Gents



MODERATE IN PRICE

Made from a most pliable, tough fibred leather.

"Invincible in Strength."

Ask your dealer—Write for booklet.

SMITH-WALLACE SHOE CO., MAKERS • • CHICAGO

Buy a Thermometer.

We have often advised our readers that make butter to buy a thermometer, whether they are engaged in making butter on a large or small scale. In fact, they should purchase a number of thermometers, as they are frequently broken, and cost but little. In getting them, however, it is best to be careful and get good ones, as there are many on the market that are carelessly made and will not give correct results when used. A large number of agents that have thermometers handle only exceedingly cheap makes with the object of making as much money as possible out of them. If the farmer tries to buy a "dairy" thermometer from them he will be told that they do not know anything about such thermometers and never handle them. Perhaps they will refer to a catalogue and show an expensive thermometer made on an elaborate scale. The writer had this experience in trying to get a thermometer in Chicago. Most of the stores visited had thermometers, but not of the kind desired. One or two had thermometers made for floating around in liquid, but costing more than they were worth for practical use. At last one place was found that had dairy thermometers that sold at 25 cents each and which proved entirely reliable. A dollar thermometer is as likely to be broken as a twenty-five cent thermometer, and this is a contingency that must be provided for.

The buttermaker of the past seldom or never used a thermometer and as a result made a very uneven lot of butter, taking one make with another. It is certain that no scientific buttermaker now ever thinks of making butter without learning the temperature of his cream. There is nothing that can be relied on to give this temperature record but the instrument created for the purpose.

The Pipette and Test Bottle.

A good many of our readers are using the Babcock tester. To such we would say, "Be careful as to the correctness of the pipette; as a variation in the gradations of this may result in rendering the test of no value at all. For many years this matter has been discussed, and in some of the states laws have been passed in an attempt to regulate it. It has been decreed that every creamery should provide itself with a pipette approved by the state, this pipette to be used to test all the others. But a good many creameries paid no attention to the law and others bought the pipettes and laid them away carefully. It was easier to assume that the pipettes bought from the commercial houses were right than to find out by testing them. But to the man that purchases a tester for the sake of finding out what his cows are doing this carelessness will not be passed by in silence. He has his own interests to act as a spur to make him careful. One of the common methods of testing bottles is to make the tests and then compare the results from the different bottles or pipettes. If all agree it is quite safe to assume that the pipettes and bottles are correct. This does not, however, necessarily follow, for the reason all of the pipettes and bottles may have come from the same manufactory and been all made wrong. On the test bottles the neck from 0 to 10 should contain two cubic centimeters of liquid, and the pipette should have a capacity of 17.6 cubic centimeters. Where possible it is best to send to the state experiment station and get sample bottles and pipettes known to be accurate.—Farmers' Review.

Drainage from Creameries.

The drainage from creameries often becomes a source of much annoyance to people living in the vicinity. The drains become foul with decaying casein and other refuse. As most of our readers are aware, putrid sour milk has not the smell of roses. Residents in the neighborhood of such ditches make complaint at the nuisance, while the cattle and other stock that are in the habit of drinking at the brooks refuse to take the water. Some creameries undertake to remedy matters by running sewers for a long distance to some brook that is at a considerable distance from houses, but even in such cases some of the objectionable features remain. This may be remedied by the building of large tanks that will receive from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons of the drainage material at a time. These tanks can be constructed so that the water in them will gradually run off but the tank will be kept nearly full at all times. In effect, this is a septic tank. It should be kept closed at the top, so that the air will not have free access to the tank. The result will be that the casein in the slop will largely rise to the top and form a scum. In this the bacteria of a kind that do not use air will work and destroy all the organic matter, precipitating the ash only. The water then flows away clear without odor and can be allowed to run into any brook without a suspicion of polluting it.

Milk Powder.

At different times we have discussed in these columns the matter of milk powders and have cautioned our readers against too quickly accepting the statements that are going the rounds of the press, so far as the making of milk powders that will change back into milk is concerned. There never was a time when this matter was receiving so much attention as at the present time. Yet in the matter of milk powder we have made no revolutionary discoveries. The making of milk flour has been followed for some years and this flour is now an article of commerce. The men that put out the new processes claim to have discovered some way of making a powder that will quickly turn back into fresh milk. On the investigation of any one of these powders it is discovered not to have this valuable property. A report from Germany says that an investigation into milk powders in that country shows that they fall far short of the mark and will not change back into milk but do change into a liquid that has a sediment and is little like milk.

Wisconsin Buttermaking.

Prof. J. G. Moore, after an inspection of Wisconsin creameries, says: The methods of making butter are by no means uniform. Some buttermakers have success with high temperature in ripening; others with low temperature. The conditions at each creamery have to determine for the buttermaker what plan he will pursue to get the best results, as it is manifestly impossible for a maker to practice high ripening temperature unless he has ice or some other means at his command to control the temperature at will. However, more important than methods of making, to my mind, is the factor of cleanliness both in the handling of the machinery in the factory and in the care of the milk by patrons. The pumps and pipes through which the milk passes should be cleaned much oftener than they are and to this one cause a great deal of off flavored butter can be traced. The gates to the milk and cream vats, too, are liable to become contaminated and prove a lively source of bad flavors. Churns are usually kept clean, although not always, as I have had frequently to clean churns this last summer. The reason for this is in a good many cases due more to ignorance than a deliberate desire to be dirty. There is more of a chance, however, to reach the slovenly maker than there is to impress the average patron with his shortcomings. In looking over the cans brought to a factory it is rather a delicate task for the maker to tell a man that his cans are dirty and his milk impure. Not only from the fact that he will incur his enmity, but that he will no doubt be told that if he does not want to take his milk in, there are other creameries where they will be glad to take it, and this is too much the case and where a creamery is getting hardly enough milk to pay expenses the loss of a patron or two is keenly felt.

Foam in Skimming Tank.

H. R. Wright, Dairy Commissioner of Iowa, says: There has been a very considerable amount of discussion in regard to the methods of prevention of foam, which is the one objection to the pasteurization of skimmed milk at the creameries. The experience of numerous buttermakers, who have tried numerous plans, is convincing that there is no successful method of preventing, absolutely, the foaming of the skimmed milk when it is heated by the introduction of steam into the milk. The foam, however, can be taken care of at slight expense so that it will not be at all annoying. For some unknown reason practically every creamery has been built with the skimmed milk tank inside, a fact for which there exists no necessity. A skimmed milk tank built outside the creamery at a reasonable distance from it and situated over the drain, is the ideal skimmed milk tank, and in any case, in order that the foam may be controlled, the skimmed milk tank must be a closed tank. There should be a manhole in the cover of the tank so that it can be cleaned, and besides the opening of the inlet and outlet for the passage of the skimmed milk, there should be another opening in the cover of the tank from which a tin or sheet iron pipe 12 or 14 inches in diameter leads down and is finally connected with the drain. Such a device is cheap and easily made by any tinner and will effectually dispose of any amount of foam that may arise.

The Butterine Interests.

The effect of the national anti-color law is seen in the steady decrease of the production of oleomargarine. In the last year of the old law the production in the country was 126,316,472 pounds, while in the fiscal year ending the last of June the output was only 48,071,480 pounds, considerably less than half. The makers of oleomargarine are still exerting themselves to find some technicality in the law that will permit them to color their goods. For this reason the officers of the National Dairy Union urge the members to still keep up the organization, lest the dairymen lose what they have gained.

Aberdeen Sandwiches.

Chop very fine any cold meats, veal, ham, beef, or poultry; for each teacupful add an egg-sized bit of butter, pepper and salt to taste, a teacup of sifted bread crumbs and a very little water to mix to a smooth paste. Roll or work on the board into strips and then into oblongs; place each between two lettuce leaves and roll separately in waxed paper.—Household.

Very thin curtains or those whose day of service is very nearly over will stand the ordeal of washing much better if care be taken to baste them upon sheets of cheesecloth first. This relieves them of much of the strain of wringing and prevents them from being whipped to pieces by the wind in drying.

The word which has once escaped can never be recalled.—Horace.

TOILERS OF THE MINES.

Millions of Men Make Their Living Underground.

Mining and quarrying throughout the world command the personal attention of more than four and a half million men. Of the grand total of 4,738,393, no fewer than 1,592,050 belong to the British empire, the remaining 3,146,343 being "foreigners." Great Britain and her colonies and possessions have been specially favored by the forces of nature in so far as there is an abundance of valuable mineral which may be mined, and thus add to the wealth of the empire. More than half the miners of the world are employed in getting coal alone. Great Britain employs over three-quarters of a million, the United States and Germany over half a million each, France 165,000, Belgium 135,000, Austria 123,000; whilst India comes along with close upon 100,000.

The Bank of England.

The Bank of England generally contains sufficient gold in sixteen pound bars to make 20,000,000 sovereigns. The bank, which stands in three parishes in London, covers three acres of ground, and, as the current price of land in the vicinity works out at £1,000,000 an acre, it is easy to form an idea of the money value of the home of England's wealth. The ratable value is nearly £1,000 a week. The bank employs about 1,000 people and pays £250,000 a year in wages and £35,000 a year in pensions. There are £25,000,000 worth of notes in circulation, which have been handed over the ban's counters.

Service Shocked Her.

A certain noble family in Scotland adopted the Episcopalian faith and carried out its ideas regardless of expense. On the first introduction of the full choir service into the local church the great lady who had been active in the work was anxious that a favorite woman servant of hers—a Presbyterian of the old school—should have an opportunity of hearing the service. Accordingly she took her down to church in the carriage and on returning asked the old woman what she thought of the music. "Ou, it's verra bonny; but, oh, my lady, it's an awfu' way of spending the sabbath!"

Settled Bill by Marriage.

A poetically-minded literary man, hailing from North Dakota, not long since married his landlady, who keeps a small hotel in the Latin quarter of Paris. This young man, who for eleven years had paid not a single sou for board or lodging, was at length taken severely to task by his long-suffering hostess, who threatened summary ejection. Such a cold prospect was little to his liking, so he proposed to cancel his bill by marriage. The lady was willing, and the twain were made one.

European Forests.

The percentage of the wooded areas of European countries, as compared with their total areas, is as follows: Finland, 51.2; Sweden, 49.3; Russia, 40.4; Austria, 32.6; Luxemburg, 29.1; Hungary, 27.7; Germany, 26.1; Servia, 24.9; Turkey, 23.4; Norway, 22; Roumania and Switzerland, 21.4 each; Bulgaria, 20.8. The other European countries have less than 20 per cent of woodland. England has the smallest wooded area, 3.6 per cent.

Fought Over Mince Pie.

A farmer residing in Adams county, Pa., caused the arrest of a neighbor for having entered his kitchen "and taken from the stove and eaten a large and juicy mince pie." The offending neighbor was held to answer by the justice. That official remarked that he regretted "that a mince pie should disturb life-long relations between friends and create another war so near a battlefield (Gettysburg) that is already sufficient history."

As to the Teeth.

A dentist says that the more teeth are used, legitimately, the better for them; that perfect mastication on both sides of the mouth prevent receding gums and tends to ward off decay. Those who chew on one side have poor teeth on the disused side, and that the fad of chewing every mouthful very fine is one of the most sensible fashions humanity has ever taken up.

THE STRAIN OF WORK.

Cost of Backs Give Out Under the Burden of Daily Toil.

Lieut. George G. Warren, of No. 3 Chemical, Washington, D. C., says: "It's an honest fact that Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great lot of good, and if it were not true I would not recommend them. It was the strain of lifting that brought on kidney trouble and weakened my back, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills I have lifted six hundred pounds and felt no bad effects. I have not felt the trouble come back since, although I had suffered for five or six years, and other remedies had not helped me at all."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

How Gas Consumes Air.

An ordinary gas light, sixteen candle power, consumes as much air in an hour as four men.

Trout Swallowed Young Rats.

Caught in an English river, a moderate-sized trout was found to have recently swallowed two young rats.

Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N. Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your medicine is indeed an ideal woman's medicine, and by far the best I know to restore lost health and strength. I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with menorrhagia. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. I would often wake from restful sleep, and in such pain that I suffered for hours before I could go to sleep again. I dreaded the long nights as much as the weary days. I consulted two different physicians, hoping to get relief, but, finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me, I tried your **Vegetable Compound** on the recommendation of a friend from the East who was visiting me.

"I am glad that I followed her advice, for every ache and pain is gone, and not only this, but my general health is much improved. I have a fine appetite and have gained in flesh. My earnest advice to suffering women is to put away all other medicines and to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**"—MISS NELLIE HOLMES, 540 No. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Irene Crosby, prominent in Social Life in East Savanah, Ga., adds her testimonial to the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—"It always gives me pleasure to find an article of real value and unquestioned merit. I have found **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** well calculated to relieve and cure the various troubles arising from irregularities and menstrual pains.

"Much suffering could be spared if we only paid more attention to proper living and diet, but as long as women do not do this, your **Vegetable Compound** has come to the front as a true friend in need. I have been very pleased indeed with the relief it has brought me. I find that I have perfect health now, and that my mind is also more clear and active since I used your **Vegetable Compound.** It has been of great benefit to me, and I gladly recommend it. Very sincerely yours, MISS IRENE CROSBY, 313 East Charlton St., East Savannah, Ga."

Remember that every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her case or symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and is cheerfully given to any ailing woman who asks for it.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

For Man — For Over 60 years — For Horses

Mexican Mustang Liniment

Has been the STANDARD REMEDY for curing aches and injuries

For Cattle — For Poultry

W. L. DOUGLAS UNION MADE. **$3.50 SHOES** FOR MEN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If you could see for yourself the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *Fast Color Eyelets used Exclusively.*

Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $4.00 to $5.00."
B. S. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U.S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 13, in which is described the

best territory in this country

for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at Dubuque, Iowa, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 13."

J. P. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

When answering ads. please mention this paper

PLYMOUTH MAIL

—BY—

F. W. SAMSEN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	50
Three Months	25

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business Cards, $5.00 per year.
Resolutions of Respect, $1.00.
Cards of thanks, 25 cents.
All local notices will be charged for at 5 cents per line or fraction thereof, for each insertion. Display advertising rates made known on application. Where no time is specified, all notices and advertisements will be inserted until ordered discontinued.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

TILT OVER PRIMARY REFORM.

Grand Rapids Herald, October 20, reporting action of M. E. conference:

A sharp tilt on the queston of primary reform was precipitated at the close of the morning session in the report on the state of the church. The matter of primary reform was proposed as a step toward better civic conditions. When this report was read Dr. Van Schorck of Coldwater called attention to the resolution in the report endorsing primary reform and moved that the resolution be stricken from the report. Dr. Van Schorck said that he had been heartily in favor of primary reform until last winter, while spending six weeks in Pennsylvania in revival work, he heard so much concerning evils that had grown out of the Crawford county system of primary reform that he was now satisfied that it was not reform at all. It had introduced so much corruption that the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne had discontinued it and returned to the old system. He also wrote to friends in Iowa where primary reform had been tried for seven years and was credibly informed that instead of lessening corruption in politics it had increased it; and its worst feature is that the reform, so called, gave the people officials who were the most unworthy and incompetent as a rule. He had also received word of its workings in Minnesota and the complaint from that state was that the farmers were virtually knocked out of office holding, the villages and cities getting all the offices. He said he was the guest of Judge Grove, who, while a believer in primary reform, said in his opinion, the farmers in the legislature, who are largely in the majority in that body, would repeal the present primary law in Kent county next winter. As the system gives the farmers the marble heart they will defeat it in the legislature unless a less cumbersome, less expensive and less corrupting system can be devised. Dr. Van Schorck's motion was adopted by a large majority in a rising vote and the resolution was stricken out.

W. C. T. U.

Our meeting last Thursday afternoon was held in the country at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Moon. Over forty, including members and invited guests, were present. A nice programme, prepared by the Misses Pelham, consisting of music and recitations, was well carried out. Refreshments were served, a generous offering taken for our work and as a climax, Ford Lyndon produced his camera, and we all had our pictures taken, the result of which will be known later. A rising vote of thanks was tendered to our friends who had so kindly invited us to their home, even coming with team and wagon to convey us hither, to Mrs. Harmon and Mrs. Shuart for their music and to all who had helped to render our meeting so delightful. It is hoped that this will serve to awaken a new interest in our work. Our meetings are much better attended since the vacation, which is a source of much encouragement.

The meeting next week, Oct. 6, will be in charge of Mrs. Kate Harmon. Subject, "Health and Heredity."

Supt. of Press.

Wayne Review: Passed away at his home in this village, Albert W. Chaffee, on Monday, Sept. 19, 1904. Mr. Chaffee was born in Plymouth, Aug. 10, 1841. He has lived all his life in this vicinity, with the exception of 5 years which were spent in Stockbridge. He was married to Miss Wealthy Pettingill of Wayne in July 1865. Four children were born to them—Mary, Orie, Jessie and Elmer. Deceased leaves his aged mother Mrs. R. M. Chaffee, of Plymouth, and two brothers—Alfred of Plymouth and Theodore of Pontiac. His funeral was held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. W. H. Shannon. Mrs. Wm. Austin sang two beautiful solos. Interment in Glennwood.

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind. endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia Bronchitis, Coughs Colds and Grip prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Jno. L. Gale's and The Wolverine Drug Co.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

By Clyde Bentley, Clara Patterson, Emma Merrill, John McLaren.

The foot ball team has been greatly strenghtened by the return of Ray Smith and Will McLaren.

Never in the history of the school have the prospects for a champion foot ball team been better than they are at the present time. With Smith and W. McLaren back at school and with Raymond Brown and Robert Holloway coming, it seems to be a settled fact that Plymouth will be one of the foremost schools of her class.

The Plymouth high school foot-ball team will leave here Friday night or Saturday morning for Adrian, where they will play their first championship game of the interscholastic schedule.

Great was the excitement in the Junior class Tuesday afternoon. The cause of such an uproar was a debate between the boys and girls upon the question, Resolved, That Napoleon was a greater man than Alexander. The girls were certain that Napoleon would win, and they were filled with horrified surprise when the judges decided in favor of the boys on Alexander. But boys, there will be a time when the girls will conquer you yet, so beware!

Miss Camilla McClumpha called on high school friends Monday.

Howard Stevens was a high school visitor Tuesday.

The pupils of Miss Entrican's room are having tests this week and their teacher reports very good work for the first month.

Miss Baker is teaching this week on account of the illness of Miss Anna Smith.

A number of young people spent Tuesday evening at Mr. Bradner's, eating watermelon. All report a good time.

The Freshmen are still finding thoughts in the microscope.

Contributions still received from certain Freshies.

The boys conducted an exercise in exposition before the Sophomore English the other. The girls think they understand foot-ball now.

Although the victors in debate win the laurels, the defeated side is conscious that they made them work hard to earn their successes. Three cheers for the defeated side.

On the question Napoleon vs. Alexander, the sophomore class lined up for debate as follows: Affirmative—Clifton Jackson, Anna Birch, Howard Brown, Dora Townsend. Negative — Clyde Bentley, Lucile Lincoln, Florence Durfee, Carrie Baker. Decision in favor of the affirmative.

The Juniors reversed the verdict. Chance for a scrap now.

Music class tried to write notes—they weren't the right kind.

Supt. Isbell read the "Message to Garcia"—just brimfull of inspiration, with plenty of lime in the spinal column.

CHURCH NEWS.

Episcopal services will be held in the Universalist church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Baptist aid society will give a 20-cent chicken pie dinner in the church parlors, Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

The Presbyterians will hold service in the village hall next Sabbath morning, Oct. 2nd, at 10:45. Sabbath school after the service.

The subject for Sunday morning at First Church of Christ, Scientist, will be "Are Sin, Disease and Death real?" All are cordially invited.

Frank Spicer will have charge of the Epworth League meeting next Sunday evening. Subject, "The sacred writings"—Bible-study Rally-day.

Several of the members of the Baptist church are planning to attend the annual meeting of the Wayne Baptist association at Salem next Wednesday and Thursday.

Worship with preaching by the pastor at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. The evening service will begin at 7 o'clock. Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock.

All the old officers were re-elected at the annual election of the M. E. Sunday school last Sunday, except V. E. Hill as assistant superintendent, who declined, and Dr. J. J. Travis was put in his place.

Union services were held in the M. E. church last Sunday evening, services partaking largely of the nature of a welcoming for Rev. H. Goldie.

Addresses were made by Rev. Stovall of the Baptist church, Rev. Leith of the Presbyterian, Supt. Isbell in behalf of the high school, Dr. J. J. Travis for the business men, and Mrs. Jennie Voorhies for the business women, P. W. Voorhies in behalf of the Sunday school, S. O. Hudd as president of the Epworth league, H. M. Jackson as a member of the choir, V. E. Hill as president of the brotherhood of St. Paul and T. C. Sherwood for the church as a whole. Rev. Goldie made a happy response to each and the services were interspersed with selections by the choir and a solo by Miss Sherwood.

A Marvel for Sprains, Bruises, etc.

"I have used Dr. Colwell's Magic Egyptian Oil for a number of years. I cured myself of a severe case of rheumatism in my shoulders with it. I have been an engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad for 22 years. A great many of our boys carry Dr. Colwell's Magic Egyptian Oil with them on their trips. It's great stuff in case of accidents, and I cannot recommend it too highly." W. T. S. Browne, 1202 Page Ave., Jackson, Mich.

Dr. Colwell's Magic Egyptian Oil costs only 25c. per bottle. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Bad Blood Causes a Horrid Face.

Impure and corrupt blood coursing through the veins is an indication of disease and always makes its presence manifest on the face.

Dr. Colwell's Egyptian Blood Purifier and Tonic cures thoroughly and permanently all blood and skin diseases. It makes new, rich, pure blood and is guaranteed to cure scrofula, skin eruptions, pimples, salt rheum, erysipelas, boils, tumors, tetter, sores, ulcers, ulceration of the stomach and bowels, female weaknesses, dyspepsia, debility, dropsy, syphilis in all its forms and all diseases arising from hereditary taint or impoverished condition of the blood.

Dr. Colwell's Egyptian Blood Purifier and Tonic is for sale at $1.00 a bottle and satisfaction is guaranteed or the purchase money will be refunded by

John L. Gale, Druggist, Plymouth.

Wandered from Home.

The three-year-old son of Arthur Burden left home Friday shortly after dinner to go and see his father. He remained away so long that Mrs. Burden started to look for him. She continued her search, her fears for the child's safety momentarily increasing. No one appeared to have seen him. As night fell, the anxiety of the parents became intense and many friends joined in the search. About nine o'clock a telephone was received from George Lee stating a strange child had been taken in at the home of Charles Tiffin, about four miles west of the village, and asking if it belonged in the village. In the meantime Will Larkins had seen a child toddle along the road about five o'clock in the Tiffin neighborhood, and when, upon coming to the village in the evening, he learned Burden's child had become lost, he related the circumstances. Mr. Burden at once drove out to Tiffin's and recovered his boy who was fast asleep in bed. Mrs. Tiffin stated the child came there about six o'clock, that he was unable to tell what his name was, but made himself at home. He was given supper and put to bed, when efforts were made to learn where he belonged, which resulted in the telephone by Mr. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Burden were overjoyed at his safe return home.

Water Works Bid Rejected.

At a meeting of the council last evening only one bid was presented for constructing the new water works pipe line. The amount was $15,931, exceeding the estimate by $3,000. The bid was rejected. A representative of an iron pipe company stated to the council that contractors had no desire to make bids on account of previous Plymouth water works experiences.

A resolution was adopted adding 10 per cent to electric light bills if not paid before the 15th of each month, and cutting off the current entirely if no paid at the end of 30 days.

Only one bid was made for constructing Main street sewer—$975. It was laid over until next Monday night.

Dr. J. J. Travis is confined to his bed by sickness.

Mrs. Adna Burnett died yesterday afternoon after a short illness of pneumonia.

[illegible] for [illegible] It is e[illegible], or about $85. [illegible] come from [illegible] to foreign inve[illegible]

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the common council and the board of special assessors of the village of Plymouth, held on the 29th day of September, 1904, to review special assessment No. 3, the same was adjourned until October 3rd, 1904, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

EDWARD C. LAUFFER,
Village Clerk.

Makes Women Look and Feel Young.

Zon Phora Puts New Blood into the Veins, Renews the Bloom of Youth—Trial Bottle Mailed Free to Any Woman.

Zon Phora has done more to relieve suffering and cause happiness and create health and strength and beauty among the women of America than all other remedies and medicines combined. This is proved by thousands of letters coming from every community in the land praising its wonderful work.

Zon Phora cures all diseases and weaknesses of women, all misplacements, suppressed and painful periods, leucorrhea, piles, bloating, kidney, liver and bladder disease and imparts new life, strength and vigor to the entire system.

Miss Ollie Johnson, Crisfieville, Ohio, says: "Your medicine has helped me wonderfully in various ways and has given me rosy cheeks. I feel more like a young girl of nineteen than a girl of 20 years of age. It has saved me many dollars. Before I used Zon Phora I could not work or conduct myself at home or any place else, but now I can work and enjoy life better than ever before."

Write Zon Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial bottle and a copy of their illustrated medical book, "Dr. Pierce's Advice to Women." The doctor will gladly give free medical advice to women sick. Zon Phora is for sale at $1.00 a bottle by

Rubbell's Pharmacy.

--BIG--

REDUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE

Now is the Time to Buy

We have purchased the fine, large stock of Furniture of Bassett & Son and by consolidating the same with our own store have more goods than we want. To close out a large part and make room in our new location, we offer a bona fide

Discount Sale for 30 Days

Everything in both stores included. Now is the time to take advantage of the Furniture Bargains. We have no time to quote prices, but come in and see for yourself what we can do for you. Remember all goods in both stores get the cut.

SCHRADER BROS.,

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers

BASSETT & SON'S OLD STAND. Phone 51-2r.

ON THESE LINES WE SUCCEED

EXPERIENCE

Security of Funds

Soundness of Principle

PLYMOUTH UNITED SAVINGS BANK

Safety of Investment

Liberality of Treatment

Economy Management

We Should Like to have your Business

GALE'S.

Now is the time for canning fruit and putting up pickles. We are selling the best Mason can, with improved porcelain top—Pints 45c, quarts 55c and 2-quarts 65c.

We sell 25-lb. bag of granulated sugar at $1.35

We have all the Spices—Whole Cloves, whole cinnamon, mixed spices, celery seed, Tumeric Curie Powder, Mace, Chryst Ginger, white Ginger root, Gree ginger root.

We sell Lion Coffee, 13c; 2 lbs. for 25c.

We sell XXXX Coffee 13c; 2 lbs. for 25c.

We sell the best 25c Coffee in town. People are coming from a distance to buy this Coffee. It is called Chase & Sanborn's 25c Java & Mocha.

We have a new Breakfast Food called Apitezo It comes in little cakes; you soak then in milk, then eat them with cream. Try them.

If you want Tomatoes, Cabbage, Grapes, Apples, Peaches or Potatoes in quantities, leave orders with us.

JOHN L. GALE

"The Eldredge"

For Thirty Years The name Eldredge has stood for the best in the Sewing Machine World. Now is a New Eldredge BETTER than EVER, and superior to all others. Positive take-up; self threading shuttle; self adjusting tension release; automatic bobbin winder; positive four motion feed; capped middle bar; noiseless self adjusting roller bearing wheel, steel pitman, five ply laminated woodwork, with a beautiful lot of nickeled steel attachments.

Ask your dealer for the Improved Eldredge "B" and do not buy any machine until you have seen it.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind

The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (60 cents) contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

THE MAIL ONLY $1.00 PER YEAR.

A Good Appetite Means Good Digestion.

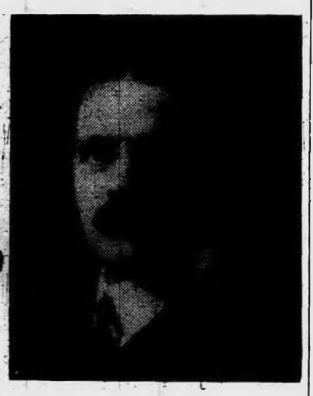
NEU-RAL

Gives you both by keeping your Stomach healthy. Enables you to eat what you want and to get the good out of what you eat. MAJOR'S NEU-RAE PILLS absolutely CURE all forms of Stomach troubles. No matter how long standing—such as, Gastritis, Neuralgia, Heartburn and Chronic Dyspepsia. Why not give them a trial? They cost 50c per box and are guaranteed to cure by your local druggist, or will be sent postage prepaid on receipt of price by the **Alma Chemical Co., Alma, Mich.**

SPECIAL NOTE—Take Alma Bromo Salts for Constipation, Headache, Liver and Kidney Disease. Price 50c per large size bottle. Use Alma Bromo Soap. The best and purest, 25c per cake. Use Alma Bromo Ointment, Nature's Own Healer for all skin troubles. 25c per box.

For sale by Wolverine Drug Co.

VOTE FOR WILLIAM H. TURNER

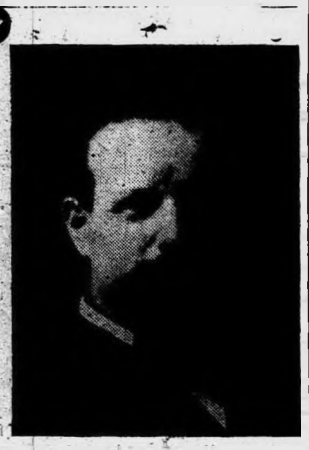


For the Republican nomination for

Prosecuting Attorney

Capable, Honest, Fearless

Look over the ballot until you find my name, then place a cross in front of it



WILLIAM C. JUPP,

Candidate for the Republican nomination for

COUNTY TREASURER.

ANN ARBOR

Gasoline Lamps,

Not the Cheapest, but the Best.

1, 2, 3 or 4 Burners, as you wish. Nicest Styles.

Put Up Free on Trial

and guaranteed to burn one year.

WHITNEY I. SMITH,

General Agent, Plymouth, Mich.

Supplies at W. B. Roe's.

HOLLISTER'S

Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Busy Medicine for Busy People.

Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.

A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Live Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by Hollister Drug Company, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR GALLOW PEOPLE

Local News

EXAMINE the figures on your address label The whole number of The Mail will be found to the right, top of first page. This week it is 890. If the number on your label is 889, your subscription has expired. If it is less than 879, get the difference between the two numbers and multiply by 2 and you will know how your account stands. Then come in and settle.

Elmer Sly is visiting in Ann Arbor.

The weather this week has proven most delightful.

Dell Bennett, of Chelsea, was in town Wednesday.

Cider apples wanted at J. D. McLaren & Co.'s elevator.

Mrs. Will Gillam of Detroit visited Miss Mamie Conner Monday.

Woodworth Bros. have an advertisement elsewhere. Look it up.

H. C. Robinson is starting judge of the races at the Milford fair.

Mrs. Ethel Gabou, of Wayne, visited friends in Plymouth Monday.

Luther Bussey and wife, of Salem, visited at Chas. Wheelock's Thursday.

Mrs. Geo. Shafer visited her son Claude in Detroit a few days this week.

A. P. Lee says that the Milford fair is the best fair in the state of Michigan.

Miss Maude Sherwood has returned from a couple of weeks' visit at Buffalo.

Mark Woodruff and wife, from Dewitt, are visiting friends in Plymouth.

Rev. Goldie and family are staying at S. O. Hudd's until the parsonage is vacated.

Mrs. Bert Galpin from Dixboro and son Ivan visited Mrs. Will VanVleet Tuesday.

Jesse Pettingill, of Louisville, Ky. visited his brother, J. B., a few days this week.

Mrs. Emma Hamilton and daughter, Mrs. Clarence Cooper are visiting in Freemont, O.

John Streng sold the Hotel Plymouth yesterday. The new owners take possession Dec. 1st.

June Noyes and Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, of West Superior, were Plymouth visitors Sunday.

Mrs. H. E. Millspaugh, of Wayne, was a visitor in Plymouth Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Safford, Mrs. Baird and Mr. Packard spent Tuesday in East Nankin.

Messrs. E. C. Leach and J. E. Wilcox left yesterday for a two weeks' visit at the St. Louis world's fair.

Cider apples wanted at J. D. McLaren & Co.'s elevator.

The ladies' aid society of the M. E. church will hold their annual bazaar the 7th and 8th of December.

Mrs. Mabel McGill and little daughter Dorothea of Oil City, Pa., are visiting their uncle, Chas. Wheelock.

It is expected the Moreland trial will be finished this week. An acquittal is confidently looked for.

Mrs. Knowlton, of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. Freeman, of Northville, spent Sunday and Monday in Plymouth.

Dr. Bearsley, of Detroit, and Miss Myra Coleman, of Farmington, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLaren Sunday.

C. A. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Draper and Miss Celeste Merrill returned from Walloon Lake last Friday.

J. B. Pettingill was called home from Louisville, Ky. on account of the death of his brother-in-law, Albert Chaffee.

Mrs. Tousey, of Salem, is spending a few days with her brother, Adna Burnett, and is assisting in the care of his wife.

Married, at the residence of Mr. George Copp, on the 25th, by Rev. T. B. Leith, Mr. Ernest Bloomer and Ethel May Copp.

A party of ten girls from Plymouth surprised Mrs. Clarence Crane at Wayne Wednesday night. A good time was reported.

E. L. Riggs advertises the new arrival of fall and winter goods. Big stock and all latest styles. Read the ad. and go and see the goods.

Fred Dunn is again seriously ill with typhoid fever. He started to work last week but it was a little too soon after his recent illness and on Friday he suffered a relapse.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right. Don't delay taking. The Wolverine Drug Co.

Some time ago a pair of horses escaped from the farm of Oliver Loomis and although search for them was made no trace could be found. Mr Loomis later inserted an advertisement in a Detroit newspaper and at about the same time he noticed an ad. in the same paper of a pair of horses being found near Adrian. Correspondence resulted in Mr. Loomis going to Adrian where he identified and recovered his property.

For Sale.—Three milch cows.
W. O. ALLEN.

Ed. Crosby, of River Rouge, called on Plymouth friends Sunday.

Maynard Riley, Evered Jolliffe, and Frank Shaw left Monday for Ann Arbor, to continue their studies in the university.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Weeks have returned home after spending the summer at Bay Court in the employ of W. F. Markham.

George Springer, L. Hetzler, Burton Brown and Harry Purdy have been drawn as circuit court jurors for the October term of court.

Cider apples wanted at J. D. McLaren & Co.'s elevator.

The Wideman Pickle Co. has taken in over 6,000 bushels of cucumbers this season. The frost last week destroyed all the vines or the growth would have been half as much more.

The Milford fair attracted quite a number of Plymouthites yesterday. The ball team went up and played in a tournament, winning the first game from Walled Lake by a score of 6 to 2.

A. W. Chaffee has purchased the residence of Mrs. Louise Bassett on Sutton street. Mrs. Bassett, we understand, will reside with her son, Albert, at Carbondale, Pa.

Fred Crebbin, of Detroit, weighs 430 pounds, and is running for coroner. He isn't much of a sprinter but expects to land the nomination just the same. He's a Republican and a good one at that.

Henry Baker is repairing and making an addition to the building known as the Christian Science hall, and when completed it will be occupied by Hinckley and Henry as a pool and billiard room.

A new time table went into effect on the Pere Marquette last Sunday. There is no change in the running time of trains but the morning train from and the evening train to Toledo have been discontinued.

The Methodists gave a farewell reception to their pastor, W. G. Stephens, last Friday evening, that was attended by a large number. Rev. and Mrs. Stephens were each presented with neat souvenirs as reminders of their Plymouth friends.

Cards are being received here by friends from Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Toncray announcing the marriage of their daughter Grace to Henry Ray, which occurred at Hillsdale on Wednesday, Sept. 28th. Both bride and groom are well known here and have the best wishes of all for their future happiness. They will make their home in Plymouth and are expected to arrive tomorrow.

Republican Rally.

There will be a Republican mass meeting held in the village park and opera house Saturday, Oct. 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses upon the issues of the campaign will be made by Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, Hon. P. A. Kelley of Detroit and others. The people of Plymouth are earnestly invited to come out to either or both of the meetings and hear the political questions of the day in a fair and candid manner. The Plymouth band will furnish music for both occasions.

O. E. S. Installation.

Public installation of officers of Plymouth Chapter, O. E. S., occurred last Tuesday evening, Masonic hall being comfortably filled with members and friends of the order. Mesdames Joslin and Carpenter, of Northville acted as installing officers, and the following were duly installed in their respective chairs.

W. M.—Mrs. Helen Miller
W. P.—P. B. Whitbeck
A. M.—Mrs. H. C. Robinson
Con.—Maude Milspaugh
Asso. Con.—Mrs. Fred Schrader
Sec.—Mrs. Eva Hilton
Treas.—Mrs. J. O. Eddy
Chaplain—Mrs. Ida Dunn
Marshal—Mrs. Kate Lauffer
Ada—Maude Merrill
Ruth—Celeste Merrill
Esther—Margaret Ableson
Martha—Mrs. Anna Mimmack
Electa—Mrs. John Lundy
Warden—Mrs. P. B. Whitbeck
Sentinel—A. D. Ford

After the ceremony of installation the floor was cleared as much as possible when the ladies gave their beautiful drill en costume. Music by Mrs. E. L. Riggs and Mrs. Bert Bennett and C. H. Rauch, songs by Mrs. Fred Bennett, Mrs. Champlain of Cadillac and E. K. Bennett and recitations by Misses Agnes MacKinnon and Zaida Briggs served to entertain the audience all the numbers being generously encored.

For some time the members had been selling numbers on a quilt, generously donated for the purpose by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chaffee. Over two hundred numbers were sold and the drawing took place as the last feature of the evening's program. Number 115 was the lucky one.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at Jno. L. Gale and Wolverine Drug Co.

The North Side

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Dickerson visited Detroit Wednesday.

Born, Wednesday, Sept. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schryer a son.

Mrs. Harry Coppernoll visited relatives at Saginaw Wednesday.

Born, Saturday, Sept. 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Wilcox, a son.

Mrs. Ehnis and children are visiting her parents at Saline this week.

Miss Lillian Blakely, of Toledo, visited Miss Mary Gayde Thursday.

Ed. Wood, Jr., who has been working at Kalamazoo for some time, came home Thursday.

Mrs. Fisher and daughter, who have been spending the summer at Walloon Lake, returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wingard and son Russell attended the wedding of their neice at Saginaw Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Scott and son of Fremont are visiting Mrs. Collins and son Archie and wife this week.

Will Springer, who has been at Ann Arbor hospital for the past three months, is expected home this week.

H. J. Fisher, the blacksmith, took first premium on his wagons and buggies which he had on exhibition at Redford fair last week.

Maltby-Granger Wedding

A very pretty wedding took place at home of M. R. Granger on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 28th, when his eldest daughter, Lottie B., was married to Lewis C. Maltby of South Lyon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. G. Stephens in the presence only of immediate relatives of the bride and groom. After congratulations the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mrs. Granger. After their return from a short wedding trip, the young couple will make their home for a time in Plymouth.

New Cars Through to Detroit.

Supt. Richmond informed The Mail yesterday that he was in Detroit Wednesday in consultation with officers of the D., P. & N. Ry. He assured us that everything looked favorable for consolidation with Ann Arbor system, that the roadbed of the D. P. & N. was to be put in as good a repair as possible at once and that new through cars would be running into Detroit within sixty days. There appears to be something doing at any rate and it is hoped Supt. Richmond's statements may all be verified within the time stated.

The Presbyterian corn dinner yesterday was patronized by a large crowd.

George Beck for sheriff and William H. Turner for prosecuting attorney are making announcement of their claims in another column.

A CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burden desire to express their sincere thanks to their many friends and neighbors for the assistance rendered them in the search for their little son on Friday evening last.

Wanted.—Second hand soft coal stove. Woodworth Bros.

For Sale.—1 full blood Jersey heifer (1½ yrs.) $15; 1 grade Jersey heifer (1½ yrs.) $15; 1 grade yearling heifer $15; 1 grade cow (12 yrs.) $30. Address Henry C. Anderson, 3 miles southeast of Plymouth.

For Sale.—Building stone, delivered at $5 per cord. Sheldon Gale, R.F.D. 1

For Sale.—A medium-sized Palace Oak heating stove. Burns wood or coal. Enquire of Frank Oliver, route 4

Lost.—Pair of steel-bowed spectacles somewhere between Robinson's livery barn and the depot. Finder please return to Eli Nowland.

Men of Oak

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff.

"Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years.

Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff.

Scott's Emulsion stimulates the growing powers of children, helps them build a firm foundation for a sturdy constitution.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Above Everything

Is a high elevation. That's the attitude of our values in

Teas, Coffees, Spices and Molasses

They're the best in town. Any number of good things are easily found here and just as easily bought at our price.

Here are some of the things that will tempt you:

3 cans Sweet Wrinkled Peas for 25c.
Our B. & P. Breakfast Blend Coffee at 25c.
Our May picking uncolored Japan Tea, 50c.
Our Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses, 60c.
Our Good Friday Mackerel at 14c lb.

Brown & Pettingill

Telephone 40. Free Delivery.

Winter will soon be Here

A good reason why you should

Buy your Groceries

where you can buy the

BEST THE CHEAPEST

Give us your order. We CAN convince you that you are saving money every time you buy of us.

Woodworth Bros.

Phone 113. We deliver.

Fall Suits, $15.00 up
Overcoats $16.00 up

TAILORMADE PANTS, $3, $4, $5 and up.

All the latest styles in Shirts Collars, Neckwear and Gents' Furnishings

LOWEST PRICES.

F. FREDYL,

THE TAILOR

For Sheriff, The Man with a Record, GEORGE BECK.

GEORGE BECK, buyer of livestock and farmer, known to every farmer in Wayne County as a buyer for Mich. Beef Co.

GEORGE BECK, farmer, manager T. W. Palmer's Huron River Stock Farm, owner of farm in Canton.

GEORGE BECK, the Fighting Alderman of the 8th Ward who fought with Pingree six years for the rights of the people.

GEORGE BECK, the Supervisor who defeated the notorious Red Stone Steal in the County Building and who fought the County Building site with its rotten deals.

GEORGE BECK, the Supervisor who as chairman of the Equalization Committee turned half of the amount appropriated back into the Treasury and yet did the work thorougly and well.

GEORGE BECK, knows the County, the needs of all its people.

For a Sheriff for all Wayne County,

GEORGE BECK

Commissioner's Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of Mary Westfall, deceased. We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the residence of F. Markham Briggs, in the township of Livonia, in said county, on Friday, the ninth day of December, 1904, and on Thursday, the ninth day of March, A. D. 1905, at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the ninth day of September, A. D. 1904, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated September 9, 1904.

ORA CHILSON,
VOLNEY A. GUENING,
Commissioners.

Commissioner's Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of John Cole, deceased. We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the residence of Albert E. Cole, in the township of Canton, in said county, on Friday, the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1904, and on Thursday, the 2nd day of March, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the 2nd day of September, 1904, were allowed by said court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated September 2, 1904.

JOHN E. NASH,
LEE NEWSON,
Commissioners.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

stops the cough and heals lungs

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

F. W. SAMBS, Publisher.

PLYMOUTH, - MICHIGAN.

"Jack Frost," complains the Boston Herald, "is flirting with us." Slap him on the wrist.

Perhaps the New Yorker who lived on grass would point to that as proof of his horse sense.

The tremendous apple crop of this year might arrange a pair advantageously with the wheat crop.

In what better way could a Newport heiress get her jewels before the public than by being robbed of them?

Prof. Benbow successfully steered his air ship for 500 yards at St. Louis. But it's a thousand miles to Washington.

It would suit Lipton if the rules of the game could be so amended that he could have his British yacht built in America.

An eminent sculptor declares the human foot is growing smaller, but it is understood he never worked with Chicago models.

The Brooklyn man who lived on grass for six months seems to have succeeded in reducing a meat diet to its first principles.

If Sir Thomas Lipton is going to race with an American-built boat manned by an American crew the cup is indeed in danger.

Hans, the educated horse, proves to be a fraud. Still he probably has brains enough to know what to think of his recent admirers.

It will take thirty yards of material, the dressmakers say, to make an autumn dress—but they won't bother Dr. Mary Walker.

An Ohio man has been arrested for killing a book agent. Possibly, however, the sheriff was new to his business and didn't know any better.

In order doubtless to dispel local prejudice against the practice, Boston papers announce that a woman 103 years old "takes a daily bath."

What a helpless creature is man! A convention of dressmakers says that big sleeves are to be in style once more and he cannot prevent it.

Close on the heels of Mr. Hill's promised retirement comes John L. Sullivan's equally conclusive announcement that he is "done with booze."

The folly of the woman who marries a man in order to reform him is exceeded only by the folly of the man who marries a woman in order to reform her.

J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired a reputation as a dog fancier. He gave $10,000 the other day for four beautiful collies. His money now is going to the dogs.

Experts in education aver that the wonderful Berlin horse, Hans, shows real power of mental concentration. Hans must be related to some mules we have known.

Maybe the reason why the Japanese soldiers get 45 cents a month pay, instead of half a dollar, is that the Japanese war department doesn't do anything by halves.

Western civilization is permeating China. In another generation it will not be considered a disgrace for a Chinese woman of high rank to stand on a broad footing.

Speaking about discipline, an educational expert urges the school teacher not to let bad boys know they annoy her. Just smile joyously when the bent pin strikes home.

London is getting giddy. The daughter of the lord mayor has been jilted by an Egyptian official and somebody exploded a bunch of firecrackers in Westminster Abbey.

John D. Rockefeller has given $100,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association of Cleveland. The members must resemble the biblical virgins who also had oil in their lamps.

Five American automobiles are sold abroad for every one that is imported to this country. Which seems to indicate that the automobile, besides having come to stay, has come to go.

Two Buffalo women fought with crow-bars for the possession of a clothesline. The loser is about to make business for the undertaker and the winner is being sought by a vaudeville manager.

An Alabama spellbinder got married between trains while on his way to deliver a speech in New York. It would have been better advertising if he had had the ceremony on the platform right after his speech.

It's noble in those Menominee (Mich.) girls who will wear on their silk stockings mottoes in praise of the town. But, name of Venus! What of the classical proportions of ankles so adornated as to afford advertising spaces?—New York World.

Important News From All Parts of Michigan

Happenings of the Week Chronicled Briefly For Busy Readers

A COLD STEIN.

An Application For Clemency Turned Down Hard.

One of the most cold-blooded crimes in the history of the upper peninsula has been recalled by the refusal of the state board of pardons to recommend clemency in the case of Frank Stein, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced from Dickinson county to the Marquette penitentiary.

The crime was committed a dozen years ago near Sagola. The victim was Patrick Carey, a cedar jobber, by whom Stein had been employed. The killing was carefully planned, according to the evidence adduced, and it was committed for a paltry sum of money. While Carey was walking from the Sagola railroad station to his camp, Stein, who was concealed behind a clump of bushes, struck his victim as he was passing a fearful blow with a club, crushing his skull.

Having robbed Carey's body of a sum of money and a watch, Stein dragged the corpse to the Milwaukee railroad track, where he placed it across the rails, hoping it would be run over by the night train and thus destroy all evidence of the murder. The body, however, was discovered by the trainmen in time to prevent its being ground beneath the wheels. Suspicion fastened itself upon Stein, and a few weeks later he was arrested by detectives in Chicago.

The State Fair.

The Michigan Agricultural Society has decided the matter and the state fair will be permanently located in Detroit. The contracts have been made out and the deal is completed. The property will be turned over to the state fair within ninety days, and work will be commenced within the next sixty days to prepare for next year's exposition. The property selected is a tract of land of about ninety-six acres, having a frontage of 800 feet on Woodward avenue and extending back to the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad tracks, thus giving the fair both electric and steam railroad connections, without the necessity of building a long track especially to reach the grounds. The property will cost between $50,000 and $60,000. Besides this the business interests of the city put up $35,000 in cash.

Sold Stepsons to Pay $380 Debt.

During the progress of a suit in court at Grand Rapids it developed that Peter Smirlies, the wealthy proprietor of several shoe shining parlors in the city, had purchased from Tom Tisor the latter's two stepsons for $380. At the same time he loaned the latter $40 more. Both are Greeks and the whole sum was used by Tisor to pay a debt in the old country. The suit was over the repayment of the borrowed $40. Smirlies says he needed the lads in his business, and considered the purchase of them from their father perfectly correct in both law and ethics.

Postal Changes.

These offices will be discontinued and superseded by rural free delivery October 14: Blackman, Saginaw county, mail to Fosters; County Line, Saginaw county, mail to Birch Run; Crown, Huron county, mail to Filion.

Rural free delivery will be extended at White Cloud, Newaygo county, November 1, by one route.

Rural carriers have been appointed as follows: Cheboygan, Theron M. Gardner; substitute, Edwin H. Gardner. Filion, Arthur T. Filion; substitute, Simon Filion. Freeland, Charles A. Vasold; substitute, Claud McCarthy.

Woodcutting on Increase.

Work for hundreds of men will be furnished in the hardwood forests of Iron county this fall and winter. Some 300 will be employed in the district adjacent to Crystal Falls alone. During recent years each cutting season has seen the output of cordwood increased and that at present will be no exception. More wood than ever before will be put in, much of it destined for use as fuel in Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities. The hardwood tracts in Iron county are of great extent and the wood industry will continue to thrive for many years to come.

Farmer Shot by Boy.

John Grevendoeb, a Holland lad aged 17, was shot in the base of the brain Sunday night by Henry Walcott, who, having been put under arrest, confessed. Grevendoeb, with Roy Hiler and John Glick, was near Walcott's vineyard searching for beechnuts, when Walcott ordered them away. Walcott pursued them, when they started for the fence, pushed one down the embankment, and shot Grevendoeb, whose body hung upon the fence until the officers arrived.

New Industry for Michigan.

State Land Commissioner Wildey has received a letter from a man in the northern part of the state, who writes that he is about to establish a plant for the manufacture of turpentine, tar, etc., from Norway pine stumps, and suggesting that as state lands are covered with stumps of pine trees he would like to make an arrangement with the state to use the stumps.

Blackbirds are eating corn on farms near Union City.

There were two baptisms in the river near Standish Sunday afternoon. One of the baptismal candidates, a woman 75 years old, came near dying in the water.

Cash B. Herman, postmaster at Carleton, and Miss Lucinda Rehberg, daughter of Charles Rehberg, were married at the bride's home Wednesday afternoon.

DEADLY AUTO.

Man Killed and the Auto Driver Speeded Away.

Frank Spencer, aged 34, of Detroit, was run down by an automobile on the Boulevard Monday, and sustained a fracture of the skull and a compound fracture of his left leg below the knee. A citizen found him unconscious on the roadside and notified the police. The patrol wagon of the Grand River avenue station removed him to Grace hospital, where he lies at the point of death. Spencer started out after supper on his wheel to visit a friend. The appearance of the wheel, which was crushed, would suggest that an almost head-on collision, due to one of them being on the wrong side of the road, took place. The investigation of the police showed that the driver of the automobile did not stop after knocking Spencer down and his identity is yet unknown. Since May 1st there have been thirty-three accidents from fast running of autos in Detroit in which persons in the street were injured, some so severely that full recovery will never be realized.

MICHIGAN NEWS NOTES.

Quincy has building boom.

A team ran away with a Kalamazoo man, impaling him on a fence.

Poultry association at Lansing is planning big exhibit for December.

Y. M. C. A. committee, of Lansing, intends to raise $10,000 in ten days.

Miss Jessie Dunbar received ring as the most popular young woman in Seneca.

County jail inspectors advocate the stone pile for prisoners at Benton Harbor.

The Pontiac Medical society has elected Dr. William McCarroll president.

A wire and nail factory, with a capital of $100,000, proposes to locate in Petoskey.

Coldwater authorities disposed of a 12-year-old girl tramp by sending her to Elkhart.

Mrs. Hiram S. Eddy, who lived 65 years on one farm near Fairfield, died aged 87 years.

Edward Walker, former mayor of Ann Arbor, died after an illness of nearly five years.

Gen. W. T. McGurrin, of Grand Rapids, is in the university hospital for an operation.

Robert Astridge, of Marlette, made $32 50 an acre on nine acres by raising cloverseed on it.

Squire E. R. Swain, prominent resident of Hudson, had his leg amputated because of gangrene.

The first car over the electric road from Saginaw to Flint reached Frankenmuth on Saturday.

The Lansing sugar beet factory will be started about October 15 for a campaign of 60 or more days.

Bronson man wants a divorce because his wife insists on singing every day between 2 and 3 a. m.

The eighteenth annual reunion of the Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry will be held in Paw Paw October 4.

S. Brown, a farmer living near Leslie, is reported to have thrashed 1,000 bushels of wheat from 20 acres.

Charles Gay, the veteran editor of the Big Rapids Pioneer, fell in a faint and cut his face and head badly.

Michael Cesilski was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing his mother-in-law at Oscoda.

Eloy Jossare, of Menominee, while riding on a train, had his foot cut off on his 17th birthday anniversary.

Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A., was at the reunion of his old regiment, the Ninth Michigan, at Constantine.

Jesse Damen, of Leonidas, fooled with the primer of a dynamite cartridge and lost two fingers and a thumb.

A Williamston farmer has been cited to appear in the circuit court because he didn't provide for his aged father.

The supreme court opens October 4 with a docket containing 234 cases. This is the largest docket on record in Michigan.

Luther C. Atkins, the last surviving veteran of the Mexican war in the vicinity of Mason, is dead at the age of 81 years.

The grist mill, one of the old landmarks of Clio, having been operated for more than 40 years, has been destroyed by fire.

George W. Terry and Miss Taylor, of Pontiac, are seriously ill from eating toad stools which they supposed were mushrooms.

When Mrs. Henry Crothers, Saranac, went to the cellar to get vegetables, she fell over the dead body of her husband. Heart failure cause.

From a city water faucet at the store of the Lansing Trading association was drawn a wriggling snake about five inches long and very active.

Congressman Fordney promises that the federal building at Owosso, which is to cost over $35,000, is to be begun early in the spring.

The grape harvest has begun on the early varieties. Concords, Wordens and Delawares will require a week more. The crop will not be large, owing to the spring frosts and hail, but the quality is good. Probably from 700 to 900 carloads will be shipped from the grape belt.

Burglars were busy Saturday night in Dowagiac, and no less than seven business places were raided. The largest amount was taken from the safe of J. W. Brechencer, where a sledgehammer was called into use and the inner door of a safe was battered in and about $75 in cash and valuable jewelry and papers were taken.

Philip Eagan, aged 26, of Grand Rapids, jumped from a Pere Marquette train and, falling under the wheels, had both legs amputated above the ankle.

The total paid admission to the state fair this year was 48,574; total in 1903, 55,785. The heavy rain on Wednesday caused a loss of about $6,000 for that day.

Ezra C. Shoecraft, Jr., of Coldwater, has just been appointed a civil engineer on the canal work at Panama. He graduated last June from the University of Michigan.

Two Pere Marquette freight trains collided head-on at Stevensville, seven miles south of St. Joseph, and Engineer Chatworthy, of Grand Rapids, was seriously injured.

James L. McDonald, of Alpena, ex-police justice, has been appointed a deputy oil inspector for the fifteenth inspection district, succeeding the late Lyman J. Sylvester.

Ledger St. John, of Turner, was instantly killed by the midnight train north Sunday night while asleep on the track. He was well known throughout Arenac county.

Land Commissioner Wildey reports an active, steady demand for state tax lands. On an average of seven sales are made a day, and they range from 40 acres to a section.

George M. Mashek is proud of the result of his thrashing recently, his yield of oats from three acres of fertile soil on his farm near Cornell, Delta county, being 306 bushels.

John R. Rockwell, secretary of the Jackson county superintendents and a prominent politician, and Miss Minnie Tiffany, a teacher in the public schools here, have been married in North Adams.

Forrest E. Gibbon, of Cleveland, has begun suit in the circuit court against Charles A. Chapin, the millionaire mine owner, for $180,000, the contract price of the huge electric power dam in the St. Joseph river at Buchanan.

There is joy in the thrifty town of Frankenmuth, one of the most prosperous German communities in the entire state. This is because of the completion to that point of the electric railway now in course of construction from Saginaw to Flint.

Unable to release his right foot from a "frog" in a switch on the Grand Trunk railway, at Detroit, William Pierce, a young mechanic, was run down by a belt engine and literally ground to pieces.

The body of Eli Grice, aged 26 years, a well-known farmer living two miles east of Niles, was found by the side of the main track of the Michigan Central railroad Monday morning, with both legs cut off and otherwise horribly mutilated.

The Detroit United has offered to pay $7,500 towards the cost of an iron bridge over the Clinton river at Mt. Clemens. The total cost will be about $20,000. The company makes the condition that the bridge shall be 70 feet wide and carry 180 tons.

The handsome new temple of the B. P. O. E. at Owosso, is rapidly nearing completion. It is the old Merrell hotel, remodeled and rebuilt at a cost of $25,000, and fitted up like a palace. The lodge is less than four years old and has a membership of 500.

There was only one child going to school in District No. 7 of Athens township last year, and the board, as a matter of economy, dismissed the $25 a month teacher. Now there are five pupils and the county school commissioner is reading the law to the board.

Loyal Hinkley and Charles Payne, thrashers, for a joke cut off the long whiskers of Luther Newberry, a fellow workman, at Coldwater. But Newberry's poor sense of humor led him to have both the merry wights arrested, and they were fined $5 and costs each.

Ex-Alderman Abraham Ghysels was sentenced in the Superior court to pay a fine of $300 for accepting a bribe in connection with the water deal at Grand Rapids. He had previously pleaded guilty to accepting $300 of the bribery funds. He paid the fine at once.

The fourth-class postmasters have formed an organization, with H. L. Brown, of North Star, as president. It is proposed to form a national organization to secure from the government payment of rent, light, etc., and to place their offices under civil service rules.

Saginaw is to lose one of its popular young ministers. Rev. W. A. Lovett, who, in accordance with the wishes of his people, was returned to the Asbury M. E. church, has been summoned to Detroit, and will become assistant to Rev. George Elliott, of the Central M. E. church.

David Smith, of Wolf Creek, passed away, aged 92 years. His aged wife, only one year his junior, is also critically ill and will probably follow him shortly. Last August the couple celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary. Eight children blessed the union, six of whom are still living.

Supt. E. L. Dunbar, who for 30 years has watched the water supply of Saginaw, is authority for the statement that the water of Saginaw bay is fully one and one-half feet higher than at this time last year. He says the level of Saginaw bay has been rising for several years past.

Patrick Cunningham, a farm laborer employed on the Griffin farm, near Ox Bow, died from the effects of eating toadstools. Cunningham ate heartily of what were supposed to be mushrooms, but which later turned out to be toadstools. That night he was taken sick and steadily grew worse until death resulted. Other members of the family did not eat as heartily as Cunningham and escaped.

After 35 years in its present quarters, the First National bank of Alpena commenced work on its new building, corner of Second avenue and River street. The new bank building will be built of pressed brick, with stone front. Alpena now has three banks, and there are rumors that a fourth bank will be started in the room now occupied by the First National when that bank removes to its new building.

William Carruthers, of St. Ignace, for a score of years a section hand, has purchased a $4,000 farm at Ennislkillen, Ireland, and will leave about October 15 to spend the remainder of his days in the Emerald Isle.

The News of the World Told by the Telegraph

Items of Current Interest Gathered From All Parts of the New and the Old World

AFTER MUKDEN.

The Japs Are Enveloping the City to Seize It.

The latest development in the situation at the front is the definite establishment of the fact that Field Marshal Oyama has now begun to move up his left. Gen. Kuropatkin's report shows that the Japanese have reached Davan, on the west bank of the Liao river.

A considerable concentration of Japanese is observed at Siancheu, on the Hun river, 35 miles southwest of Mukden, and Japanese cavalry is massing in the valley of the Pu river. The latter is a tributary of the Hun river, which crosses the line of railway midway between Tie Pass and Mukden, and may furnish a natural line of advance from the west.

Oyama's armies now apparently cover a front of 60 miles for enveloping movements. His wings are extended to the north, east and west of Mukden. Thus far the Russians have found little strength or pressure from the Japanese center. Oyama seems to be moving with great deliberation, probably gathering strength for a rapid advance of both wings when an attempt is made to close the net.

Although the imaginary line connecting the extreme Japanese advance east and west of Mukden still passes ten miles below that city, it is evident that the fate of Mukden cannot long be delayed. If Gen. Kuropatkin intends to try to hold the city fighting on his flanks will begin almost immediately.

Letter a Forgery.

The letter alleged to have been received by Michael J. Donnelly, the leader of the meat strike, purporting to be one sent by President Roosevelt was copied from an editorial in the New York Evening Post of August 1. The Evening Post says:

"The letter appeared as an editorial in the Evening Post of August 1 and was explicitly stated to be a letter which the president MIGHT have written with advantage to himself and the country.

"In other words it was confessedly an imaginary letter, written for the sake of bringing out certain truths in regard to the meat strike."

President Michael Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' union, flatly denies ever having received a letter purporting to come from President Roosevelt.

The Central Wreck.

Six people who were injured in a wreck on the New York Central railroad a short distance east of Lyons, N. Y., early Sunday morning, were brought to Rochester hospitals. Three sleepers on the western express, a fast train bound from New York to Chicago, left the track because of a split rail, and threw the passengers to the floor of the coaches. Just as the train came to a standstill, a fast freight eastbound ran into the derailed cars.

Mrs. Newman Erbs, wife of the former vice-president of the Pere Marquette railroad, was brought in with both limbs cut off and died at the hospital. Mr. Erbs was bruised and injured. Sarah L. Owen, Pierson apartments, 420 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich., was bruised and cut.

Japs Are Advancing.

During the last ten days 2,500 troops have arrived at Chemulpo, and others are expected. The Japanese authorities at Gensan are collecting 4,000 pack ponies for the use of the army to advance northward along the eastern coast toward Vladivostok.

The advance already has begun. Sixteen hundred Japanese troops, with five machine guns, five hundred pack ponies and 400 coolies are reported to have arrived at Hamyeung.

The advance guard was fired upon by Cossacks. Ten men were killed and 17 wounded. The Japanese were completely surprised and retreated to await the coming of the main body. The garrison at Gensan is being reinforced from Seoul and Pyengyang.

Vesuvius Splitting.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, and although it has somewhat decreased, it is still imposing and its vividness has been augmented by the breaking away of the crust around the crater, which is being re-ejected with shakings, rumblings and explosions, making it appear as if the whole mountain would be rent from top to bottom.

On the Pompeii side the eruption is very threatening and a great quantity of ashes is being ejected. The eruption is more violent than at any time since 1872. Red hot stones are hurled to a hight of 1600 feet falling down the flanks of the mountain with a deafening sound.

Four Hundred Men Idle.

About 400 men are out of work at Boston in consequence of the strike of fourteen engineers and cranemen employed on contracts in Boston harbor by the Eastern Dredging Company. The strike order was issued from the national headquarters of the national union in Chicago early in the week.

Don Carlos Was Shot At.

An attempt was made on the life of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, at Venice. Carlos was taking his usual morning stroll when an unknown man fired a pistol at him. The bullet missed its mark. The would-be assassin escaped.

In Paris a woman has just awakened after being in a strange sleep for 11 years.

Thirteen women hold honorary commissions as colonels in the Prussian army. All belong to royalty or nobility.

MUST APOLOGIZE.

An Auto Causes an Big Tempest in Massachusetts.

The following telegram bearing on the case of Hugh Gurney, the British diplomat who was arrested at Lee, Mass., for speeding his automobile and fined for contempt when he refused to plead, was sent to Squire Phelps, who imposed a penalty, by Acting Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts:

"The assistant attorney-general informs me that if the facts are as stated you have in your endeavor to enforce the laws of Massachusetts for the security of life upon our highways, committed in this particular case a grave breach of international law. May I ask you to telegraph me at once if Mr. Gurney was arrested and fined in spite of protest. Other channels of redress are open in case of the violation of Massachusetts laws by the diplomatic representatives of other nations. Therefore, if fine was imposed and collected the commonwealth will apologize. The fine must be remitted and I need not suggest to one so respected as you the personal amend that you will, of course, desire to make to Mr. Gurney for the error in method adopted by your court in this unusual case. Kindly forward me affidavit of the evidence of any breach of Massachusetts laws."

Gurney is third secretary of the British embassy and was fined $50 on two charges, $25 for contempt of court, and a similar fine on a charge of speeding his automobile in Stockbridge Sunday.

It is believed at the state department that the matter may be far more serious than local officers at Lee seem to regard it. By constitutional and statutory law, the persons attached to an embassy are expressly relieved from any legal responsibility and the exemption even extends to domestic servants.

Justice Phelps, who imposed the fine, said: "If I find that I have made a mistake I will gladly apologize," he added. "I did only what I believed to be right."

Car Strikes Box of Dynamite.

An outward bound electric car, containing 32 persons, was blown to pieces at Melrose, Mass., by striking a 50-pound box of dynamite that had fallen off an express wagon. Six persons were killed outright, three more died of their injuries within an hour and 19 others on the car were taken to the two hospitals suffering from severe injuries. At least a score of persons in the immediate vicinity of the explosion were hurt by flying glass and splinters.

Alice Roosevelt's Lover.

North shore society would not be surprised by the announcement of the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati. The feeling of expectancy has been growing since a dinner and costume ball for Miss Roosevelt were given Friday night by the wealthy bachelor at the Myopia Hunt club house. George C. Lee, Miss Roosevelt's grandfather, when asked about the matter, said: "I know nothing about it."

Second Congress at The Hague.

President Roosevelt announced Saturday afternoon that at an early date he would ask the nations of the world to join in a second congress at The Hague for the promotion of arbitration.

The occasion of the announcement was the reception by the president of the delegates to the interparliamentary union which recently held a session at St. Louis.

CONDENSED NEWS.

An anti-kissing club has been formed by Pottstown, Pa., girls under the name of the Four-Leaf Clover club.

The Cuban senate ratified a treaty of friendship and commerce with Italy, the first entered into with an European nation.

The town of Oakley, Kas., a small place about 250 miles west of Kansas City, on the Union Pacific railroad, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Dispatches from the great corn states of the west and south, nearly all of them based on the latest information in the hands of state boards of agriculture and labor bureaus, indicate that the total crop of the country will be 2,246,000,000 bushels.

Italy's new heir, the little Prince of Piedmont, is said to have bad legs, like his father. The report is increasing at Rome that the baby is not at all robust. The king is less than five feet tall, although so long-waisted that when seated, he appears to be a good-sized man.

Judge Jackson, of the United States court at Parkersburg, W. Va., issued an injunction restraining the city of Fairmount from interfering with a concert by an eastern orchestra at the opera house Sunday night. The mayor at the instance of the ministers of the town had issued orders against the Sunday concert, and 1,000 people clamored for admission while the churches were empty.

In the presence of 20,000 to 25,000 people Archbishop Thomas Randall Davidson preached a strong sermon at Mount St. Albans, Washington, Sunday afternoon. Taking "Liberty" as his text, the archbishop gave voice to a plea for greater Christian unity. Members of the president's family and leading members of the diplomatic corps were present.

John Alexander Dowie, "Elijah II.," and a retinue including Chief of Police Stearns, of the Zion Guards, are spending a few days at Ben Mac Dhui. An epidemic of smallpox at Zion City is said to have hastened his retreat to his "Little Galilee," as he calls White lake.

PARKER WRITES OF THE ISSUES

Exhaustive and Able Document Made Public by the Democratic Nominee.

TARIFF CHANGE IS PROMISED

With Victory in November the Rapacity of the Trusts Will Be Curbed by Wise Legislation.

Reciprocal Trade Treaties a Necessity of the Situation—Underhand Methods of the Administration in Panama Denounced—Justice for the Filipinos Urged—National Leader Pleads for Co-operation of All Members of the Party in the Struggle for Wise Legislation and Good Government.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Judge Parker to-day made public his letter supplementing his acceptance of the nomination for President of the United States tendered him by the national Democratic convention. The document follows:

To the Honorable Champ Clark and Others, Committee, Etc.:

Gentlemen: In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the founders of the constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the president! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government, and assume legislative, or other powers, not expressly conferred by the constitution.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dashing results, but the principle of Democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The Tariff and Trusts.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. Excessive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming, in whole or part, the so-called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many article not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against tariff reform generally, is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above-mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the Federal Senate throughout the next presidential term, and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many to-day are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so far as is in our power, should be our earnest endeavor.

Trust Remedies.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts, cannot be determined by the president, or by a candidate for the presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the constitution, to the judiciary and not to the executive. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Call Publishing Company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States Supreme Court reports at page 96, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

Reciprocity.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "Home Market," has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion; to-day the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "Home Market" implies contraction, rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms.

Our martyred president, William McKinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said, "a system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not." This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied, that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so-called "stand pat" policy must give way—that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this president—who had won the affection of his countrymen—ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce."

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the Federal government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated, which if ratified, would have had the two-fold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate. Indeed they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. The reciprocity clauses of the Dingley act seem destined to remain a monument of legislative stupidity and political bad faith, unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and command a reduction of duties in return for reciprocal concessions.

Independence for the Filipinos.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the phrase "self-government" was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood by any man, nor do I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans, and I repeat the making of promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A vast expanse of country in the West, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen states and territories mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of homeseekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of Congress, it encountered opposition, based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable the government to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the Interior Department having this great work in charge.

Panama Canal.

An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people, is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficent influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation than we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded.

American Shipping.

Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but eight percent of our total exports and imports. For seventy years prior to 1860, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of seventy-five per cent of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to twenty-seven per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by over one hundred thousand tons in 1810—nearly a hundred years ago—than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years, the promise of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely entrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

Investigation of Government Departments

Recent disclosures coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The Democrats in Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic Congress and executive will assure it.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court-martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

Pensions for Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The National Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of Congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by Pension Order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by act of Congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to Civil War veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by Order No. 78 as to all persons over sixty-two.

The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long survived the age of sixty-two, and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys hunting through the statute failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached sixty-two. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in Congress. And not until March of this year did any one ever claim to have made the discovery that the president had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of sixty-two years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

If elected, I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that, being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war; and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines, we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, seven thousand miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any.

Reform in Governmental Expenditures.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the National Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency, and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expense and administrative purity of the founders of the Republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to $274,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditure of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of $582,000,000 it is cordially hoped that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national Democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement?

In this connections it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employes have been found disloyal and corrupt, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the chief executive reported to Congress that "through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless briberies the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the postoffice department have been notoriously violated . . ." there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by Congress, in addition to that undertaken by the executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in Congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

Reform in expenditures must be had in both the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

Conclusion.

I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

With calmness and confidence, we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of president, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office.

Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

WITH THE VETERANS

You Can Laugh About It Later.

You can laugh about it later,
When the storm has drifted past,
And the lookout sits a-smiling,
Gazing calmly from the mast;
You can laugh about the danger
That has turned the other way,
When you sit within the sunshine
Of a later summer day.

You can laugh about the trouble
That has one time caused you tears!
Half your former heartaches vanish,
Looking backward through the years;
For the mountains seek the valleys
Till a level landscape lies
'Neath the gleaming, golden sunshine
Of some future summer skies.

You can laugh o'er disappointments
Of the years of Fortune's frown,
O'er the heavy griefs and failures
That have often bowed you down;
For God's blessing is upon you—
Time, life's healing balm, he gave
For the wounds that may beset you
'Twixt the cradle and the grave.

—Floyd D. Raze, Buffalo, N. D.

Laughed at Bombardment.

"Gosh," said the Sergeant, "I hope those Russians who put up such a fight at Port Artnur were not new to bombardments. If they were I will bet a pound of hard-tack they were scared a good many times when the Japs first got their range. Nothing scares a fellow worse in the beginning than a well organized bombardment, and nothing is accepted with greater indifference by soldiers when they get used to it.

"I remember an experience we had while camped at Gauley Bridge in the summer of 1861. The art of war was new to us then, and we believed that if any man pointed a cannon in our direction and let drive he was bound to kill somebody. Imagine our consternation then when the rebs across the river opened on our camp from guns high up on the precipitous hills. We couldn't understand how they got there, and their boldness in erecting batteries so near our own camp paralyzed us.

"In addition they sent solid shot rolling over our parade ground and among our tents. They knocked a cup of coffee out of a man's hand and knocked a kettle of beans off a fire built just right to cook beans. We were surprised that the general did not order us to move camp at once, but he did nothing of the kind. After we had been bombarded for about five or six hours he rode down to see us, and found the boys chasing the enemy's cannon balls on the parade ground. He laughed and said the experience would do us no harm, and it didn't.

"The rebs blazed away at us every day for seven days, and we wondered why the general didn't do something about it, but we didn't care whether he did or not. There were lively incidents every day, but not a single man in our regiment was hurt. One day Capt. Fee, our quartermaster, decided to ride down the river road from Mount Tompkins to our camp. He was a striking figure and he rode a striking horse, and scarcely had he started on his trip when the rebs turned all their guns on him.

"The road followed the river bank, river close on one side, and a high, precipitous cliff close on the other. The cannon balls from the rebel batteries crashed against the cliff, bringing down showers of fragments and splinters from the rock. Capt. Fee's horse didn't like this, and the boys expected to see the captain turn back. Instead he gave his high spirited horse the rein and he came down that road at a gallop, the rebs firing at him as rapidly as they could load. As the captain came into camp the boys cheered him lustily and the rebs at the batteries across the river joined them. Our boys said that if the rebs couldn't hit a man and a horse under such favorable circumstances they couldn't hit anything, and they became contemptuous of all bombardments."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Massachusetts in the War.

Massachusetts contributed eighteen regiments of infantry and a battery, which served for nine months, a battery which served for six months, and a company (Company B, 7th militia), which served for a similar term. Two corps of cadets served for about three months, 13 unattached companies served for 90 days, 10 unattached companies enlisted for a year, but did not serve for the full term.

Before then the need of regiments for longer terms of service became apparent, and 40 regiments of infantry, numbered from 1 to 62, with some numbers omitted, as they represented 9 months and 100 days. Regiments were recruited for three years. The 51st served for one year, and the 62d was not mustered into the service, as by the time it was organized the war was over. In addition to this, the state furnished three heavy artillery regiments for three years, another for one year, and a battalion of heavy artillery which served for three years. Two unattached companies of heavy artillery served for a year, and 15 batteries of light artillery served for three years.

Five cavalry regiments went out from Massachusetts and served for three years, and a battalion of frontier cavalry served for one year. The state also contributed two companies of sharpshooters, which were later attached to regiments in the field. Several companies of infantry, organized in this state, served in New York regiments. In addition to this, Massachusetts contributed about 30,000 men to the navy, this state, then as now, being one of the best fields for securing men for the naval branch of the service. Approximately the state contributed 152,000 men to the army, and 30,000 to the navy, during the war period.

The 20th regiment, commanded by Col. W. R. Lee, Col. F. W. Palfrey, Col. Paul Revere and Col. G. N. Macy, recruited in Boston, served in Hall's brigade, Gibson's division, 2d corps, and suffered the heaviest in action of any regiment that went out of the state, it's loss being 944 men, which entitles it to stand so far as heavy loss is concerned, at the head of the Massachusetts regiments on this roll of honor. Its percentage, as already stated, was exceeded by the 57th, the 22d, the 2d, the 15th and the 28th regiments.—Boston Globe.

About Sheridan's Ride.

During the first G. A. R. encampment in Washington several years ago, ex-President Hayes entertained a party of "vets" with a story of the closing incident of the battle of Cedar Creek, the engagement made immortal by Sheridan's ride. One of his auditors thus relates the story:

"Hayes said that after the fight was over, Sheridan was sitting on a log by the road, when Custer, who had been in pursuit of Early, came up. Sheridan asked him what he had been doing, and the reply was: 'We have captured a whole h—l's mint of wagons. Early hasn't a wheel left; give me a drink.'"

"Most stories that I have read of Sheridan's ride," said George W. Martin, a Missouri "vet," "tell of a body of men accompanying him. I was an eye-witness of that ride, and Sheridan was alone. I was on the road between Middletown and Newtown, when I saw a cloud of dust in the distance. Directly I heard the thundering of hoofs, and beheld a black horse coming toward me as fast as a horse could come.

"His rider I saw to be an officer, but who it was I did not know until he passed me, and then I saw that it was 'Little Phil.' He rode into the fight, and how he sent Early 'whirling up the valley' is a matter of history."

A grizzled "vet" from Missouri said: "I was a delegate from Missouri to the Boston encampment in 1890, and our department delegate-at-large was Gen. W. T. Sherman. Gen. Alger, then commander-in-chief, in opening the encampment, invited Gen. Sherman to take a seat on the platform.

"Sherman arose and said, 'I thank you, but unless it is an order, I prefer to sit with the delegation from Missouri.' and I tell you, we boys from Missouri felt about four inches taller when 'Old Tecumseh' sent that back."

Comrade John R. King.

Comrade John R. King, newly elected senior vice commander in chief, is a native of the state of Maryland. At the age of 17 years he enlisted in the Sixth Maryland volunteers, and with his regiment followed the fortunes of the Third and Sixth army corps in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac to the close of the war. He was a prisoner of war six months, and was wounded in battle three times, being disabled for life.

Comrade King, in the face of a hostile local sentiment, took an active part in the organization of the "Boys in Blue," which was subsequently merged into the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was one of the earliest members, being past commander of the old Dittman Post, No. 1, afterward becoming a member of Wilson Post, No. 1, where he still holds his membership, filling various offices thereunder, until he was accorded the unusual compliment, in 1900, of being unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Maryland.

He was one of the commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State to collect and care for the Maryland battle flags, and was also chosen by the Legislature as one of the commission to erect a monument at Orchard Knob, Chattanooga, to commemorate the valor of the Maryland troops.

On the death of Comrade S. L. Wilson, President Roosevelt appointed Comrade King United States Pension Agent at Washington.

Junior Vice Commander.

Comrade George W. Patten, newly elected Junior Vice Commander in Chief, is a resident of Chattanooga, Tenn., and at the time of his election was serving his second consecutive term as Commander of the Department of Tennessee. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, May 8, 1836; was educated at the public school and a minor academy by his own efforts, and became a teacher in 1854. In 1857 he moved to Illinois, where he taught school and farmed.

In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventy-third Illinois volunteers. He was soon after appointed sergeant, then promoted to lieutenant and captain, and brevetted major, all promotions being for conspicuous bravery or gallantry in service. The Seventy-third Illinois was engaged in a great many battles, campaigns and skirmishes, and Comrade Patten did not miss one of them. At Nashville his horse was killed under him, at Chickamauga he was shot in the left arm. He has for many years been a prominent and active comrade of the G. A. R. of Tennessee, having filled various offices up to the command of the department.

NINE CHILDREN DEAD.

School Building Floor Gave Way, Throwing Children Into Vault.

During the morning recess of the public school at Pleasant Ridge, about 20 miles north of Cincinnati, O., a number of children lost their lives. When school recessed there was a playful rush into the outhouse, the floor gave way, precipitating the children into the vault. Nine were drowned and twelve were rescued.

All of the victims were girls, the oldest being 12 years of age. The vault into which they fell contained over four feet of water. The nine who were thus killed served to fill up the vault so that the other 12 were not drowned.

Of the 12 who were rescued, half of them will die on account of internal poisoning.

Wrecked the Train.

A drove of cattle sleeping on the Michigan Central track north of Linwood station, derailed train 202 from Mackinaw at 4:40 Monday morning. The engineer was slowing his train for the station and that was all that saved it from destruction. The engine, baggage and mail cars and two coaches ran into the ditch, but the sleeper remained on the track. Engineer Geo. Bay was found under the wreck badly scalded and internally injured. Fireman S. Shaw's arm was broken and he was otherwise injured. The mail clerks and a number of passengers were bruised and badly shaken up, but none seriously hurt.

Revolutionists are reported winning in Paraguay.

Jesus Camillo, a mine owner at Sabinal, Tex., refused to raise his employes' wages and they killed him.

Mrs. Simmons, just dead in Essex, Eng., had not left her bed for 48 years.

British soldiers have left Lhasa and are marching out of Tibet.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Detroit.—Extra dry-fed steers and heifers (quotable), $4.50@5; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $3.75@4.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $3@3.50; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 700 to 700 lbs, $2.50@3; choice fat cows, $2.50@3; good fat cows, $2@2.50; common cows, $1.75@2.25; canners, $1.25@1.50; choice heavy bulls, $2.75@3.25; fair to good bologna bulls, $2.50@2.75; stock bulls, $2.25@2.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $2.75@3; choice stockers, 600 to 700 lbs, $2.75@3; fair stockers, 500 to 700 lbs, $2@2.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, $30@45; common milkers, $20@30.

Veal calves—Best grades, $6@6.25; others, $4@5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Best lambs, $5.50; fair to good lambs, $4.50@5; light to common lambs, $3.50@4; yearlings, $4@4.50; fair to good butcher sheep, $2.75@3.50; culls and common, $2@3.

Hogs—Light to good butchers, $5.70@5.85; pigs and light yorkers, $5.40@5.70; roughs, $4@4.50; stags, 1-3 off.

Chicago.—Good to prime steers, $5.75@6.35; poor to medium, $3.60@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4; cows, $1.50@4.50; heifers, $2@5.50; canners, $1.50@2.75; bulls, $2@4; calves, $2.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $3.50@5.50; western steers, $3@4.80. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market strong; 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.60@6.20; good to choice heavy, $5.60@5.80; light, $5.35@6.15; bulk of sales, $5.50@6. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; sheep strong; lambs, firm; good to choice wethers, $4@4.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.30@3.70; native lambs, $4@6.

East Buffalo.—Best export steers, $4.75@5.50; shipping steers, $4.30@4.75; good 1,050 to 1,100 butcher steers, $3.60@4.15; 900 to 1,000 butcher steers, $3.25@3.75; best fat cows, $3@3.50; fair to good, $2.75@3; trimmers, $1@1.50; best fat heifers, $3.25@3.50; medium, $2.75@3; common stock heifers, $2.25@2.50; best feeding steers, $3.50@3.75; best yearling steers, $3.75@3; common, $2.25@2.50; common stockers, $2@2.25; export bulls, $3.75@4; bologna bulls, $2.75@3; common bulls, $2@2.50; fresh cows and springers dull and $2 per head lower; good to extras, $36@48; medium to good, $26@33; common, $17@20. Calves—Slow; best, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@7; heavy, $3.50@4.50.

Hogs—Medium and heavy corn-fed, $6.25@6.40; grassers, $6.15@6.25; yorkers, $6.15@6.40; pigs, $5.80@6.90; roughs, $5.30@5.50; stags, $4.25@4.75.

Sheep—Best lambs, $6.15@6.25; fair to good, $5.75@6; culls, common, $4.50@5; mixed sheep, $4@4.50; fair to good, $3.75@4.25, culls, bucks, $2.50@3; yearlings, $4.50@4.75.

Grain.

Detroit.—Wheat—Cash No 2 red, $1.21 bid; September, 2,000 bu at $1.15, 3,000 bu at $1.15½, 2,000 bu at 1.15½, 2,000 bu at $1.16, 10,000 bu at 1.15½, 5,000 bu at $1.16, closing at $1.18; December, 5,000 bu at $1.17, 10,000 bu at $1.17½, 5,000 bu at 1.17½, 10,000 bu at $1.00 bu at 1.18½, 10,000 bu at $1.19, 10,000 bu at $1.18, 10,000 bu at $1.17, 5,000 bu at $1.18, 10,000 bu at $1.19½, closing at $1.20; May, 10,000 bu at $1.19, 10,000 bu at 1.19½, 10,000 bu at 1.19½, 5,000 bu at $1.20, 5,000 bu at $1.21, closing at $1.22; No 3 red, $1.12; No 1 white, $1.20.

Corn—Cash No 3 white, 53 cars at 52½c; December, 52c; sample, 1 car at 51½c.

Rye—Cash No 2, 1 car at 79c.

Beans—Cash, $1.55; October, $1.60; November, $1.58.

Clover seed—Prime spot, 160 bags at $7.20; sample, 30 bags at $7.10, 75 at $7, 20 at $6.75, 12 at $6.50; October, 100 bags at $7.20; December, 200 bags at $7.25; prime alsike, 10 bags at $7.75; sample, 10 bags at $7.50, 200 bags, old, at $6.

Timothy seed—Prime spot, 150 bags at $1.35.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT.

Week Ending Oct. 1.

DETROIT—"The Jewel of Asia." Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

LYCEUM THEATRE—Rose Melville in "Sis Hopkins." Mat. Wed. and Sat. Eve. 15, 25c, 50c, 75c.

LAFAYETTE THEATRE—"The Power of the Press." Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; best seats 25c.

TEMPLE THEATRE AND WONDERLAND—Afternoons 2:15, 10c to 25c; Evenings 8:15, 10c to 50c.

AVENUE THEATRE—Vaudeville—Afternoons, 15, 25, and 50c. Evenings, 25, 35, 50 and 75.

WHITNEY THEATRE—"Too Proud to Beg." Matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c. Evenings 10, 25 and 50c.

STEAMERS LEAVING DETROIT.

Standard Time.

WHITE STAR LINE—Foot of Griswold st; Boats for Port Huron and way ports daily at 8:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. For Toledo at 4:30 p. m. Leave Port Huron for Detroit 6:30 a. m.; 2:45 p. m.

DETROIT & BUFFALO STEAMBOAT CO.—Foot of Wayne Street; for Buffalo daily at 4:00 p. m.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAV. CO; Foot Wayne St; for Cleveland daily 9:30 a. m. and 10:30 p. m. For Mackinac, Monday and Saturday 5:00 p. m. Wednesday and Friday at 9:30 a. m.

A large piece of "float" copper was taken from the Menominee river by a workman the other day. The copper weighs 141 pounds.

Fifteen race track followers insisted on riding on horse cars without paying their fares from Woodbury. The cars were run into town and the police arrested the whole bunch.

Alexander Dixon, a Battle Creek crossing tender, who was crippled for life when the Grand Trunk Western express jumped the track, knocking down telegraph and telephone poles, is suing the company for $10,000 damages.

PARKER WRITES OF THE ISSUES

Exhaustive and Able Document Made Public by the Democratic Nominee.

TARIFF CHANGE IS PROMISED

With Victory in November the Rapacity of the Trusts Will Be Curbed by Wise Legislation.

Reciprocal Trade Treaties a Necessity of the Situation—Underhand Methods of the Administration in Panama Denounced—Justice for the Filipinos Urged—National Leader Pleads for Co-operation of All Members of the Party in the Struggle for Wise Legislation and Good Government.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Judge Parker to-day made public his letter supplementing his acceptance of the nomination for President of the United States tendered him by the national Democratic convention. The document follows:

To the Honorable Champ Clark and Others, Committee, Etc.:

Gentlemen: In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the founders of the constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the president! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government, and assume legislative, or other powers, not expressly conferred by the constitution.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dashing results, but the principle of Democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The Tariff and Trusts.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming, in whole or part, the so-called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many article not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

Even new the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against tariff reform generally, is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above-mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the Federal Senate throughout the next presidential term, and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many to-day are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so far as is in our power, should be our earnest endeavor.

Trust Remedies.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts, cannot be determined by the president, or by a candidate for the presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the constitution, to the judiciary and not to the executive. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Call Publishing Company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States Supreme Court reports at page 53, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

Reciprocity.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "Home Market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturer's point of view, it meant expansion; to-day the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "Home Market" implies contraction, rather than expansion. If we would run our mills up to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms.

Our martyred president, William McKinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make capable trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said, "a system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied, that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had begun to realize that the so-called "stand pat" policy must give way—that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this president—who had won the affection of his countrymen—ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce."

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the Federal government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated, which if ratified, would have had the two-fold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate. Indeed they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. The reciprocity clauses of the Dingley act seem destined to remain a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith, unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and command a reduction of duties in return for reciprocal concessions.

Independence for the Filipinos.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the phrase "self-government" was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean, for do I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans; and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A vast expanse of country in the West, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen states and territories mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of homeseekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of Congress, it encountered opposition, based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private enterprise at Government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the Interior Department having this great work in charge.

Panama Canal.

An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which lie at the working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficent influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation than we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded.

American Shipping.

Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but eight percent of our total exports and imports. For seventy years prior to 1860, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried on average seventy-five per cent of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to twenty-seven per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by over one hundred thousand tons in 1810—nearly a hundred years ago—than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years, the promise of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely entrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

Investigation of Government Departments.

Recent disclosures coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The Democrats in Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic Congress and executive will assure it.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court-martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

Pensions for Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The National Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of Congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by Pension Order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by act of Congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to Civil War veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by Order No. 78 as to all persons over sixty-two.

The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long survived the age of sixty-two, and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys hunting through the statute failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached sixty-two. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in Congress. And not until March of this year did any one ever claim to have made the discovery that the president had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of sixty-two years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

If elected, I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war, and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines, we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, seven thousand miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any.

Reform in Governmental Expenditures.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the National Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency, and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expense and administrative purity of the founders of the Republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to $274,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditure of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of $583,000,000 it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national Democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement?

In this connections it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employes have been found dishonest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the chief executive reported to Congress that, "through fraud, forgeries, perjuries, and by shameless briberies the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the postoffice department have been notoriously violated . . . ," there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by Congress, in addition to that undertaken by the executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in Congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. True liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

Reform in expenditures must be had in both the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

Conclusion.

I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must tender the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

With calmness and confidence, we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of president, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office.

Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

WITH THE VETERANS

You Can Laugh About It Later.

You can laugh about it later,
When the storm has drifted past,
And the lookout sits a-smiling,
Gazing calmly from the mast;
You can laugh about the danger
That has turned the other way,
When you sit within the sunshine
Of a later summer day.

You can laugh about the trouble
That has one time caused you tears!
Half your former heartaches vanish,
Looking backward through the years;
For the mountains seek the valleys
Till a level landscape lies
'Neath the gleaming, golden sunshine
Of some future summer skies.

You can laugh o'er disappointments
Of the years of Fortune's frown,
O'er the heavy griefs and failures
That have often bowed you down;
For God's blessing is upon you—
Time, life's healing balm, he gave
For the wounds that may beset you
'Twixt the cradle and the grave.

—Floyd D. Raze, Buffalo, N. D.

Laughed at Bombardment.

"Gosh," said the Sergeant, "I hope those Russians who put up such a fight at Port Artnur were not new to bombardments. If they were I will bet a pound of hard-tack they were scared a good many times when the Japs first got their range. Nothing scares a fellow worse in the beginning than a well organized bombardment, and nothing is accepted with greater indifference by soldiers when they get used to it.

"I remember an experience we had while camped at Gauley Bridge in the summer of 1861. The art of war was new to us then, and we believed that if any man pointed a cannon in our direction and let drive he was bound to kill somebody. Imagine our consternation then when the rebs across the river opened on our camp from guns high up on the precipitous hills. We couldn't understand how they got there, and their boldness in erecting batteries so near our own camp paralyzed us.

"In addition they sent solid shot rolling over our parade ground and among our tents. They knocked a cup of coffee out of a man's hand and knocked a kettle of beans off a fire built just right to cook beans. We were surprised that the general did not order us to move camp at once, but he did nothing of the kind. After we had been bombarded for about five or six hours he rode down to see us, and found the boys chasing the enemy's cannon balls on the parade ground. He laughed and said the experience would do us no harm, and it didn't.

"The rebs blazed away at us every day for seven days, and we wondered why the general didn't do something about it, but we didn't care whether he did or not. There were lively incidents every day, but not a single man in our regiment was hurt. One day Capt. Fee, our quartermaster, decided to ride down the river road from Mount Tompkins to our camp. He was a striking figure and he rode a striking horse, and scarcely had he started on his trip when the rebs turned all their guns on him.

"The road followed the river bank, river close on one side, and a high, precipitous cliff close on the other. The cannon balls from the rebel batteries crashed against the cliff, bringing down showers of fragments and splinters from the rock. Capt. Fee's horse didn't like this, and the boys expected to see the captain turn back. Instead he gave his high spirited horse the rein and he came down that road at a gallop, the rebs firing at him as rapidly as they could load. As the captain came into camp the boys cheered him lustily and the rebs at the batteries across the river joined them. Our boys said that if the rebs couldn't hit a man and a horse under such favorable circumstances they couldn't hit anything, and they became contemptuous of all bombardments."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Massachusetts in the War.

Massachusetts contributed eighteen regiments of infantry and a battery, which served for nine months, a battery which served for six months, and a company (Company B, 7th militia), which served for a similar term. Two corps of cadets served for about three months, 13 unattached companies served for 90 days, 10 unattached companies enlisted for a year, but did not serve for the full term.

Before then the need of regiments for longer terms of service became apparent, and 40 regiments of infantry, numbered from 1 to 62, with some numbers omitted, as they represented 9 months and 100 days. Regiments were recruited for three years. The 51st served for one year, and the 62d was not mustered into the service, as by the time it was organized the war was over. In addition to this, the state furnished three heavy artillery regiments for three years, another for one year, and a battalion of heavy artillery which served for three years. Two unattached companies of heavy artillery served for a year, and 15 batteries of light artillery served for three years.

Five cavalry regiments went out from Massachusetts and served for three years, and a battalion of frontier cavalry served for one year. The state also contributed two companies of sharpshooters, which were later attached to regiments in the field. Several companies of infantry, organized in this state, served in New York regiments. In addition to this, Massachusetts contributed about 30,000 men to the navy, this state, then as now, being one of the best fields for securing men for the naval branch of the service. Approximately the state contributed 152,000 men to the army, and 30,000 to the navy, during the war period.

The 20th regiment, commanded by Col. W. R. Lee, Col. F. W. Palfrey, Col. Paul Revere and Col. G. N. Macy, recruited in Boston, served in Hall's brigade, Gibson's division, 2d corps, and suffered the heaviest in action of any regiment that went out of the state, it's loss being 944 men, which entitles it to stand so far as heavy loss is concerned, at the head of the Massachusetts regiments on this roll of honor. Its percentage, as already stated, was exceeded by the 57th, the 22d, the 2d, the 15th and the 28th regiments.—Boston Globe.

About Sheridan's Ride.

During the first G. A. R. encampment in Washington several years ago, ex-President Hayes entertained a party of "vets" with a story of the closing incident of the battle of Cedar Creek, the engagement made immortal by Sheridan's ride. One of his auditors thus relates the story:

"Hayes said that after the fight was over, Sheridan was sitting on a log by the road, when Custer, who had been in pursuit of Early, came up. Sheridan asked him what he had been doing, and the reply was: 'We have captured a whole h—l's mint of wagons. Early hasn't a wheel left; give me a drink.'"

"Most stories that I have read of Sheridan's ride," said George W. Martin, a Missouri "vet," "tell of a body of men accompanying him. I was an eye-witness of that ride, and Sheridan was alone. I was on the road between Middletown and Newtown, when I saw a cloud of dust in the distance. Directly I heard the thundering of hoofs, and beheld a black horse coming toward me as fast as a horse could come.

"His rider I saw to be an officer, but who it was I did not know until he passed me, and then I saw that it was 'Little Phil.' He rode into the fight, and how he sent Early 'whirling up the valley' is a matter of history."

A grizzled "vet" from Missouri said: "I was a delegate from Missouri to the Boston encampment in 1890, and our department delegate-at-large was Gen. W. T. Sherman. Gen. Alger, then commander-in-chief, in opening the encampment, invited Gen. Sherman to take a seat on the platform.

"Sherman arose and said, 'I thank you, but unless it is an order, I prefer to sit with the delegation from Missouri,' and I tell you, we boys from Missouri felt about four inches taller when 'Old Tecumseh' sent that back."

Comrade John R. King.

Comrade John R. King, newly elected senior vice commander in chief, is a native of the state of Maryland. At the age of 17 years he enlisted in the Sixth Maryland volunteers, and with his regiment followed the fortunes of the Third and Sixth army corps in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac to the close of the war. He was a prisoner of war six months, and was wounded in battle three times, being disabled for life.

Comrade King, in the face of a hostile local sentiment, took an active part in the organization of the "Boys in Blue," which was subsequently merged into the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was one of the earliest members, being past commander of the old Dittman Post, No. 1, afterward becoming a member of Wilson Post, No. 1, where he still holds his membership, filling various offices thereunder, until he was accorded the unusual compliment, in 1900, of being unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Maryland.

He was one of the commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State to collect and care for the Maryland battle flags, and was also chosen by the Legislature as one of the commission to erect a monument at Orchard Knob, Chattanooga, to commemorate the valor of the Maryland troops.

On the death of Comrade S. L. Wilson, President Roosevelt appointed Comrade King United States Pension Agent at Washington.

Junior Vice Commander.

Comrade George W. Patten, newly elected Junior Vice Commander in Chief, is a resident of Chattanooga, Tenn., and at the time of his election was serving his second consecutive term as Commander of the Department of Tennessee. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, May 8, 1836; was educated at the public school and a minor academy by his own efforts, and became a teacher in 1854. In 1857 he moved to Illinois, where he taught school and farmed.

In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Seventy-third Illinois volunteers. He was soon after appointed sergeant, then promoted to lieutenant and captain, and brevetted major, all promotions being for conspicuous bravery or gallantry in service. The Seventy-third Illinois was engaged in a great many battles, campaigns and skirmishes, and Comrade Patten did not miss one of them. At Nashville his horse was killed under him, at Chickamauga he was shot in the left arm. He has for many years been a prominent and active comrade of the G. A. R. of Tennessee, having filled various offices up to the command of the department.

NINE CHILDREN DEAD.

School Building Floor Gave Way, Throwing Children Into Vault.

During the morning recess of the public school at Pleasant Ridge, about 20 miles north of Cincinnati, O., a number of children lost their lives. When school recessed there was a playful rush into the outhouse, the floor gave way, precipitating the children into the vault. Nine were drowned and twelve were rescued.

All of the victims were girls, the oldest being 12 years of age. The vault into which they fell contained over four feet of water. The nine who were thus killed served to fill up the vault so that the other 12 were not drowned.

Of the 12 who were rescued, half of them will die on account of internal poisoning.

Wrecked the Train.

A drove of cattle sleeping on the Michigan Central track north of Linwood station, derailed train 202 from Mackinaw at 4:40 Monday morning. The engineer was slowing his train for the station and that was all that saved it from destruction. The engine, baggage and mail cars and two coaches ran into the ditch, but the sleeper remained on the track. Engineer Geo. Ray was found under the wreck badly scalded and internally injured. Fireman S. Shaw's arm was broken and he was otherwise injured. The mail clerks and a number of passengers were bruised and badly shaken up, but none seriously hurt.

Revolutionists are reported winning in Paraguay.

Jesus Camillo, a mine owner at Sabinal, Tex., refused to raise his employes' wages and they killed him.

Mrs. Simmons, just dead in Essex, Eng., had not left her bed for 48 years.

British soldiers have left Lhasa and are marching out of Tibet.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Detroit.—Extra dry-fed steers and heifers (quotable), $3.50@5; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $3.75@4.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3@3.50; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700 lbs, $2.50@3; choice fat cows, $2.50@3; good fat cows, $2@2.50; common cows, $1.75@2.25; canners, $1.25@1.50; choice heavy bulls, $2.75@3.25; fair to good bologna bulls, $2.50@2.75; stock bulls, $2.25@2.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $2.75@3; choice stockers, 600 to 700 lbs, $2.75@3, fair stockers, 500 to 700 lbs, $2@2.25; milkers, large, young, medium age, $30@45; common milkers, $25@30.

Veal calves—Best grades, $6@6.25; others, $4@5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Best lambs, $5.50; fair to good lambs, $4.50@5; light to common lambs, $3.50@4; yearlings, $4@4.50; fair to good butcher sheep, $2.75@3.50; culls and common, $2@2.

Hogs—Light to good butchers, $5.70@5.85; pigs and light yorkers, $5.40@5.70; roughs, $4@4.50; stags, 1-3 off.

Chicago.—Good to prime steers, $5.75@6.35; poor to medium, $3.60@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4; cows, $1.30@4.50; heifers, $2@5.50; canners, $1.50@2.75; bulls, $2@4; calves, $2.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $3.50@5.50; western steers, $3@4.80. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market strong; 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.60@5.20; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.50; light, $5.50@5.15; bulk of sales, $5.30@5. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; sheep strong; lambs, firm; good to choice wethers, $4@4.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.30@3.70; native lambs, $4@6.

East Buffalo.—Best export steers, $4.75@5.50; shipping teers, $4.30@4.75; good 1,050 to 1,100 butcher steers, $3.60@4.15; 900 to 1,000 butcher steers, $3.25@3.75; best fat cows, $3@3.50; fair to good, $2.75@3; trimmers, $1@1.50; best fat heifers, $3.25@3.50; medium, $2.75@3; common stock heifers, $2.25@2.50; best feeding steers, $3.50@3.75; best yearling steers, $2.75@3; common, $2.25@2.50; common stockers, $2@2.25; export bulls, $3.75@4; bologna bulls, $2.75@3; common bulls, $2@2.50; fresh cows an springers dull and $2 per head lower; good to extras, $36@48; medium to good, $26@33; common, $17@20. Calves—Slow; best, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@7; heavy, $3.50@4.50.

Hogs—Medium and heavy cornfed, $6.25@6.40; grassers, $6.15@6.25; yorkers, $6.15@6.40; pigs, $5.80@5.90; roughs, $5.30@5.50; stags, $4.25@4.75.

Sheep—Best lambs, $6.15@6.25; fair to good, $5.75@6; culls, common, $4.50@5; mixed sheep, $4@4.50; fair to good, $3.75@4.25, culls, bucks, $2.50@3; yearlings, $4.50@4.75.

Grain.

Detroit—Wheat—Cash No 2 red, $1.21 bid; September, 2,000 bu at $1.15, 2,300 bu at $1.15¼, 2,000 bu at 1.15½, 2,000 bu at $1.15, 10,000 bu at 1.15⅛, 5,000 bu at $1.16, closing at $1.18; December, 4,000 bu at $1.17, 10,000 bu at $1.17½, 5,000 bu at 1.17⅝, 10,000 bu at 1.00 bu at 1.18½, 10,000 bu at $1.19, 10,000 bu at $1.18, 10,000 bu at $1.17, 5,000 bu at $1.18, 10,000 bu at $1.19⅛, closing at $1.20. May, 10,000 bu at $1.19, 10,000 bu at 1.19¼, 10,000 bu at 1.19½, 5,000 bu at $1.20, 5,000 bu at $1.21, closing at $1.22; No 3 red, $1.12; No 1 white, $1.20.

Corn—Cash No 3 white, 53 cars at 52½c; December, 52c; sample, 1 car at 51½c.

Rye—Cash No 2, 1 car at 79c.

Beans—Cash, $1.55; October, $1.60; November, $1.58.

Clover seed—Prime spot, 60 bags at $7.20; sample, 30 bags at $7.10, 75 at $7, 38 at $6.75, 12 at $6.50; October, 100 bags at $7.20; December, 200 bags at $7.25; prime alsike, 10 bags at $7.75; sample, 10 bags at $7.50, 200 bags, old, at $6.

Timothy seed—Prime spot, 150 bags at $1.35.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT.

Week Ending Oct. 1.

DETROIT—"The Jewel of Asia." Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

LYCEUM THEATRE—Rose Melville in "Sis Hopkins." Mat. Wed. and Sat. Eve. 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

LAFAYETTE THEATRE—"The Power of the Press." Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; best seats 25c.

TEMPLE THEATRE AND WONDERLAND—Afternoons 2:15, 10c to 25c; Evenings 8:15, 10c to 50.

AVENUE THEATRE—Vaudeville—Afternoons, 15, 25, and 50c. Evenings, 25, 35, 50 and 75.

WHITNEY THEATRE.—"Too Proud to Beg." Matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c. Evenings 10, 20 and 30c.

STEAMERS LEAVING DETROIT.

Standard Time.

WHITE STAR LINE—Foot of Griswold st; Boats for Fort Huron and way ports daily at 8:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. For Toledo at 4:30 p. m. Leave Port Huron for Detroit 6:30 a m; 3:45 p m

DETROIT & BUFFALO STEAMBOAT CO;—Foot of Wayne Street; for Buffalo daily at 4:00 p. m.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAV. CO; Foot Wayne St; for Cleveland daily 9:30 a. m; and 10:30 p. m. For Mackinac, Monday and Saturday 5:00p. m Wednesday and Friday at 9:30 a. m.

A large piece of "float" copper was taken from the Menominee river by a workman the other day. The copper weighs 141 pounds.

Fifteen race track followers insisted on riding on horse cars without paying their fares from Woodbury. The cars were run into town and the police arrested the whole bunch.

Alexander Dixon, a Battle Creek crossing tender, who was crippled for life when the Grand Trunk Western express jumped the track, knocking down telegraph and telephone poles, is suing the company for $10,000 damages.

NEW FALL STOCK
—At RIGGS'.—

Every Department is loaded with bright, new Merchandise to the fullest capacity, bought from the best manufacturers at very lowest cash prices. Come in and let us show you all the new styles.

CLOTHING DEPT.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, the finest in the land, fully equal to custom tailoring. Blacks, blues, browns and mixtures.

Men's Suits and Overcoats	$5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00
Boys' Suits and Overcoats	$3.50, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.00
Children's Suits and Overcoats	$2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00
Men's Pants	$1.00 to 6.00
Boys' Pants	25c to $3.00

Dry Goods Dept.

The Largest and Finest Line ever in Plymouth.

New Dress Goods and Waistings, Table Linens, Outing Flannels, Cottons, Corsets, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets and Trimmings, Draperies, Blankets, Quilts, Prints and Ginghams, Underwear, etc. Take a look at our new Dry Goods stock, it will please you.

Cloak Dept.

The Largest and most Complete Line we have ever shown.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets.

Ladies'& Misses' Tourist Coats

Ladies'& Misses Tailored Suits

Ladies' & Misses' Skirts.

Children's Cloaks.

Ladies' Capes.

See our Elegant Line of Furs

Prices that defy competition

Shoe Dept.

The finest stock we have ever carried, full of quality and style.

Ladies' Shoes	from $1 25	to	$3 50
Men's Shoes	from 1 25	to	4 00
Boys' Shoes	from 1 00	to	2 50
Misses' Shoes	from 1 00	to	2 00
Children's Shoes	from 25	to	1 50

Don't buy Shoes until you see us.

Hats and Caps

THE LATEST STYLES ARE HERE

New Soft Hats, all colors	50c	to	$3 00
Nsw Stiff Hats, blacks end browns	$1 50	to	3 00
New style Caps, all colors	50c	to	1 00
Children's Caps, all colors	25c	to	50

Large New Line Gloves and Mittens.

See our immense new line of

Ladies, Gents and Children's Underwear

You will make no mistake if you do your Fall Trading with us. You can buy everything you want at a little lower prices than elsewhere.

Yours for Business,

E. L. RIGGS,
Plymouth Cash Outfitter.

ONE CAUSE FOR DRINK HABIT.

Expert Traces Intemperance to Improper Feeding.

"There is a cause for the drink habit which even good Christian parents do not understand," says a writer in What to Eat. "They cannot realize why their children, with beautiful surroundings and daily Christian influences, sometimes go far astray, becoming sadly immoral, and in many instances drunkards. When they, as well as many of the physicians, shall haxe exhausted all other efforts to locate the cause of the trouble, let them look to the stomach—the poor, abused stomach—and they will, in all probability, find the source of the evil. From infancy many of the little ones are given food beyond the capacity of their digestive organs. As soon as several teeth have appeared, meats are frequently a part of the bill of fare. These, as well as the other articles of food, are necessarily swallowed without proper mastication. Pepper, mustard, Worcestershire sauce, vinegar and highly seasoned salads also find their way into these young and tender stomachs until, as the result of such a diet, fermentation sets in and a little distillery is created in these youthful temples. Under such conditions a child becomes irritable, quick tempered, untruthful, and it would be surprising if it grew up to noble manhood."

PREPARE OR LONG FASTS.

Nature Takes Good Care of Animals That Hibernate.

A large number of species of animals undergo more or less prolonged and continuous fasts during the period of their winter or summer sleep. During such slumbers the more active functions of the body are to a great extent suspended, while those that are carried on act slowly and entail comparatively little waste of tissue and energy. Moreover, before the period of the winter torpor or hibernation takes place, many animals, such as bears, accumulate large stores of fat on various parts of the body, which suffice to supply all the waste entailed by the respiratory function during the period in question. Fat is also accumulated by the mouse-lemurs of Madagascar previous to the summer sleep, or aestivation, and is used up in a similar manner, their summer sleeps being undertaken for the purpose of avoiding the season of great heat and drought, when food is difficult or impossible to procure.

"Ah Sin, Esquire."

By way of corroborating my view that the title "Esquire" is utterly devoid of meaning, one of my readers mentions that in Singapore, where he has resided for eleven years, it is not only universally bestowed on every white man, but also upon the wealthier Chinese and Asiatics. "Ah Sin, Esq.," looks and sounds well. It will surely lend an additional attraction to life in a Rand mine or compound when the Celestial knows that the wealth he amasses out of his "average minimum" wage will entitle him to such a designation. He could not get a peacock's feather or a yellow jacket at home for anything like the price.—London Truth.

Grouse Has Many Defenses.

The grouse has a hundred tricks of defense. It will lie still until the hunter is within a yard of it, then soar straight upward in his front, towering like a woodcock; again, it will rise forty yards away, and the sound of its wings is his only notice of its presence. It will cower upon a branch under which he passes, and his cap will not be more than a foot below it as he goes, and though it has seen him approaching it will remain quiescent in fear until his back is turned. It will rush then, and when he has slewed himself hurriedly around he will catch only a glimpse of a brown, broad wing far away.

One of Corea's Superstitions.

Near the city of Seoul, the capital of Corea, is a hill called Pouk Han, which was formerly covered with trees. The legend runs that so long as a tree remained on the hill so long will Corea maintain its independence, and therefore no one is allowed to cut or touch a tree. But the natural consequence of this want of forestry has been that the trees have gradually died off, until now only one is left. On this one tree it is believed that the fate of the country rests, and when it goes Corea as an independent state will go with it.

My Queen.

I did not know I had a friend
So near, by chance to save;
It seemed my fortune here must end,
Just plundered by a knave.

Her back was turned. I knew her not
In my perplexity.
Yet she was there to spoil the plot
Of my arch enemy.

And when I saw her regal face
Appear upon the scene,
Victorious champion of my case,
I hailed her as my queen.

There may be those of higher rank,
Of greater worth than she.
But now the queen of trumps I thank—
She took the trick for me.
—New Yorker.

Counted His Grandmother.

When some surprise was expressed that a small boy should prefer to go for a summer outing to the sleepy village where his mother lived as a little girl, instead of to the seashore with its "attractions," the little fellow replied: "I count my grandmother." In the plans of many families at this season of the year "counting the grandmother" plays an important part. Her welcome arms form for the child "the first line of reserves," to use a military phrase.—Youth's Companion.

EXCURSIONS VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

DETROIT, RATE 25c.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Train will leave Plymouth at 9:40 and 11:10 a. m. See posters or ask agents for particulars.

ISLAND LAKE, RATE	$0.35
LANSING, "	1.00
GRAND LEDGE, "	1.25
GRAND RAPIDS, "	2.25

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2nd.

Train will leave Plymouth at 8:15 a. m. See posters or ask agents for particulars.

FLINT, RATE	$1.00
SAGINAW-BAY CITY,	1.50

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2nd.

Train will leave Plymouth at 8:35 a. m. See posters, or ask agents for particulars.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

Round trip tickets at low rates. On sale at all ticket stations. Ask agents for rates, limit of tickets and full particulars.

Settlers' Fares to the South and Southeast.

One way, second class tickets on sale at all stations on first and third Tuesdays of each month. Ask agents for particulars.

Plymouth Markets.

Wheat, Red, $1.05
Wheat, White, $1.05
Oats, 29c.
Rye, 70c.
Potatoes, 25c.
Beans, basis $1.40
Butter, 20c.
Eggs, 18c

Dyspepsia Cured

without nauseating drugs or tablets that must remain in the stomach to be dissolved and in most cases do not digest at all.

"Hermit" Gastrene

is a delightful beverage that is as pleasant as wine. It does not offend the weakest stomach. It assists nature to digest the food in a natural way by increasing the gastric juices, and strengthening the stomach.

Sold by Druggists 50c. per. bottle.

Sold by The Wolverine Drug Co.

P. W. VOORHIES,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Real Estate, Loans and Collections.

Telephone 73. Plymouth, Mich

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
for children; safe, sure. No opiates

BRISKETS, RIBS & FLANKS AND CORNED BEEF,

AT 5 c.,

ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

Fresh Oysters. Fish Thursdays & Fridays

Salt Pork 9c., Lard 10c.,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

WM. HOOPS

Sutton Street.
Next door to Postoffice. Phone 23. Free delivery

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Don't buy until you come and see us for anything in our line.

WE PAY TOP PRICES

For GRAIN, HAY, BEANS AND POTATOES.

J. D. McLAREN & CO.

Both Phones. P. M. ELEVATOR

Livery 'Bus Draying

Telephone No. 7, city 'phone, when you want a first class Turnout, Single or Double.

We Give Special Attention to all Kinds of Draying & Teaming

GOOD STABLING, 10c

HARRY C. ROBINSON

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

CLARK'S RESTAURANT

DETROIT.

UP-TO-DATE

Finest Coffee Pure Butter

Nice Lunch, 15c.
Regular Dinner, 20c.

38 West Fort Street,

Between City Hall and Postoffice.

R. E. COOPER, M.D.C.M.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Office hours—Until 9 A. M., 12 to 2; after 7 P. M.

Office at house, next to Christian Science Hall

Dr. A. E. PATTERSON

Office and residence, Main street, next to Express office.

Hours—until 9 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and after

Telephone 88, Plymouth, Mich.

F. B. ADAMS, M. D.

Answers all calls day or night, from his office over Riggs' store.

Special Office Hours 1 to 3, 7 to 9 P. M.
Telephone No. 8.

DR. FRANK P. KENYON.

Office and Residence on Ann Arbor St.

Office hours:
8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m

DR. J. J. TRAVIS,
Dentist

Office over Plymouth Savings Bank.

E. N. PASSAGE,
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Office one block from Depot and car line.

Penney's Livery!

When in need of a Rig ring up City 'Phone No. 9.

DRAYING OF ALL KINDS Promptly done.

A share of your trade solicited.

CZAR PENNEY

PERE MARQUETTE

In effect Sept. 25, 1904.

Trains leave Plymouth as follows:

For Grand Rapids, North and West. 9 02 a. m., 1 55 p. m., *5 52 p. m

For Saginaw, Bay City and Port Huron, *2 00 a. m., 9 12 a. m., 2 08 p. m., *6 18 p. m

For Saginaw, Manistee, Ludington and Milwaukee: *2 00 a. m., 9 12 a. m., 2 08 p. m. and *6 18 p. m.

For Toledo and South, 11 00 a. m., 2 45 p. m.

For Detroit and East, *6 55 a. m., 10 32 a. m., 11 00 a. m., 2 25 p. m., *2 45 p. m., *8 32 p. m., 9 20 p. m.

*Daily.

H. F. MOELLER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Agent—E. D. WOOD.
Telephone—City 25; Michigan 16.