

# NORTHVILLE RECORD.

VOL. XX.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY, JULY 12 1889.

NO. 52.

## NORTHVILLE RECORD.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS BY

E. ROSCOE REED,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS \$1.00 Per Year.

Our advertising rates made known on application at this office.  
Business notices five cents per line for each insertion.  
Marriage, birth, death and church notices inserted free.  
Obituary comments, resolutions, cards of thanks etc., will be charged for at a reasonable rate.  
Correspondence from every school district in this locality is solicited containing local news.  
Anonymous communications not inserted under any circumstances.

### T. & P. M. Time Card.

IN EFFECT APRIL 21, 1889.

NORTH 3:55, 9:39 a. m., 1:23, 6:44 p. m.  
SOUTH 1:33, 9:25 a. m., 2:45, 8:58 p. m.

### PROFESSIONAL.

**MUSIC.** Instruction on Piano or Organ, also Vocal lessons. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms very reasonable. Mas. F. S. NEAL.

**J. B. MCGRACKEN.** Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office Marquette, Mich.

**E. N. ROOT, DENTAL PARLORS.** Opposite the Broom Block, on Center street. All work guaranteed and prices reasonable.

**C. M. THORNTON, Jr., Auctioneer.** Having had years of experience in handling farm produce and considerable experience as an auctioneer I offer my services as such. Terms reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address me at Northville, Mich. or arrangements can be made at the Broom office.

**W. WORTH WENDELL.** Attorney at Law. Notary Public. Deeds and Mortgages drawn. Wills drafted. Collections made. Office in Coonley block, Northville, Mich.

**J. B. HOAR, DENTAL PARLORS.** OVERT G. Richardson's store on Main St., Northville. Satisfaction guaranteed on all kinds of Dental work. Teeth extracted without pain by use of vitalized air.

**SEVERAL HOUSES AND LOTS** for sale or rent in Northville. Inquire of E. S. Woodman, attorney at law.

**P. M. CAMPBELL, VETERINARY SURGEON** and dentist. Honorary graduate of Ontario Veterinary college. Office at Macomber's, Northville. Horses examined as to soundness and certificates given.

**E. B. REED - NOTARY PUBLIC.** Special attention to conveying and drawing of wills.

### SOCIETIES.

**G. A. R. ALLEN N. HARMON POST, NO. 313.** G. A. R., Department of Michigan, meets every alternate Friday. Visitors made welcome. E. K. SIMONDS, Com. J. K. LOWMAN, Adgt.

**CHOSEN FRIENDS.** Union Council No. 5, meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Broom office. B. G. WINTER, C. W. H. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

**K. NIGHTS OF HYTHIAS** meet every Thursday night at their castle hall in Ambler's building. Lodge opens at 8 o'clock sharp. J. D. MURDOCK, C. C. H. BOYER, E. of R. & S.

### CHURCHES.

**Baptist.** Hours of Service on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at close of the morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Singers are invited.  
Young Peoples Meeting meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.  
REV. L. G. CLARK, Pastor.

**Methodist Episcopal.** Hours of Service: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at close of the morning service. F. R. Beal, Supt. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Clergy meeting on Sunday at 6:30 p. m. and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Strangers are invited to all services.  
REV. G. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

**Presbyterian.** Sunday Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All will be made welcome.  
Young Persons Society meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.  
REV. W. T. JACQUES, Pastor.

**LOOSE'S RED CLOVER PILLS** CURE SICK Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, 25c per box, 5 boxes for \$1. For sale by Geo. C. Kueston.

I cheerfully offer my testimonial in behalf of Red Clover Blossoms for Cancers, Scrofulous Ulcerations, Eczema, and Glandular Swellings. After more than twenty years experience I have found it to be an excellent blood purifier.  
A. J. MASEAR, M. D.,  
Monroe, Mich.

### TOWN TALK.

Mrs. McCoy's family have moved to Adrian.

\$400 to loan on village or farm property. Inquire at this office.

W. P. Yerkes' familiar old black horse dropped dead yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Smart preached at the Methodist church last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Nellie Arnold secured her coveted divorce from her husband last week.

Thomas Smitherman, of Livonia, died at his home Wednesday evening, aged seventy-one years.

Edgar Brown and wife, of Lansing, lost an infant child last Monday. They took it to Redford for burial.

Dr. Walline's children were not seriously hurt by their accident on the 4th. They were all right the next week.

100° in the shade was the record for Tuesday afternoon but from the complaining we heard we thought it was warmer.

John Martin has a pear tree that blossomed the last week in June and has a second crop of pears growing that look good.

J. S. Lapham has given up his wheat business here to J. O. Knapp who is now in the market and will pay the highest cash price.

Frank Adams has finished his polisher and has them on the market for sale. Wish he could sell enough of them to make him rich.

Will Jackson has sold his house and lot on Cady street to Mrs. C. C. Way for \$1,000. Mr. Jackson and family are intending to go to Oregon.

Haying is well under way and harvesting has commenced. The first wheat for this vicinity was cut to-day.

And bids fair to be a good yield.

We have for sale one of the finest 120 acre farms in Oakland county. Three miles from this village. Small payment down balance on long time. Inquire at this office.

Dr. Walline brought to market one of the finest clips of wool marketed this season. Thirty and three-quarters cents was the price paid by Starkweather Bros. for it.

When a "foul tipped ball" struck catcher Lake just above the belt during the fourth game here. Rev. Jacques remarked that "the ball had gone into the bosom of the lake."

Miss Hattie Yerkes' closing musical and popular entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, drills and marches, will be given at the Opera house next Friday evening, July 19th. Admission 15 cents.

Plymouth horsemen are jealous of Frank Smith's success with his horse and have challenged him to another race at Plymouth in the near future. Frank has accepted and deposited his money. Northville will not take a back seat yet.

Mrs. Sarah Chandler has sold her house and lot on north Center street to Mrs. Hannah Gardner and intends moving to Wyoming sometime the first of next month. She will sell her house hold effects at auction Saturday afternoon, July 27.

A change has been made in the Catholic parish with which this place is connected. Milford, Northville and Wayne have been made into one parish and a priest will undoubtedly be stationed at one of these three places and have charge of the other two.

News received from John Waterman who is at Grand Rapids says he has had the cancer removed from his nose and stood the operation well. He is feeling better and predicts that he will be home in a couple of weeks. And will be ready to try anyone side or back hold.

Jimmie Carpenter died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Melvina Carpenter, Wednesday evening after a painful illness of some weeks duration. He was fourteen years of age and a very lovable boy. The funeral services are being held at 9 o'clock this afternoon.

J. R. Doells, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was for a while located at Northville, is now employed by Starkweather & Co. in their merchant tailoring business. Mr. Doells has the reputation of being an excellent workman. Plymouth Mail. Just right you are. He is a good one.

### PERSONALS.

Don Yerkes has been home a few days.

Carl Capell is visiting friends in Easton Rapids.

Miss Minnie Beal has been visiting at East Saginaw.

Dr. Schuyler Arnold, of Caro, was in town Wednesday.

Frank Ambler is home to recuperate after a short sickness.

Miss Myrtle Knapp is visiting relatives in East Saginaw.

L. E. McRoberts spent part of the week at home visiting.

Miss Cora Welsh has been sick for a few weeks but is better.

Grant Mauk, of New York city, is the guest of his father, M. Mauk.

Miss Nellie McRoberts was confined to the house by sickness last week.

Miss Lizzie Dibble, of Detroit, was visiting relatives in town over Sunday.

Mrs. John Gardner is contemplating another trip to Albion in the near future.

L. E. McRoberts and family are visiting relatives at Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti.

Emery Beal returned to Alpena Saturday and his sister Alice returned with him.

Miss Eleanor Grummon, of Ypsilanti, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woodman.

C. J. Ball and wife start next Monday for a month's sojourn with their son at Charlevoix.

Miss Libbie Nice will leave for a few weeks vacation. She will visit at Ypsilanti and Belleville.

Russell T. Spencer, of Manatowoc, Wis., made a short visit on friends and relatives here this week.

Mrs. Dr. Swift returned from the Ypsilanti sanitarium last Friday but little improved in health.

Miss Mary Lantenslauger, of Flat Rock, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. H. Post a few days last week.

Benj. Brown, of Ann Arbor, passed through town yesterday on his way to Walled Lake where he was for years a prominent merchant.

Prof. Houghton was in town one day this week. He is spending part of his vacation with his wife, at her parents, on a farm. He was so tanned that his most intimate friends hardly knew him.

Armon Barritt and wife, of New Boston and T. P. Barritt, of Charlotte, spent the 4th with their relative, Mrs. Emma Hungerford. All of these parties are over eighty years of age and enjoyed an old time visit.

Sands & Porter have got up a very fine gilt frame this week for parties at Plymouth. It is a five inch gold leaf, moulding and 24x34 inches in size and is a beauty. Its value was well it was so far beyond a printer's pocket book that we dare not ask.

Mention was made a few weeks ago of a plan on foot to build a large cistern on the corner of Main and Center streets. The project died a boring. Parties who were directly interested in the fire protection it would afford refused to give anything toward it and so the idea was given up. Let it rest quietly until a fire occurs and then it will be needed. It is not wanted now.

It is a good deal as the New York Herald says: "The trouble is that a boy who graduates from our public or high schools or colleges would feel it a disgrace to become a tip-top carpenter or cabinet-maker, and so chooses to be a counter jumper, sells pins by the penny's worth and tape by the yard, bow and scrape to his lady customers, and delude himself with the idea that he is in one of the gentlemanly callings."

The great brutal fight between Sullivan and Kilrain came off Monday as announced. Sullivan was victorious as was expected. After fighting seventy-six rounds Kilrain threw up the sponge. Since the fight Sullivan and his friends were arrested on the order of the governor of Mississippi where the fighting was done and now they are in jail. If they both were imprisoned for a good long term of years it would have a tendency to stop this disgraceful practice.

### FOUR YEARS AGO.

#### THE CHANGES IN NORTHVILLE BUSINESS FIRMS SINCE THEN.

Four years ago next week we first visited this place and it is interesting to note the changes that have occurred among our business men since then. There are very few of them doing business in the same place and without any changes of their firm. Look at the list.

At the depot we found Mr. Lake as obliging as he is to-day. The organ factory had just been completed. The Ely Dowel factory had not been built and no thoughts of it. O. F. Carpenter had a coal yard near the depot and was the dealer of the place. It was the Michigan School Furniture Co. then and with only about half of their present capacity. G. S. VanZile had his lumber yard in the same place and has continued in the same line since. The Dubuar Manufacturing company were at the same place but have since increased the size of their factory since. Frank Perrin had not built his new blacksmith shop and was in partnership with J. Palmer. John Hirsch was at the same place he is now but has added more storing capacity to his shops and has built his new house since.

R. J. Robinson had a lumber yard opposite Mr. Hirsch's on the corner and a large salt shed stood there. The Record office and Wm. Nevison's harness shop were in the Kator building. The building now owned by Frank Adams was used as a tenement house and contained a good many heads. Miss Mary Wheeler kept a millinery store in the next building west. John Owenshire's furniture store came next and west of him M. Mauk kept a grocery store. The east store in the Kellogg block was empty and a few clothing dealer was in the west store. The Woodman block was not built and C. R. Stevens had his drug store in the building where Nevison's bakery store now is. C. P. Phillips was keeping a harness shop where Highland Bros. are and Wm. Parmenter & Son had a little restaurant in the McKeand building.

Wm. McKeand was in the building where Murdock's barber shop is. A. E. Rockwell is in his old place and is among the few who have not changed places or firm name in that time. A. W. Carpenter had a hardware stock in the store now occupied by C. M. Joslin & Co. and over him was Root's dental rooms. J. B. Wilcox's place came next and looks as it did then. The bank has been greatly improved by the addition of time lock vaults. Lapham & Perkins had their stock where Knapp & Palmer now are and D. B. Northrop kept the hardware store on the corner. C. M. Joslin kept store in the Hutton building on the corner of Center street. Dr. Swift had his office north of it. A. M. Randolph is located where he was and Sands & Porter were in a wooden building where their brick store stands now. There were no other business places on Center street except a bakery where Mrs. McRoberts has her millinery rooms.

George McCoy had a barber shop in the building owned by the Carmer girls. Miller Bros. kept meat market where F. A. Miller does now. The blacksmith shop was kept by Palmer & Perrin and P. B. Barley is located the same. Smith & Merriman kept the livery and John T. Ives presided over the Clifton house. Hueston & Hungerford kept a drug store in a wooden building on the same corner where G. C. Hueston now is and F. N. Clark had his fish commission office over their store. B. A. Wheeler has not changed positions but the post office has left his store where E. S. Horton handed out mail. Knapp Bros. have not changed their business relations or position. Miss Eva Bovee kept her millinery store in a wooden building where T. G. Richardson's new brick store is. W. H. Ambler is in the same position but has enlarged his store and building. T. G. Richardson with a much smaller stock was in the west store of the Coonley block. J. W. Fuller's barber shop was over the store. Bailey Bros conducted the grocery bus-

ness where Wilcox & Son now are. There was nothing east of there until we came to a little office Dr. Burgess had which stood out to the street where he has since built his brick residence. E. S. Woodman was the only lawyer here. Prof. W. H. Cheever had just severed his connection with the school and the ministers of the place were Revs. H. S. Jenkinson, J. M. Vasey and — Rae.

In looking over this list one will be surprised at the great number of changes in the past four years. Will four years more record as many changes?

The churches of the place will hold union services in the evenings for the next few weeks at the different churches. The pastor of the church where the services are held will conduct the services.

With this issue of the paper twenty years of its existence has been passed. It was founded July 15, 1869, by Samuel J. Little, and at first was issued semi-monthly. There are but few names on our subscription list to-day which were there at the beginning. By the kindness of Mr. Little we have been enabled to secure his old file of the Record and will as occasion offers republish events of twenty years ago. To many it will be reminders of bygone days and to others it will be as interesting reading.

The Pontiac city council passed an ordinance imposing a fine of \$50 on milk peddlers and the Bill Poster has the following to say in regard to it: "Charging a license of \$50 or any other sum for peddling milk will not go. It is wrong in theory and principle and the Bill Poster hereby declares it unconstitutional. Just as well charge a farmer a license to sell wheat, potatoes or anything else he raises. No milk men residing outside of the city limits will ever pay a nickel to furnish their city customers with lactical fluid, and in trying to enact such a law the councilmen who voted for the measure are only making themselves ridiculous."

### BUSINESS FLASHES.

Items under this head five cents a line each issue.

#### SEMI ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

As the time has now arrived when we make our semi annual balances, we would respectfully solicit our many customers to call at their earliest convenience and adjust their accounts. Short settlements make long friends. We shall be pleased in the future as in the past to extend any courtesy in our power. And we extend our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same. Very respectfully,  
C. M. JOSLIN & Co.

#### WANTED AT ONCE.

A good competent girl to learn the laundry trade. Good wages. City laundry.

#### A LARGE

Boarding House to rent with Furniture. Enquire of L. W. Hutton, Northville, Mich.

**BUTTERICK PAPER PATTERNS** at one-quarter off at G. A. Starkweather & Co's., at Plymouth.

**SECOND HAND COOK STOVE** in good condition for sale cheap at Geo. E. Waterman & Co's.

**TWO HORSE POWER** Engine and boiler for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.

**SAGINAW PROPERTY** to trade for property in or near Northville or Plymouth.

\$750 will buy a good nice home not far from the Methodist church. Inquire at this office.

**LOANS NEGOTIATED** And money to loan on real estate. Inquire at this office.

**DR. BENNETT** Will be at the Macomber House on Wednesday July 17th, and every four weeks thereafter. The Dr. has cured too many of these Asthmas, Dyspepsias, Head and Back Aches in our town to say any more, cured to many Piles in their worst forms to leave room for further doubting. Just go and talk with people the day he is here, then judge for yourself.



## STATE NEWS.

### Legislation Approved.

The following bills have been approved by the Governor:

Senate file 131, making an appropriation for the purchase of land for a criminal insane asylum.

Senate manuscript 33, authorizing cities and villages to take private property for public use.

Senate file 32, to provide wives with property from husbands' estates when neglected.

Senate file 185, to authorize Onota township to borrow money to aid in the construction of the Bay De Noquet & Lake Superior state road.

Senate file 202, relating to highways.

Senate file 330, amending act relative to county and town agricultural societies.

Senate file 203, regulating charges for transporting cars to and from side tracks of manufacturing companies, etc.

Senate file 165, amending act for incorporation of building and loan associations.

Senate file 171, amending act relating to support and maintenance of poor persons.

Senate file 178, relative to deeds executed in foreign countries.

Senate file 180, relating to industrial home for discharged criminals.

Senate file 108, authorizing the village of Duluth to borrow money.

Senate manuscript 176, making appropriation for the general expenses of the state government.

Senate file 255, to provide for state road in Grand Traverse county.

Senate manuscript, relating to the admission of insane members of the soldiers' home to the insane asylums.

Senate file 190, amending act incorporating the village of Traverse City.

Senate file 135, relating to the record of deeds.

Senate manuscript 151, making an appropriation for the house of correction at Marquette.

Senate file 128, repealing an act providing for an independent forestry commission.

Senate file 204, making an appropriation for repairs of state prison.

Senate file 12, amending an act relative to marriage licenses.

Senate file 151, authorizing the township of Rock River to aid in building the Bay De Noquet & Lake Superior state road.

House file 457, relating to garnishment proceedings in courts of the Upper Peninsula.

House file 418, relating to the election of representatives where more than one is to be elected.

House file 459, to improve the drainage of Sanilac county.

House file 230, amending the banking law.

House file 411, amending an act providing for state reporters.

House file 317, making an appropriation for rebuilding the center and south wings of the reform school.

House file 420, relating to the incarceration of certain persons in the Marquette prison.

House file 341, relative to the organization of military and light guard companies.

House file 219, relative to adjustment of disputes between employers and employees.

House joint resolution for relief of Mrs. Josephine Granger.

File 176, relative to school dis. of Salem; file 24, Holbrook's anti-trust bill; file 107, act providing for re-arrest of sentences.

House bills approved: file 278, relating to the construction of bridges in Bellevue village; file 310, relating to collection and payment of specific taxes from corporations;

file 63, relative to the effect of the notice of levy of execution upon other incumbrances; file 400, act to preserve the purity of elections in the city of Detroit; file 240, relating to the manufacture and sale of vinegar;

file 38, act granting right of injunction to prevent waste of land where taxes are unpaid; manuscript 683, authorizing the Bay county board of supervisors to sell certain lands held in trust; file 308, amending the charter of Owasco; manuscript 335, authorizing the city of Monroe to raise money for water works; manuscript 568, act amending the charter of the city of Ishpeming;

file 415, relating to highways and private roads; file 427, act providing for a stenographer of the 24th judicial circuit; file 367, altering the boundaries of Owasco school district; file 337, amending the act providing a charter for the city of Detroit; file 164, relating to actions for libel; file 361, amending the general drain law.

The general election bill; providing for winding up mining companies whose charters have expired; regulating the employment and providing for the safety of women and children in mercantile and manufacturing establishments of the state; for the better regulation and conduct of disorderly persons; authorizing the township of Tawas to borrow money for the Tawas & Grand Plank road; joint resolution authorizing the board of state auditors to pay Sarah Bryan not exceeding \$3,000 on account of the killing of her husband by a vicious bull while in state employ.

### Local Option Law Provisions.

The provisions of the local option law passed by the last legislature and signed by the Governor are as follows:

"Upon a written petition of not less than one-fifth of all the qualified electors of a county being filed with the county clerk, he shall call a special meeting of the board of supervisors. It is required that the signatures of all the petitioners residing in any one township, ward or election district, shall be attached to a petition or list separate from those of any other township.

"Each such petition shall be accompanied by a transcript of the poll list of the last preceding general election in the township, certified to by the township, city or county clerk, as the case may require; and also an affidavit by one or more resident electors of the township, ward or election district, stating that they are personally acquainted with the petitioners and that the signatures are genuine. If a poll list cannot be obtained, then that the petitioners are qualified electors of the township.

"The county clerk is to call the special meeting of the board of supervisors within five days after the petition is presented, and is to fix the date and hour for the meeting, to be within not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the presentation of the petition. This session shall be exclusive of the number of special sessions per year which the board of supervisors is allowed by law. The date of election must be on a Monday, not less than forty nor more than sixty days from the time the order for election is issued, and not on the day of any other general election.

"The law provides that the county clerk shall furnish the election ballots. The law governing the polls and the holding of the election are the same as the laws governing any general election.

"When the question has once been submitted and decided either way, it can not be submitted again for two years. The law takes effect the first day of the May following its adoption, and the board of supervisors are required, if the election is of prohibition, to pass a resolution, within forty days before the day ensuing.

"The penalties for violation are a fine of between \$50 and \$200, or imprisonment in the county jail of between twenty days and six months. For the second offense the fine is between \$100 and \$500 and a term at the state prison of between six months and two years. Anyone who is injured by an intoxicated person has the right, in his own name, to sue the individual who supplied the liquor."

### Northern Michigan S. S. Convention.

The Michigan State S. S. Association holds a special convention at Bay View July 23 and 24. The purpose is to have one of the largest state meetings in northern Michigan, to advance interests in that promising field. Rev. Kerr B. Tupper of Grand Rapids will have charge and deliver an address to the association officers and a very large attendance of S. S. people is expected. Prof. C. C. Case of Cleveland will lead the singing. All Michigan railroads will sell half fare tickets to Bay View during the above dates, and opportunity of attending the assembly, opening on the evening of July 24, will be another great inducement. The convention will have several popular features and the following addresses be given: "The S. S. and the Republic," Rev. I. W. McKeever, Lansing; "S. S. Work in Newer Conntries," Rev. O. J. Roberts, Michigan; "How to Organize County and Township Associations," M. H. Reynolds, Owasco; "Value of International Work," Rev. E. W. Miller, Big Rapids; "The Neglected Classes—How to Reach Them," Rev. W. P. Gibson, Harbor Springs; "The Neglected Classes—How to Arouse Them," Rev. A. E. Clark, Cheboygan; "House Visitation," Rev. D. P. Reed, Reed City; "North Michigan and the Upper Peninsula, Their Needs and How to Meet Them," Rev. H. H. Hewett, St Ignace; "Hints and Helps in Primary Work," Mrs. I. A. Fancher, Mt Pleasant; "How Shall the S. S. be Made More Fruitful in Spiritual Results?" Rev. D. O. Ball, Petoskey.

### Prisoners Celebrate.

A unique celebration took place at the state prison in Jackson on the 4th inst. The convicts at the prison, 733 in number, were given the freedom of the prison yard, and spent the day, from nine o'clock until four, in games or conversation, as fancy dictated. They decorated the various buildings with red, white and blue bunting and arranged a program of games which was very interesting. The celebration began about nine o'clock with a ball game, and this was followed by a hurdle race, running high jump, potato race, bag hurdle race, pole vaulting and several races, including two one-mile races, one to be played and one to be lost, and a climbing greased pole and catclawing a greased pig. Prizes were awarded to the winners in each race, from contributions from the earnings of the convicts, and in fact the entire charge of affairs was taken by them, the officers taking no hand whatever in the festivities, and were present as spectators, or to see that no trouble occurred. One feature of the day, which attracted a great deal of attention was a lemonade stand elaborately decorated and conducted and patronized by convicts. At noon the prisoners were given an unusually elaborate dinner, all being served at one time, and at 4 o'clock they were given a fruit dinner by the contractors.

Never in the history of this institution, and seldom, if ever, in any other, has a scene like this been witnessed inside prison walls. The men appeared to appreciate the privilege and preserved the best of order throughout the day.

### State Taxes for 1889-1890.

Mr. Humphrey of the auditor-general's office, has prepared an elaborate statement, showing the appropriations made by the legislature of 1889, and the probable expenditures for the years 1889 and 1890. The following is a summary of the appropriations:

1889.	1890.
Appropriation by this legislature, \$ 850,005 14	\$ 848,338 50
Annual appropriations under former legislatures, 185,886 00	135,936 00
Total appropriations, \$ 1,035,891 14	\$ 984,274 50

A portion of the laws making the above appropriations have revenue or tax clauses attached, while in many of the laws this clause is omitted and the revenue necessary to meet the appropriations must come through the general purpose tax. The following is a general summary showing the amount to be raised by taxation:

1889	1890
General Purpose Tax, \$889,563 12	\$706,659 00
Appropriations containing tax claims, 941,667 58	\$57,094 50
State taxes for 1889 and 1890, 1,821,820 50	1,263,754 50
State taxes for 1887 and 1888, 1,850,035 16	1,458,476 04
Reduction, 13,942 23	134,721 51
Of the above appropriations of 1889 and 1890 \$22,109 50 are for buildings and improvements.	

### Michigan News Briefly Told.

Two Terbrock brothers and four brothers named Schroat quarreled over climbing a greased pole at Ruth, Sanilac county, on the Fourth. All of the men were badly hurt, John Terbrock being literally dismembered.

There isn't a saloon in Au Train, Alger county.

John Kinney, a machinist, fell into the canal at Grand Rapids on the Fourth, while witnessing the fireworks, and was drowned.

George Smith of Delta has 63 sheep which he sheared, 492 pounds of wool for which he received 22 cents per pound, and from 49 ewes he is raising 59 lambs this season.

Minister Palmer and a number of Americans in Madrid celebrated Independence day in grand style.

A competitive examination for the selection of a cadet for the West Point military academy will be held at Jackson July 13 at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Candidates to be eligible must be in good health, between 17 and 23 years of age, residents of the Third congressional district and possess the required educational qualifications.

Susan Romeyn of Albion has been appointed mactron of the state school for the blind at Lansing.

James Foote, captain of the Salvation Army in Battle Creek, has been sentenced to 60 days in jail for resisting an offi cer.

Frank Faulkner, a well known locomotive engineer of Battle Creek, was shot and instantly killed while on his engine at Grenada, Miss., a few days ago by a colored brakeman. He had reprimanded the brakeman for neglect of duty. The remains were brought to Battle Creek for interment.

Mrs. Sarah Tucker, who settled in Bellevue 66 years ago, died in that place on the 4th inst.

Norman Boyd, for over half a century a resident of Cohasset, Livingston county, is dead.

Dr. Hurd of Pontiac asylum has resigned to accept a similar position in the Johns Hopkins university hospital at Baltimore. Dr. C. B. Burr succeeds Dr. Hurd at Pontiac.

Three of the oldest residents and pioneers of Hillsdale county died on the 4th inst. Levi Petrie of Cambria, aged 89; Abraham Vile of Jefferson, aged 87, and Rev. Joseph Rakley of Hillsdale, aged 83.

Ar Carrollon, Saginaw county, on the 4th inst. a lad named Wesley Brown was shot and instantly killed by the premature discharge of a revolver.

Steamboat mail service between Grand Haven and Milwaukee has been established and six trips a week will be made.

The business portion of Jonesburg, Mo., burned on the 3d inst.

The present indebtedness of the District of Columbia is \$20,742,050, a decrease of \$1,994,000 since July, 1873.

Dr. J. B. Agnew of Pennsylvania, who was offered the position of superintendent of the dead letter office, has declined the appointment.

July 1 there were 737 convicts in Jackson prison, the smallest number in seven years.

A well-digger has excited Eau Claire, Berrien county, by discovering a vein of something which glistens like gold, 94 feet below the surface.

Wm. C. R. has been arrested at East Saginaw and carried back to Isosco county, where he will be tried for stealing \$108 from the satchels of some woodsmen.

The patrons of industry, the secret order which is rapidly spreading through the state, has 550 lodges and 30,000 members. The order will not admit lawyers, and not even preachers, unless strongly indorsed.

The George B. Smith, middlings purifier works of Jackson received orders the other day from Turkey, Greece, South America, England and Australia.

The national editors who will meet in Detroit in August, will not be taken to Mackinac, as at first intended. It is now proposed to give them a public reception on Tuesday evening, August 27, river ride and visits to the house of correction and exhibition grounds Wednesday; three business sessions on Thursday; trip to the state and banquet Friday, and an outing at Senator Palmer's log cabin Saturday.

The leading newspapers of the country, not members of the association, will be requested to send representatives as guests of the city.

Prof. Johnson of the agricultural college has been requested to resign at the end of the present term.

Mrs. Hale, eight miles west of Battle Creek, committed suicide the other day by taking laudanum. Before taking the poison she burned \$700 in money.

The Wasco circuit judges have changed their mind and will summon a grand jury to investigate the charges of bribery against several members of the Detroit common council.

The Michigan bankers' association will meet in Detroit Aug. 20-21.

Miss Mary Desmond of Marlette was killed in a run-away accident in Dakota a few days ago.

Rev. E. B. Fairfield, the well known Baptist minister of this state, has been appointed United States consul to Lyons, France.

T. E. Barkworth, attorney for Irving Laidner, is preparing his case to be taken to the supreme court.

Charles Hunter was smothered to death by the caving in of a well which he was digging in Bay City the other day.

### Detroit Produce Market.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$3.45; July, \$1.00; August, 75¢; No. 1 white \$3.35; No. 2 white \$3.25; No. 3 white \$3.15; No. 4 white \$3.05; No. 5 white \$2.95.

Apples—New southern, 40¢ to 50¢ per bushel; box, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bushel.

Butter—Best selections, in large lots, 11¢ to 12¢; common and streaked, 8¢ to 10¢; choice fresh creamery, 10¢ to 11¢; oleomargarine, 10¢ to 11¢. Market very dull.

Berries—Strawberries, good shipping stock, 8¢ to 10¢ per bushel; Gooseberries, 4¢ to 5¢; raspberries, black, 6¢ to 8¢; blackberries, 3¢ to 4¢ per 24 qt. case. Soft berries of all kinds sold at a discount.

Beans—Dealers are offering \$1.05 to \$1.10 for hand-picked lots. Very scarce.

Cheese—Full cream, 8¢ to 10¢ as per quality. Cabbages—New, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 24 bbl crate.

Cherries—\$5.00 per stand for sour; sweets, \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Carrots—\$4.50 per stand.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 4¢ to 5¢ per lb; veal, 6¢ to 7¢ per lb for choice lots; mutton, 5¢ to 6¢; all in cases lots.

Eggs—24 per dozen; single crates, 13¢. Prime firm and regular.

Fish—Fresh whitefish and trout, 6¢ per lb; bass, 7¢; dressed cat, 7¢; No. 1 pickerel, 10¢; No. 2 do, 8¢; turgeon, 5¢; grass pike, 4¢.

Hides—No. 1 green, 40¢ per lb; No. 2 do, 35¢; No. 1 cured, 45¢; part cured, 40¢; No. 2, 35¢; bulls and stags, 35¢; No. 1 calfskins, 40¢; No. 2 do, 35¢; deacon's green, 10¢ to 12¢; dry do 10¢ to 12¢; No. 1 real kip 4¢; No. 2 do, 3¢; No. 1 cured calf and kip, 3¢ higher.

Sheep pelts, 75¢ to 90¢, as per quantity of wool.

Hay—In car lots, Timothy, No. 1, \$11.00 per ton; No. 2 do, \$10.00; clover, \$7.00; straw, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Hay loose pressed, \$17; in wagon lots, \$10.00; straw, loose pressed, \$1.00; do in wagon lots, \$9.00.

Maple Sugar—\$11.00 per lb; syrup, 75¢ to 85¢ per gal.

Onions—Southern, \$1 per bu.

Provisions—Mess pork, \$12.25 to \$12.50 per bbl; family, \$12.50 to \$12.75; short cored, \$12.00 to \$12.50; lard, in tierces, refined, 6¢ to 6 1/2¢ per lb; kettle 5¢ to 5 1/2¢; small packages, usual difference; hams, 11¢ to 12¢; shoulders, 7¢ to 8¢; bacon, 10¢ to 10 1/2¢; dried beef hams, 9¢ to 10¢; extra mess beef, in 12 lb bbls, prices nominal; plate beef, 5¢ to 6¢.

Potatoes—Old stock, 25¢ to 30¢ per bu. New southern potatoes, 30¢ per bbl for Early Rose; \$1.40 to \$1.50 for St. Louis stock.

Poultry—Live, old roosters, 4¢; hens 8¢ to 10¢; ducks, old set, young 15¢; turkeys, 10¢ to 12¢; pigeons, 20¢ per pair. Spring chickens, 10¢ to 12¢ per lb.

Peaches—75¢ to 80¢ per peck box.

Pumpkins—2¢ to 3¢ per 24 qt case.

Tomatoes—75¢ to 80¢ per bu box.

Tallow—Best grades 8¢ per lb.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, 50¢ per doz; lettuce, 35¢ per bu; pie plant, 15¢ per doz bunches; radishes, Spanish, 30¢; onions, 12¢; peas, \$1.21 to \$1.25 per bu; string beans, \$1.41 to \$1.45 per bu; wax, 60¢ to \$2.50 per bu; asparagus, 3¢; egg plant, \$1 per doz; beets, 35¢ per doz bunches; carrots, 35¢.

Wool—Fne washed fleeces, 25¢; medium do, 22¢; unwashed, unmerchantable, cotted and black, 3¢ off; unwashed bucks, 3¢ off; washed tags, 12¢; unwashed tags, 10¢.

### Live Stock.

Hogs—Market fairly active and steady; prices unchanged; light grades, \$4.25 to \$4.50; mixed lots, 4.20 to 4.50; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4.25 to \$4.35. Cattle—Beefers, \$1.50 to \$1.65; cows, \$1.50 to \$1.65; stockers, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Texans, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Sheep—Steady; natives, \$3.15 to \$4.75; Oregon, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$5.00.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### DAMAGE BY RAIN.

#### Heavy Rains Cause Many Rivers to Overflow.

The Conemaugh Valley Suffers.

Heavy rains on the first few days in July flooded out five families in Cambria City, Pa., near Johnstown. The water came pouring down the mountain and filled the first floors of the houses, destroying all the furniture that had been saved from the big flood.

There was great alarm among the people over the condition of the Conemaugh river. The water rose five feet in two hours, and carried away the foot bridge above the Pennsylvania railroad station.

There was danger of the temporary bridge erected by the Baltimore & Ohio going out. Six loaded freight cars were run out on the bridge to save it, but soon the abutments began to sink. The temporary bridge erected at the lower end of the Gattier offices is almost a total wreck.

It was thought all danger had passed when a fresh storm broke over the valley. The rain came down in torrents and people feared that the Conemaugh would yet sweep over its banks and flood the town.

The rains filled the streams to overflow, and in consequence much of the rubbish in the bottom crevices was disturbed, and a great deal of it was floated down stream. It is also thought a number of bodies were carried down stream as several were found along the banks at Cambria City.

When the waters began to subside a number of bodies which had been dislodged by the swift current of the river, floated down. They were taken to the morgue in Johnstown, but as identification was impossible, they were burned at once.

A terrific thunder storm passed over the vicinity of and in Harrisville, Pennsylvania, on the 2d inst. It was followed by two cloud-bursts that caused a furious overflow of Chautauque, which traverses and winds through the city. From an insignificant stream the run turned into a furious torrent in a few minutes, coursing through the streets, filling cellars and rising in some cases to the first stories of houses.

During the excitement several fire alarms were turned in and the utmost confusion prevailed. Fully three miles of streets were flooded and over two feet of water was on the sidewalks. Families along the line of the flood became frantic and a number of rafts were built, on which women and children were taken to a place of safety.

The damage to residents in the city is estimated at fully fifteen thousand dollars. The force of the water tipped up hundreds of feet of sewers. Roads in the surrounding country were all washed out.

At East Titusville a number of residences are severely damaged. Several narrow escapes from drowning occurred in the city. A family named Taylor, living on the banks of the creek, were taken out of their house after having floated on top of chairs and tables for several minutes. Charles Miller, a boy of 13, was sucked into a burst sewer while crossing the street, and later was taken out for dead, but after several minutes' work was resuscitated.

Water poured down the side hills north-west of the city where the cloud-burst occurred in a perfect avalanche, sweeping all before it. What were fertile gardens are now stony wastes and a number of valuable farms are ruined. Officer Michael Moran, at a great personal peril, saved the lives of a man and wife who were being washed into the run clinging to planks.

One of the heaviest thunder storms that has occurred in years passed over Hollidaysburg at the same time, causing a great flood. The storm commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening and in three hours' time three inches of rain fell. The Juniata rose rapidly and by midnight the water stood 15 feet above low water mark, and only two feet lower than the flood of May 31.

The lower streets of the town were covered with from three to five feet of water and many people had to leave their houses. The stores, iron mill and houses on the river bank were all flooded and the truck gardens and farms in the surrounding country severely damaged. Several new country bridges and much fencing were carried away. The temporary bridge over the Juniata river at Williamsburg was destroyed and the telephone lines south of the city all blown down.

The mills of the Portage iron works at Duncannon were flooded and the press put out. The water was higher at Duncannon than on the flood of May 31 last, and a river five feet deep rushed through and destroyed the main street of the town. Several houses were struck by lightning and the inmates seriously injured. It is estimated that this flood has caused about \$100,000 damage.

### INTO THE GULCH.

#### Wreck of a Norfolk and Western Train in Virginia.

Twenty-five to Thirty Lives Lost.

A fearful accident by which from 25 to 30 lives were lost and a large number of persons injured occurred on the Norfolk & Western railroad at 2:30 o'clock the other morning, one mile above Flaxton's switch and thirty-one miles above Lynchburg, Va.

Klein had been falling almost continually for four hours, the mountain streams greatly beyond their normal state. Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rains and that no danger need be apprehended.

At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the roadbed and caused a washout about eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at this point was eight to ten feet deep. Into this watery gulch the engine made a frightful leap while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck bottom the rushing of the water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. This fact greatly augmented the catastrophe. Debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring those on the train by flying fragments and scattering fire brands which ignited the woodwork of the coaches. The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides spreading panic among the already terror-stricken passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck and were consumed in the flames, but it is difficult to get accurate information, as the employees of the Norfolk and Western railroad refuse to give any information to the public.

It is learned that the shattered cars caught fire soon after the accident and in a few moments the wreck was all ablaze and to the horror of the crushed and broken limbs and mangled bodies was added the certainty of a fearful death by fire. Many had gone to their death quickly, but the shrieks and groans of the wounded, pinned down

by the heavy timbers and by rods of twisted iron as the flames swept slowly toward them and began their fearful work made the scene one of intense horror. Those who were able to crawl from the wreck, lent their aid by the light of the flaming timber to rescue their less fortunate companions. But little could be done for them. There were no tools at hand with which to cut the timbers that held them down, and they lay there helpless and roasted in full sight of those who had been fortunate enough to escape.

### QUITE A SCHEME.



## ALEC YEATON'S SON.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

The wind it whistled, the wind it moaned,  
And the white caps flicked the sea;  
"Ah! I would to God," the skipper groaned,  
"I had not my boy with me."  
Sung in the stern sheers, little John  
Laughed at the skipper's words;  
But the skipper's sunburnt cheek grew  
wan.  
As he watched the wicked sky,  
"Would that he were at his mother's side!"  
And the skipper's eyes were dim.  
"Good Lord in Heaven, if I but bid,  
What would become of him!"  
For me—my muscles are as steel,  
For me let hap what may;  
I might make shift upon the keel  
Until the break of day.  
"But he, he is so weak and small,  
So young, scarce learned to stand—  
O pitying Father of us all,  
I trust him to Thy hand!"  
"For thou, who markest from on high  
A sparrow's fall," each one  
Surely, O Lord, thou'lt have an eye  
On Alec Yeaton's son!"  
Then, helm hard port, right straight he  
sailed.  
Toward the headland light;  
The wind it moaned, the wind it whistled,  
And black, black fell the night.  
Then burst a storm to make one quail  
Though housed from wind and waves—  
They who could tell about that gale  
Must rise from watery graves.  
Sudden it came, as sudden it went;  
Ere half the night was sped,  
The winds were hushed, the waves were  
spent,  
And the stars shone overhead.  
Now, as the morning mist grew thin,  
The folk on Gloucester shore  
Saw a little figure floating in  
Secure, on a broken oar.  
Up rose the cry, "A wreck! a wreck!  
Pull mates, and waste no breath!"  
They knew it, though 'twas but a speck  
Upon the edge of death!  
Long did they marvel in the town  
At God his strange decree,  
That let the stalwart skipper drown,  
And the little child go free!  
—Gloucester, August, 1720.

## LINK BY LINK.

### A THRILLING STORY OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

BY MAURICE LEGRAND.

#### CHAPTER VII.

##### "LA GLOIRE."

THE sound of war was throughout the land. France knew her peril and vainly strove against it. Nearer and nearer every day came the foe; sterner, crueler and more desperate grew the warfare. From village and hamlet and town, the demand for recruits brought ever fresh supplies; terror and war darkened many a home, crushed many a heart; everywhere the dread of ill close at hand and soon to fall.

Within a day's march of Paris, a troop of soldiers had halted and were gathered round a table in front of the auberge smoking, drinking and chatting with the mercurial carelessness that generally characterizes the sons of Mars.

"We shall be in to-morrow," said one.

"And warm work we shall have," muttered another.

"So much the better; you are not going to shirk it now, are you?"

"It is not of the work I think," the man answered sadly, "not yet of myself—a man can die but once—but there are my wife and the little ones."

The words cast a shadow of gloom over many careless faces in the laughing group.

"True—for them it is bad," they murmured, and thought sadly of the quiet homes, and the rosy faces, and the pretty childish voices that might ask in vain for sight or sound of a soldier-father ere another sun had set.

One man stood aloof and apart from all under the thick shrouding boughs of a great pear tree. Now and then he looked at the group as they tossed off their wine or laughed and joked with gay and airy buoyancy.

"They can enjoy," he thought, and a bitter wonder and disdain crept into his heart for life to him was so unspeakably sad and desolate a thing, that it seemed a marvel that those of lighter brains and hearts could find amusement of forgetfulness in such an hour as this.

"You are bad company to-night, Pierre," said one of the soldiers. "Will you not join us? you may not have the chance much longer."

"So much the better for me," he said sternly, turning neither his gaze nor his step toward them.

"Have you fallen out with life already, or has your sweetheart jilted you?" laughed a stalwart young soldier, with the down of manhood scarce grown on his chin, and a laughing boyish face that had left a sad blank in the home circle from whence it had been drawn.

"My affairs are no concern of yours," was the somewhat forced retort.

"Dieu de dieu, no. You take very good care no one else but yourself shall know aught of them," returned the other.

"Don't trouble Pierre," chimed in the voice of the man who had given him the invitation to join them. "C'est un drole, mais c'est un brave."

"He had need to be the one to make up for the other," muttered the young

soldier. "A dumber fellow I never came across."

"He has done good work, though, and his restlessness is something to marvel at. The other night he fought three Prussians, single-handed, and came off with scarce a scratch himself."

"Ventre bleu—has no else ever done the same?"

"Doubtless; but this fellow is an untrained recruit, and has the foolhardiness and coolness of perfect courage, and no more fear of fire or regard of danger than if he were bullet-proof. The Colonel thinks very highly of him."

"That means promotion."

"He doesn't want that—only danger."

"Yes—I've heard him ask for the most ticklish of foraging parties; pauvre diable! there's something underneath it all. He carries a heavy heart under that bold brave face if I mistake not."

"He is too soldat to the backbone. I hope the bullets won't wish him off as quickly as he seems to desire. We can ill spare men now."

"Think you it will come to siege?"

"Dieu de dieu—yes. These cursed German brutes are hemming us in on every side."

The talk grew graver, the jests less boisterous, while the man whom they discussed stood motionless in the starlight, his musket resting against his shoulder, his eyes fixed on the far-off walls of the fair city so soon to be the prey of the foe.

The fearless, dauntless soldier had been through many a hot skirmish, had served well and learned quickly, and borne the arduous unrelenting work of trying campaigns—and close discipline, with a cool bravery that had won him both respect and liking from comrades and superiors.

They did not quite understand. They could not quite comprehend his moods of silence—his strange unsocial gravity—his utter reticence respecting his own past life, of which no one knew or could ascertain anything.

It held some mystery, some sorrow, that they surmised; but of its nature he never spoke, and after a time they ceased to inquire. The noise, the clang, and tumult of war, the ever present excitement of danger, all these were too constantly around and about them to allow of much leisure for speculation or gossip. They accepted him among the fraternity as one of whom they could trust, honor and respect, even if no warmer feeling were permitted, and for that he was alone to blame, since he allowed of no closer approach to confidence or regard than he himself sought, and that was as little as well might be, without absolute offense.

Times were terrible now in France. The war fever was at its height. Men grew drunk with bloodshed as with wine. Fiercest hatred to the conqueror glowed in every breast, and each day the hopes of victory grew fainter, the dread conquest sharper. And amidst all the turmoil and anxiety and danger, one man moved as though he bore a charmed life, only saying to himself: "Oh, that death were possible!"

But though near often, it yet passed him by taking, with that strange fatality that makes life at once so striking and so sad, lives beside him, around him—lives, loved, happy, young, hopeful, and yet leaving his unharméd, to bear the burden of a hidden woe that haunted every hour of his existence.

A life of hardship, discipline, suffering, was his daily portion, but for all external discomfort he cared but little, scarcely felt or noticed it. Hunger, weariness, coarse food, ceaseless toil, terrible danger, all these looked but trifles to eyes that had grown blind with one hour's shattered bliss, with the agony of a doubt that had turned love to madness.

But the war-fire awoke in him at last and became the one thing that kept him from utter despair. Severe campaigning, hot skirmishes and incessant watchfulness, all the demands on his time and attention that each day rendered more necessary, these brought him excitement, and gave him the utter disregard and recklessness as to life and danger that awoke the involuntary admiration of his comrades.

Pierre Leroux was a man with the born instincts of a soldier, and his previous quiet uneventful life in no way unfitted him for his present experiences. Its necessities called many latent faculties into play, and taught him the two great lessons of life—patience and endurance; and this man, who but a few months before had known no greater anxiety than the failure of a crop or the drought of a season, now bore privations as calmly, and risked death as recklessly, as the hardiest soldier who had spent a lifetime in the service of war and the toil of camps.

To-night, when the carousal was over, and the soldiers slept for the few brief hours that were alone permitted, he stood as sentinel over the little troop.

The air was chilly—there was no light, for moon and stars were shrouded by gray heavy clouds. With ears alert, and eyes keen and sharp as long habit could make them, he paced

to and fro in that ceaseless monotonous round that is so wearisome even to the trained soldier. The darkness deepened, and the wind grew fiercer. Into his brain stole the thoughts that could still so incessantly torture and perplex him. Into his heart came the memory of that night when the woman he loved had crouched at his feet, and with the pallor of guilt on her face and yet the denial of guilt on her lips, had prayed him to believe her innocent. Innocent! He almost laughed as he thought of it. A week-old wife would not steal away through the midnight shadows to the presence of any living man, who was not beloved by her—would not leave her husband's side and risk the interpretation that could not fail to be put on her doing so, without some terribly strong motive.

And yet now, in the stillness and silence, and with the shadow of close peril beside him, he knew he loved her as fiercely, adoringly, passionately as ever. He could not forget or banish the remembrance that haunted him. The fever-mist of pain that blinded his senses to every hardship and his eyes to every peril, were yet not deep enough or dense enough to blind them to this one memory, to cover with oblivion this one love.

As he paced to and fro in that monotonous march, he bent his head and a low groan escaped his lips.

"To forget?" he implored. "Oh, God! for one hour to forget!"

In an instant all thought of duty escaped him, the vigilant eyes no longer swept the horizon, the keen ears grew deaf to all but the dull agonizing beating of a heart that felt it would never again find rest or peace on the earth's wide face. Suddenly he started and looked round. Alas for that trance of pain, that short forgetfulness! The dull thud of horses feet came loud and distinct to his ears—in the shadow-play of night and dawn he saw the flash of arms, and while his alarm rang clarion clear throughout the slumbering camp, he knew how vain the warning was.

In an instant all was stir, bustle, confusion.

With marvelous celerity the troops got under arms, but their actions were not rapid enough for the charging sweep of the foe, who trebled their scanty numbers and bore down on them with an eagle's swoop.

The hoofs of rearing chargers, struck at them on every side, the clash of swords and crash of shot and steel filled all the air. It was a conflict sharp and short, a conflict hand to hand, breast to breast, over which the morning broke gray, and silvery, and beautiful, as though in mockery of the brute passions and the murderous follies of men.

The struggle was brief. Outnumbered six to one, there was little doubt of how it must end. Escape or victory were alike impossible. The Prussians were victors ere the day was an hour old.

The prisoners of war—humiliated, disarmed, furious as trapped beasts—were handed over to a detachment of the Prussian corps. Their ultimate fate was not yet decided upon. The victory of Sedan had led to its evacuation, and the Bavarian and Prussian corps were marching rapidly toward Paris. The conquerors were exultant—the fate of war seemed certain now. All Paris was in revolt, confusion and excitement reigned everywhere. In military circles but one issue seemed possible, and though "Guerre d'entrance" was still in every Frenchman's mouth, the German armies treated it as a mere matter of time.

The improvised and Republican armies of France, drawn from all sources, and in many cases untrained and undisciplined, might certainly convert the war of arms into one of siege; but with Metz and Sedan in their hands, and the flower of the French army, either killed or prisoners, the Prussians might well be confident, and treat their enemy's defiance as mere bravado.

Pierre Leroux had been severely wounded. Unconscious of all that was passing around him, he lay throughout the long weary day. Pain held him powerless; his strong frame lay bruised and stricken, his eyes were closed, as if lead weighed down their lids. Unfamiliar voices sounded in his ears, but he had no consciousness of their words. Weak with loss of blood, dizzy and faint with the exhaustion of long fasting and incessant fatigue, so he lay, wondering dimly if death was at hand now—the death he had prayed for so long.

If his captors had been as merciless as he desired, another dawn would never have greeted his earthly sight; but with a certain rough kindness and compassion they had tended his wounds, and when consciousness returned, and fever at last left him, he found himself in an ambulance-wagon in a part of the country totally new and strange to him.

With sense and feeling came back the remembrance of his fate. He was a prisoner. Doubtless his captors were about to take him to their own land; stray words he caught here and there, all seemed to point to this as conclusive. He glanced round the straw lined vehicle as it jolted over the rough uneven roads. Four other

figures were stretched there like himself. Now and then a moan of pain escaped them. One he recognized as the gay young soldier who had laughed and jested at the wine tavern the evening before that sharp and short encounter with his enemy, whose results had been so disastrous.

"Is it you, then, Poupard, is it?" he said languidly. "Are you hurt?"

"Should I be here else?" grunted the other ungraciously. "Devil take those brutes, they have crushed every bone in my body, I verily believe."

"How was it?" Pierre asked languidly.

"It was one of their horses; the hoofs struck me down. I was dragged out from under the animal afterward, so they say. A shot had killed him; and he fell on me. Darn! why did he not kill me outright? 'Twould be better than to be maimed for life, as I assuredly shall be now."

Pierre sighed wearily. Perhaps he thought there were worse things to endure even than to be maimed for life.

"Are they taking us to their own cursed country, think you?" demanded Poupard presently.

"I cannot say. I do not even remember how long I have been here. It seems an age since that skirmish."

"Is but a day and a night; and, by the way, that reminds me how came it you were so late in giving in the alarm? Our captain is furious. He blames the whole disaster to you."

Pierre's face flushed deeply beneath its pallor of pain.

"Is that true?" he said, fiercely.

"Mon Dieu! Yes. Have you ever known me lie?"

"I gave the warning instantly. They seem to have stolen up like shadows. I cannot tell how they came so suddenly and quickly."

"They are in league with the fiend himself, I believe," growled the other, ferociously. "Will their luck never end?"

"It seems not."

"And we so near Paris," continued Poupard discontentedly, "but a day's march, and they will be looking out for us. Heint! but it is hard."

"The fortune of war," murmured Pierre. "Our turn may come yet."

"There is a chance of escape, perhaps," whispered Poupard, restlessly; "they are all so sure, it might be easy to surprise them one night. Where are the others?"

"I do not know. Hush, here comes a trooper."

"Lay your plans more cautiously, messieurs," said a voice beside them, the voice of the Uhlan whose approach they had noticed; "we understand French as well as you here."

Consternation depicted itself on Poupard's face. From that time he lay silently on the straw, meditating his plans in his own mind and more convinced than ever that his foes were in league with the powers of darkness, since actions, movements and language were alike known to them. He wondered if his thoughts ever escaped that secret espionage.

As days passed on, however, the wild plans of escape which he had formed grew more apparently hopeless. Food was scanty, his wounds and bruises tormented him more and more. The way was long and the weather terrible. Hardships and privations weakened his frame and dampened his ardor. He was separated from his companions after those rash overheard words, and in silence and solitude he suffered now, till courage forsook and misery crushed him.

"I shall die soon," he said to himself, and his words seemed as if they were to be speedily verified.

He and Pierre Leroux were in the hospital ward together—a small enough place, extemporized from sheer necessity, as many of the soldiers were too prostrated by hunger, and fever, and wounds, to proceed any further.

Gentle-voiced women, some highly born and delicately nurtured, fitted to and fro in those dreary wards—ministering angels to the poor broken-hearted sufferers, who they tended with untiring patience.

One morning one of the sisterhood came quietly up to Pierre's side, as he lay weak and feverish on his narrow bed. "Your friend died last night," she said, gently. "He bade me give you this letter, with the request that if ever opportunity offers you will give it to his mother. He was from your own part of Normandy, I believe."

Pierre took the letter from her hand in silence, then turned his face to the wall and sighed.

"Even he dies," he cried, in the depth of his desolate heart, "shall I, to whom life is hateful, alone be spared?"

#### TO BE CONTINUED.

##### With a Reservation.

Mrs. Swizzle, who has been traveling in Europe, writes home for Swizzle to engage a couple of maid-servants against her return. He advertises and finds a promising applicant.

"Swizzle!—Well, I fancy you will do, and I hope you will be a dutiful, virtuous girl with us."

Promising Applicant (languishingly).—"Well, sor, I'll do my best av I don't have to see too much of you, sor."

#### A Fair Show.

We were sitting in front of Taylor's grocery on a summer day, when a big black hog came nosing along the gutter and started on a new train of thought. In the crowd of loungers was a man from St. Louis, and, after watching the porker for a while, he remarked:

"I wonder if that hog ever had a real good time in all its life?"

"Hogs allus have good times, I guess," remarked the village cooper, who had knocked off work and come over to hear some politics.

"I doubt it," said the other. "He must feel his degraded position in life, and so he cannot be happy. I wish I could do something to make him feel that life is worth the living."

"Just man I ever saw who pitted a hog!" grunted the blacksmith, who ought to have been tacking a shoe on a waiting mule.

"Yes, I do pity him. I've been down myself and know how it is. Taylor, have you got any cherry whiskey?"

"Mighty little, if any. More cherries than whiskey, I guess."

"If you've got two quarts of cherries which have been in liquor, bring 'em out, and I'll give you a half a dollar. I'm going to make that hog happy for two hours."

The grocer got the cherries, which had been lying in liquor for a couple of years, and the St. Louis man poured them out into the gutter for the hog. They were devoured with astonishing avidity, and the porker stood and looked at us and hungered for more. It was doubted by some if the liquor would affect him, but after a few minutes he began to frisk and play, and was evidently under the influence.

"That does me good," said the donor of the cherries. "He is becoming light-hearted, and life will now take on new charms to him. Hang a man who won't give a hog show!"

Just then the animal uttered a hoarse "woof" and charged for the crowd. We scattered and he entered the grocery, took two or three turns, and shot out and down the street. Esquire Smith was coming up, and the hog charged and upset him. He then headed for a horse and buggy in front of Snyder's, crash against the horse's hind legs and in another moment there was a runaway. The widow Watkins was sailing along with a can of kerosene in her hand, and the hog rolled her off the walk as if she had been struck by a locomotive. He then charged a double team and started them off, dove into Gaylord's dry goods store and out, and the old man Sabin turned in from Elm street just in time to be lifted three feet high and rolled into a puddle.

Fifty men were out and after the porker by this time, but he started another runaway, upset a baby carriage, and knocked the register of deeds off his pins before we cornered him and got a rope around a hind leg. Then everybody was mad and wanted vengeance, but when they came to look for the St. Louis man he had skipped. He, however, left the message for the public, saying to a boy who had shinned up an awning post to be out of danger:

"My son, if you haven't adopted a motto yet, let me throw out one for your digestion. It is: 'Give everything a fair show.'"—New York Sun.

#### A Boy Mathematician.

When Blaise Pascal, who became one of the most distinguished mathematicians who ever lived, was ten years old, his attention, at the dinner table, was attracted by the sound when he struck his plate with his knife.

"Blaise, what are you doing with that plate? You will break it," exclaimed his oldest sister.

"See here, sister," answered the boy, "when I strike the plate with my knife, notice how it rings; hark!" and he struck his plate again. Both listened for a moment, when Blaise continued: "Now see, when I grasp the plate with my hand, the sound ceases."

And he struck the plate again, the ringing of which ceased when he grasped it with his hand.

"Why is this, I wonder?" he asked. His sister could not enlighten him; but he went on examining and observing the nice distinction of sounds, searching the depths of science, and penetrating its utmost recesses, until he brought forth his elaborate treatise on the subject, in manhood.—Yankee Blade.

#### A Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant.

The subject of illustration this week is a variety of Tobacco called Nicotiana affinis. It is quite sweet scented and has pure white flowers some three inches in diameter. Like all the kinds of common tobacco, it has large, bold leaves and makes an imposing foliage as well as flowers. It is a good plant to group as the starer or conspicuous object in a mixed border, in the center of a bed, or even as a bed itself. The tobaccoists are almost all natives of South America and require to be raised in a hot bed and afterward transplanted in the North. If this is not done, it takes some time before a showy plant is obtained and thus part of the summer is gone. The plant is a continuous grower, so much that it makes a good greenhouse plant, blooming all the winter. For this purpose the better way is to sow the seed in August or September, transplant first in a small pot and afterwards shift up until they occupy say a six inch pot, which will answer to flower it in, except a very large plant.—Prairie Farmer.



FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

Go slow, eat less, sit in the open air as much as you can, eat with due regard to the lessened necessity for bodily heat. This is the time of the year to slacken up a little, and to draw as lightly on the deep vitalities as possible.

Under date of June 26, a Stockton correspondent of the Santa Cruz *Surf* says: "Sarah Brannock, of Santa Cruz, to-day commenced suit for divorce from L. H. Brannock, on the ground of adultery, alleging that the defendant committed adultery with one Mrs. Hagerman, at Niagara Falls, in New York, in May of this year, and has since gone to Europe. Mrs. Brannock sues for one-half of the property, a large portion of which is in Santa Cruz."

Our old friend, Steven Seeley, predicts that—from the middle of June to the middle of September—we will have dry, cloudy weather, threatening rain but no rain; when clear, very hot, with heavy winds, generally from west to northwest; and that there will be heavy frost on or about the first of September, which will (if occurring) destroy crops north of us and, perhaps, paralyze crops hereabouts. We propose to keep our weather eye on Steve to see if he, as a prophet, shall be without honor in his own country!—*Orion Review*.

The manager of the Holly opera house is bound to keep order in that place, and last week published the following card in the Advertiser. His example could well be followed elsewhere. "I am determined hereafter to eject from the hall any person, old or young, who is so noisy and disorderly as to disturb the entertainment. Whistlers are especially obnoxious. You are interfering with the rights of others when you do it, and know it yourselves and I propose to have order. John Ackerman and Percy Simpson are forbidden from the hall till they improve in their manners."

A naughty St. Johnsite, Charles I. Holton, a married man thirty-five years of age and the father of three children, is in serious trouble. He is alleged to have tried to enter the house of a woman in Fowler Friday night. She ordered Holton away, but he refused to go. She then appeared with a small revolver in her hand and fired. Holton was hit in the left side below the ribs, the ball piercing the left kidney. He was taken home Saturday morning and his recovery is very doubtful. It is reported that Holton was under the influence of liquor at the time.—*Utah Journal*. Mr. Holton used to live in this vicinity.

The following is a synopsis of the important provisions of the new fish law: The catching of trout, salmon and grayling is lawful only from May 1st to September 1st, and then only by hook and line. Bass may be caught at any time, but only by hook and line. You cannot lawfully spear them at any time. The use of explosive substances in catching any kind of fish is unlawful. Spearfishing, excepting mullet, grass pike, red sides and suckers, is prohibited from March 1st to July 1st. The use of any species of net, excepting dip net in catching mullets, etc., is unlawful at all times. A violation of any of the provisions of this law is punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$100 and costs, or imprisonment of 30 days if fine is not paid.

Last Sunday morning ye editor's peaceful slumbers were disturbed by the sound and din of the hammer being vigorously applied. Being in a semi-conscious state the din and turmoil was located at Johnstown, where the flood sufferers work from early morn until late at night, (Sundays excepted) to erect temporary shelter for the fatherless victims of the late flood. Fully recovering consciousness the sound of the hammer was located in the rear of J. P. Muir's agricultural ware rooms, where a pillar of the church with a complete outfit of surgical instruments was vigorously working at his hen park, in the meantime murmuring to himself as a hen gatherer her chickens, etc. At last the church bell rang, the hammer was placed quietly away, the black coat and hymn book grasped, and morning devotions were attended as usual. Amen.—*Imlay City Optic*.

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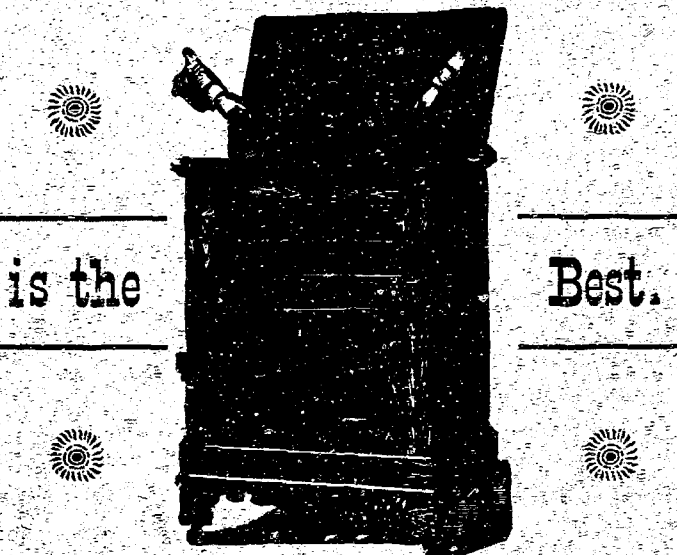
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LIVONIA MATTERS.

If I had one million dollars more, I will tell you Mary what I would do, I would give a share unto the poor, And keep the rest for me and you.

Well John you don't mean that I guess, I've heard men talk like you before, You would be just like all the rest, Then you would want one million more.

Why Mary how you talk to me, You seem to think my heart is small, If I had one million you would see, I would give a share to one and all.

Well John I know you have got a kind heart, And what you thought was right you would do, But with your million you would hate to part.

You would want to keep it all for me and you.

Well Mary you argue well I must say, And what you say may all be true, But when we are both called away, What good would that million do me or you?

Well John I have but a few more words to say, When we are called to yonder clime, What we leave when we are called away, We could give to the poor we leave behind.

Well Mary I know that would be fair, But when we are called to yonder clime, You know the lawyers would want their share, And they are always willing to take what is left behind.

A. M. S.

An exchange gives warning to justices of the peace and ministers against a well-dressed couple that are doing the country introducing a new scheme. They have the marriage ceremony performed, when the groom presents a check for \$20 to the person officiating, telling him to keep \$10 for his services. The groom receives \$10 in change and goes on to work his scheme on some other minister or justice. The check is found to be worthless.

Don't be a loafer. If you have no business of your own, don't loaf around the place of another. Nothing gives a business man a poorer opinion of a place sooner than to see half dozen loafers sitting or lounging around every time he goes in. The owner or proprietor may be too polite or forbearing to order you away, but inwardly he will wish you at the bottom of the sea. If he hires hands he expects them to work in business hours, and the man who hangs around a place of business hour after hour, talking to the workmen, is never a welcome visitor to the proprietor. In this busy world there is work enough for all, and the man or boy who is content to lie around and sponge off others, will never amount to anything and had better go off and die.—Ex.

Prof. King gives interesting accounts of obstacles in the way of the upward progress of the air ship. Snow is a great obstacle. It gathers on the balloon and weighs it downward. The clouds are sometimes as much as 3,000 feet thick. Often even above such a body of cloud may be seen smaller clouds with clear spaces in between. When within one of these spaces, the sensation is that of being in a vault. With the solid snowy clouds below you and the smaller clouds around you being by perspective brought close around, it appears as if you were in a cavern. I have been above the clouds during a snow storm, and the light of the moon shining so brightly through the rarefied air produced an illumination rather supernatural. I have very frequently passed through frozen clouds. This is where vapor has fallen below the freezing point and been coagulated into a substance resembling flour in appearance. This falls, and in doing so reaches a higher temperature, where the small particles are aggregated into flakes of snow. Some clouds, however, present very much the appearance of a veil, and objects on the earth can be distinctly discerned from a position above them. I have never known of an instance in which a balloon was hit by lightning. The thunder does not make a perceptibly greater noise than when you are on the ground. The sound proceeds from the upper layers of clouds, as does also the rain; and in many cases, when the lower strata appear very violent, perfect quiet there reigns except for such motion as is produced by the rain falling through from above. The upper currents are most active, and a cyclone or a wild storm is perhaps produced according as those upper currents descend to or remain above the earth.

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William Walter Phelps.

William Walter Phelps, who has been made minister to Germany, was born in New York City in 1839, graduated at Yale in 1860 and at Columbia law school in 1863, but practised only for a few years as a lawyer, having ample means of his own. He preferred a political career and has been a member of several congresses. He was on the committee on foreign affairs in three successive congresses, where he acquired a knowledge of international questions which has been of great advantage to him. President Garfield made him minister to Austria where, although his stay was very brief, his resignation being tendered upon Garfield's death, he succeeded in establishing excellent relations between that country and the United States. Quite lately President Harrison appointed him chief commissioner of the American commission sent to Berlin to settle the Samoan question. It is well known how creditably the United States has come out of this ticklish job, and the honor of this is no doubt due to the firmness of Mr. Phelps and colleagues.

That the republic of Mexico has a future no one can doubt, and one of the signs of its increasing prosperity is the extension of its foreign relations. No country can afford to be isolated, as it could a century ago. The world has grown smaller since the development of steam navigation, and the discovery of the electrical telegraph, and almost the sole remaining instance of complete isolation is the Pitcairn island colony, which can hardly be held up as a model of progress. Mexico has within her borders the elements of national greatness, and the growth of the federal power is not the least encouraging sign of her prosperity. Instead of a number of small states continually jealous of each other and often engaged in actual warfare, there is a genuine federal government, with power to pass laws and enforce its decrees, and as a result Mexico is on the high road to prosperity and to the assumption of her rightful place among the nations of the world.

The general election that is to take place in France in September next will witness the culmination of a political discussion that will soon start up in that country. There can be no doubt that, in the minds of many Frenchmen, the existing constitution is unsuited to France. The chamber of deputies has made itself supreme without acquiring the necessary sense of responsibility, and has reduced the state to a very inferior position. What France needs, they argue, is a strong executive, who, with his cabinet, might be as independent of the national legislature as the president of the United States is independent of congress. By restricting the power of a parliamentary majority and extending the presidential functions, France, like the United States, it is held, would have not only a strong and durable, but a free government. At any rate the result of the election will determine the future of that country.

America has really become a country of sports and out-door recreations. The array of sporting events chronicled daily in the newspapers and the unbounded enthusiasm of spectators and participants prove that out-door exercise is growing rapidly in favor, and bespeaks a healthy influence over our people.



OUTING GOWNS.

## STYLISH HABITS

For Horseback Riding—New Outing Gowns—Water Rigs for Girls Fishing and Yachting.

Now that the young summer is with us, the perennial sailor-hat appears again on the promenade, the lawn tennis racket is taken down from the hook on which it has hung in winter obscurity, the alpenstock is knotted with fresh ribbons, the bathing cap and stockings are laid out in readiness, the long double canoe paddles are excused from further service as portiere poles, the bright colored sun umbrella prepares to act as a beacon light in the matter of beach flirtations, and the sweet girl of the select 400, such of them as are not already off to Europe, button themselves into the tightest of riding habits and spend their afternoons cantering through the long blossomy-bridle paths of Central and Prospect parks or over the country roads, where the sunshine is filtered through the June leafage of oaks and chestnuts, and where the bobolinks are carolling joyously.

Nearly all of the fair equestriennes wear a few flowers fastened in the bodices of their severe dark habits—a clover head, a sprig of mountain laurel, a wild rose—and one young girl with a velvet jockey cap has her corsage thrust full of buttercups and daisies. One by one or in pairs or groups they dash by in mounted procession, and the habit of No. 37 is as like the cut and finish to the habit of No. 2 as a couple of peas in a peapod or two editions of the almond-eyed Chinese baby. One hundred riding habits of one hundred girls of fashion are in all essential particulars identical. Every seam, every fold, every hem is the same; every cross cut, every curve, every device to the exact number of buttons on the sleeve and the queer long coat tails shaped squarely behind.

Even in color there is little variety. Sixty per cent. of the riders wear black and 50 per cent. of the remainder are habited in dark blue or green. A young girl in a claret habit and cap, who cantered about with the zest of extreme youth, is brightly conspicuous, and a strong, handsome woman, whose eager, quivering horse tosses his silky mane and curves his glossy neck in impatience for a burst of speed, wears a light gray habit with braided front after the fashion worn by foreign ladies and affected by the Spanish donna in particular. One dark-eyed woman rides very badly; she has never been away from her teacher's guidance in the tan bark rink of the academy before.

Her black habit turns back in revers at the throat, from beneath which peeps a fold of an English "pink" handkerchief worn over the regulation linen bosom. The beautiful glowing face of a woman who sits as if she and her horse were one, rises above a bottle green habit, whose stand-up collar and bodice revers are embroidered with gold braid. Here a habit buttons up to the throat and, fastened with a whip pin over a white linen collar, there a bodice turns back and away from a starched shirt front with small gold studs and a very mannish cravat in a very conventional tie.

One sweet girl with a mass of fair curly hair in a soft Psyche knot under her stiff-brimmed hat paces by in a double-breasted bodice with frock coat front and double row of buttons, always a becoming addition. A girl with moist red roses on her breast shining like a star wears a bodice with roll collar and without basque, but shaped over the hips and with square-cut corners.

Some women wear the high English silk hats and others the more youthful jockey caps cut from the material of the costume. A sweet-voiced girl pulls up by a Hawthorne bush and begs her groom to restore the crop which has fallen from her hand. She has a handful of carnations under her chin and on her head a hat with sweeping plumes, a dashing Di Vernon hat which the other riders frown on and which recalls the silk and velvet skirts of past and gone riding regime.

But if there is little diversity in the hue of the costumes there is less in their fitting. Always the cloth is of medium weight and fine but exquisitely firm in texture. Always the skirt is scant and short, long enough to cover the stirrup foot well,

longer appreciably than last year. Always, whatever the color or pattern, always the habit fits like a wet Long Branch bathing suit, clinging to every line of the figure, smooth as the peel of an apple, close as the rider's own skin.

Under the habit are worn long trousers which take place of petticoats. These are made of the same cloth as the habit, and are set into a yoke of dark satin at the waist. They are turned up with a hem at the bottom and finished in the seat with chamois skin. They are cut like men's trousers, except that a little fullness is allowed on the inside seam of the right leg where it goes over the pommel. Some of the riders no doubt are wearing trousers of elastic jersey webbing and some of those who take fences in the hunts on Long Island wear knee breeches of the knickerbocker pattern. All the best costumed of the riders have had their habits draped on their own saddles. To insure the graceful fall of the skirts one V is taken out of the fore part over the knee and one extending from the waist almost to the knee; this relieves the lap of surplus stuff and shapes the body part of the skirts easily.

See that pink cheeked damsel bend in mock salutation till her yellow roses mingle with the horse's mane. She is riding without corset, as all the best tailors recommend this season. A shaped corded band is the new substitute which supports the joints, and there is far greater freedom of seat and action. Safety is greatly increased, if such a paltry matter is to be considered. Stout women continue to brace themselves with corsets, but to great number of stout women ride.

The stirrup strap has at last ousted the awkward and unwieldy bags of shoe or lead with which the hem of the skirt has so long been weighted, and which frequently irritated or frightened the horse. Some good riders wear buttoned gaiters of dark cloth, but boots are more correct, and the conventional riding boots are made of morocco and patent leather, two materials always, and reach to the knee.

Some few women who are going on western excursions are having riding habits made on the Jeness Miller divided skirt principle, for in the valley of the Yosemite and among the Colorado canyons women must use all the advantages which nature originally gave them and ride astride or leave the chief glories of mile high precipices unseen.

It is hard to turn from the trampling of hoofs and the tossing of silky manes and the arching of curved necks, but in June the bathers always begin to demand attention. The bathing gown about as urgently as any character in the country demands vindication. Allowing for exceptions, it is a much abused article of attire. An amateur photographer has an interesting Brighton Beach picture. Two young girls are emerging from the water and an indefinite number of men are crowded close to the



FASHIONS FOR RIDING.

edge of the breakers to observe the spectacle. One girl's head is turned toward the sea, the other looks straight in front of her, and a photograph recorded colors her cheeks would probably show crimson. As a rule the trouble is not with a garment which in these days of athletics when women learn swimming, can't, for safety's sake, afford much length or bulkiness of drapery, and which, when wet, can only be hindered by the cramping expedient of wearing corsets in the water from making some revelations as to figure. Occasional instances to the contrary notwithstanding, the bathing suit needs reform much less than do the beach loungers, whose conduct is making the most healthful of summer sports unfashionable among fastidious women.

The bathing outfits thus far exhibited

show nothing to alarm the fishes. The skirts are short and girdled. Most of the modish suits have elbow sleeves and are matched by coquettish bathing caps of oiled silk or bright colored kerchiefs.



BATHING GOWNS FOR 1889.

Black stockings and sandals are preferred. A fair proportion of the suits are sleeveless and a new bathing corset is in the market.

The fishing gown is something new. The pole and basket will be fashionable this summer. All the summer girls are devoting their energies to trout gowns. A pretty example has a full grown front of fine yellow serge, tied at the waist by a girdle, and a redingote of gray green in the same material—the only stuff that will honestly endure water. Anchors are embroidered ad libitum, and a sailor hat or helmet completes the costume.

A picturesque yachting dress is of silver gray surah with wide collar of blue turning away at the throat, blue cuffs and blue girdle, gray yachting cap with blue cord.

Day by day the tennis gowns multiply. They are made this year with full skirts laid in accordion plaits or more rarely tucked. They have seldom any draperies, a ribbon, sash or girdle supplying all the finish necessary. Plaited skirt of scarlet surah and blouse of white surah, jockey cap of scarlet makes a bright costume which would be equally effective carried out in serge. Blue silk blouse, white silk kerchief and cuffs, white felt hat and tucked skirt of white flannel is another successful toilet. Pinkish gray serge accordion skirt is the basis of a third trimly simple tennis gown. With it is worn a blouse of white crepe and a small pearl gray straw hat trimmed with folds of white crepe and pink carnations. Cool yellow with lettuce green sash and green stockings and hat is perhaps the most fashionable combination.

### A Remarkable Motor Plant.

A novel application of electrical transmission is being made at the Nevada mill of the Cement stock mines. A head of water of the height of 1630 feet, after leaving a wheel is carried down the main shaft of the Chollar mine and delivered upon six wheels, which operate dynamos in a chamber excavated at the bottom of the shaft. The dynamos in turn operate motors in the mill above and a wonderful economy of power is attained.

### Rival to the Electric Light.

The newest rival to the electric light is zirconia, the oxide of zirconium, a metal found in North Carolina. Over a bunsen burner is fitted a glass chimney, in which is suspended a hollow cotton wick saturated with zirconia in the form of a white powder. When the gas is turned on and a match is supplied, the wick is immediately consumed, but the zirconia remains as a thin delicate snow white hollow column, which heats white hot and glows like an electric light and seems almost to last forever if it does not get broken.

### The Modern Marine Engine.

The modern marine engine seems to be coming near the point where it will take its course through the air. With highly expansive engines, high pressure steam, steel boilers and steel framing, 20-horse power is developed for each ton of weight, including the water in the boilers. This is most extraordinary, and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see such an engine sustaining itself in the air.

### Electrical Census Machine.

A system of machines has been devised for facilitating the taking of the census in which electricity is called into play. The machines are much more reliable than the most accurate human agency, and one machine will do the work of a large number of clerks. The next census of this country will be taken with these machines, and two are shortly to be sent to New York for the 1890 census taking.

### Flexible Wood Mat.

A new mat, which acts as a foot scraper without retaining the dirt on its surface, and which is readily cleaned, is made of flexible wood matting. Strips of clear white hard maple, straight grained and well seasoned, are connected by means of galvanized iron wire with a rubber tube between them, and the result is a very durable and flexible mat.

## SUNDAY REST.

The Sabbath Was Made for Man and Not Man for the Sabbath.

The "civil Sabbath movement" is a term applied to a widespread effort that is being made to secure by legislative enactment a more strict observance of Sunday as a day of rest from all worldly or non-religious business.

The laws of most of the states recognize Sunday and prohibit the carrying on upon that day of many sorts of business. An effort is being made to secure from congress an entire stoppage on Sunday of all national business, such as the postal operations, the transportation of the mails and the movement of interstate trains and all shipping.

Since the constitution of the United States expressly forbids the enactment of any laws forcing religious observances upon the people it is obvious that the question of Sunday laws must be confined wholly to their economic and political relations. Sunday, which many persons confuse, some through ignorance and some through policy, with the ancient Hebrew Sabbath, is a religious day with all sorts of Christians the world over. There is, however, no uniformity in the methods of its observance. With some denominations Sunday is a feast day, a season of cheerfulness, of hospitality and rejoicing. With others it is a day of penitence and gloom. There are matters, however, which the law cannot consider. It cannot undertake to enforce uniformity in the religious observance of this day. It can go no further than to protect each denomination in its religious peculiarities. More than this the constitution declares shall not be done.

The consideration of Sunday by the law-making power must be wholly confined to its civil uses. It has been found desirable that working people may have periodically a day of rest in which they can be protected against the exactions of merciless and rapacious employers. If it were desired to give them one day in each seven, the sanctity attributed to Sunday could have no influence with the law-makers save that the choice of that day for a season of rest would mean the convenience of the entire body of Christians.

Sunday having been so chosen, it only becomes necessary to inquire how far the prohibition against the ordinary business of daily life shall be carried. As for ourselves, we do not desire to restrict Sunday rest in any reasonable way, but do not let anything be done in the premises to oppress the religious privileges of some or to promote the religious observances of others, or to force religious observances upon any against their will. Do the people desire to have all the Sunday trains and steamboats and all the Sunday street cars stopped? Do they desire that post office and telegraph office shall be closed on Sunday? Do they desire that all pleasure gardens, picnic grounds and places of amusement shall be closed on Sunday? Let the people decide this for themselves; but let it be distinctly demonstrated that such measures are taken to give the people needed rest because the people through their lawgivers demand it.

There is much popular confusion concerning the Hebrew Sabbath which was celebrated on Saturday, the seventh day of the week, and the Christian Sunday, which is observed on the first day of the week. The great originator of the Christian religion declared that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, and he demonstrated his meaning by diverse acts which were considered in violation of the Sabbath by the Jews. The first day of the week, which was hallowed by the resurrection of Christ, has ever since been observed as a day of rejoicing by many branches of Christians. It does not appear that Christ ever laid any injunction upon his followers to amalgamate this day with the Sabbath of the Jews; but on the contrary, some early Christians adhering to the ancient Hebrew usages observed both the seventh and first days of the week, according to their peculiar merits.

But these remarks have nothing to do with the proposition to enact a national Sunday law. It must rest wholly upon civil and secular considerations, and just what enactments are desirable and what would be burdensome and tyrannical will have to be considered, each in turn. We are in favor of giving the people all the relief from hardship and oppression the law can accomplish.

None can have more reverence and regard for religion and piety than do we, and for this reason we desire to see the entire business of legislating on Sunday rest wholly disconnected with religious questions. Any attempt to connect church and state must inevitably work great injury to the cause of religion.—New Orleans Picayune.





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