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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 notices, 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. Anonyms communications not inserted under any circumstances.

F. & P. M. Time Card.

IN EFFECT APRIL 21, 1889

NOON 1:30, 9:30 a. m., 1:23, 6:44 p. m.
SOUTH 1:38, 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. Mrs. F. S. NEAL

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E. N. ROSS DENTAL PARLORS, Opposite Work, 2nd block, on Center street. All work guaranteed, but prices reasonable.

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W. WORTH WENDELL, Attorney at Law, Notary Public Deeds and Mortgages drawn. Will drafts Collections made. Office in Cooney block, Northville, Mich.

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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. R. REED -NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention to conveying and drawing of wills.

SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. ALLEN M. HARMON POST, NO. 318, G. A. R. Department of Michigan meets every alternate Friday. Visitors made welcome. E. K. YOUNG, Com. J. K. LOWDEN, Adg.

CHESHIRE FRIENDS -Union Council No. 1, meets in Cass St. Friends hall the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 o'clock. B. G. WHEATON, Secy. W. H. ANDLER, Secy.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS meet every Thursday night at their Castle Hall in Ambler's building. Lodge opens at 8 o'clock sharp. O. F. CARPENTER, C. C. H. BOYD, E. 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. Strangers are invited. Young Peoples Meeting meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. REV. L. G. CLARK, Pastor.

Presbyterian. Sunday Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:15 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All will be made welcome. Young Peoples Society meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. REV. W. T. JAQUES, Pastor.

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

LOOSI'S RED CLOVER PILE REMEDY. is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, bleeding, itching, ulcerated and protruding Piles. -Price 50c. For sale by Geo. C. Hueston.

J. M. Loose Red Clover Co., -Gents: I have been a sufferer for the last five years from "Leucostemum" across the shoulders, and by using your fluid extract of clover, am entirely relieved, believe it has driven it from my system, and won't be a weather barometer any longer. Yours truly, Palmer house, Chicago. F. D. DIBBLE.

TOWN TALK.

The 20th of September and no frost yet.

At the residence of Mrs. George Merritt there will be "an evening with the Poets" next Wednesday evening.

The Gould place on Randolph street is offered for sale. There are three acres of ground. For particulars inquire at this office.

Those who have attended the exposition at Detroit pronounce it very fine and well worthy attendance. It lasts until next Friday evening.

The ladies of the Baptist church will give a tea social at the home of Mrs. G. S. VanVile Friday evening, Sept. 27. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Sunday at noon the thermometer registered 90 degrees in the shade and Monday fires had to be built to make things comfortable. Michigan weather with a vengeance.

Deputy sheriff White is doing duty at the exposition grounds during the exhibition. Don't see but what we are getting along as well without an officer around to keep us straight.

A big deal in real estate is brewing and we hope to be able next week to give particulars. DeJoy can tell this a myth or a "brewery deal" if he wants to but nevertheless negotiations are pending.

Rev. L. G. Clark has been receiving a visit this week from his image - his twin brother, Rev. W. G. Clark and wife of Charles city. It has been amusing to watch people greet the visitor thinking it was our own Clark.

Owners of traction engines should bear in mind that they make themselves liable to a heavy fine and responsible for all damages incurred when they neglect to send a man ahead when traveling on the road.

Richard F. Travellick, a noted speaker of the state, will speak in the Park next Wednesday evening on the economic side of the liquor question. Admission free and no collection. Everyone invited to attend.

DeJoy can learn elsewhere in these columns whether the matter of another factory which has been brewing for some a myth or not. Because he does not know of a thing, it is not necessarily a myth even though he may think so.

The school board met one evening last week and organized by re-electing the same officers. L. W. Simmons is moderator, O. L. Palmer, director, Dr. J. M. Burgess, assessor. The other members of the board are G. S. Van Zile and Spencer Clark.

The final papers were passed yesterday afternoon for the sale of the Granville Wood & Son Pipe Organ factory to the Farrand & Votey Company, of Detroit. The sale is now made and completed and the new company have possession. The factory will be continued here for the time being however.

There are three classes of people who are a positive nuisance to any village or city: First, those who grow because the place does not grow faster; second, those who don't care whether it grows or not; third, those who can afford but refuse to tender any substantial encouragement to anything, no matter how worthy the enterprise. -So Lyon Picket.

Mention was made in these columns last week of the arrest of John Nice on the charge of nonsupport of his family. He was proved guilty and sentenced at once to thirty days in the Detroit house of correction. While he was in jail Friday night he lifted the iron door off its hinges and escaped. Saturday morning he came and gave himself up saying that he wanted to go home and sleep in his own bed. We have a fine lock up! Such a place speaks volumes.

An exchange speaks of a millinery store conducted by a very estimable lady, and says the editor was gratified to see her stocking up. The editor says he was never so astonished in his born day as he was when the paper came out to meet the millinery lady and to have her strike him across the brow with an umbrella and tell him he was a liar, and that she would tell his wife. He didn't know then what she was mad at, and had to read the item over a hundred times to see if there was any thing spiteful in it.

Alber Cobb was called this week to the bedside of his father who is sick. He lives in Clare county.

In leaving Northville Rev. Dr. Hudson is severing many ties of friendship that bind him with strong links. Tuesday evening another link was forged in the chain. The Knights Templars presented him with an elegant gold headed cane suitably engraved. Dr. Collier and H. P. Adams presented it in behalf of the donors. For some minutes Dr. Hudson was unable to recover himself but when he did the Knights say he made an address that they will not soon forget. He is counted the best Prelate in the state.

For the benefit of those Oakland county people who are not satisfied to "let well enough alone," we publish the following from a Kent county paper: "I lately met a man who had been looking four years for a home through most of the western country, and had come back to live and die in Michigan. His experience can be summed up thusly. grasshoppered in Kansas, whitecapped in Missouri blizzarded in Dakota, chintzbugged in Illinois, alkahed in Oklahoma, sunburnt and sand-bagged in Southern California, cycloned in Iowa and rattle-snaked in Snake river. No game, no grass, no water, wife and children chock full of alkali, and all of us so effectually cured of western fever, that there is not the least danger of a relapse." -Pontiac Bill Poster.

The creature that stands on the street corner or holds up some dry goods box some here and tells you that Northville is dead sh is to be rode out of town on a rail. We have such animals here the same as elsewhere, he is sad to our shame. But if his predictions are true where are its signs? There are but very few empty houses in town in fact it is almost impossible to find anything desirable. Within the past few days we have had applications from at least a half dozen persons inquiring for houses to rent. People have desired to remain in Northville cannot do so as they have been unable to find places to rent. New businesses are being started and old factories have to be altered and employed men help to meet the requirements of that process. In some new improvement made in the village that it is only a matter of time and with all Northville is destined to be a place to live. Good-bye to the old day not with a bang.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY TO BE LAID IN NORTHVILLE

Several weeks ago we made mention of another company being formed for the purpose of starting another factory at this place. It has progressed so far that the matter can now be made public. F. R. Beal, G. M. Joslin, J. S. Lapham and W. I. Ely have formed a partnership for the manufacture of the Stanley air gun. This gun is the fourth one patented at Plymouth and is an improvement over others that are now being manufactured there. Mr. Stanley, the patentee, has worked on them all and from his knowledge of the business he has patented this gun. Work has already commenced getting ready for their manufacture. From the well known characteristics of the gentlemen behind the project we believe it will be pushed and another industry added to our list.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ASSURED.

We are to have electric lights in the village. At the regular regular meeting of the village board held last Friday evening they voted to accept the proposition of the Globe Tanning company and have the streets lighted by electricity. This will bring the wires up town so that most of the streets will be lighted by also. The village board to no purpose for the poles to be set up, the company assume all of the expense. The power for generating the electricity will be taken from the engine at the organ factory, and an addition will be built to that building for the dynamo which will be here by Oct. 1st. It will take about ten days to place the machinery after its arrival and we are promised the lights by Oct. 10. Now if we had waterworks Northville's joy would be complete.

PERSONALS.

Prof. D. B. Osborn, of Ypsilanti, was in town Monday evening.

Miss Lou Reed has been confined to the bed by sickness the past week.

Miss Flora Davis, of Petoskey, is visiting her cousin, Miss Delia Simonds.

Mrs. Nelson Farley, of Denver, Colo. is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Gardner.

A. K. Carpenter has been visiting for a couple of weeks at Toledo, Ohio, and other points.

Kurnal R. Babbitt of the post office department at Washington is home on a vacation.

Mrs. Dr. Swift's many friends will be pleased to learn that she is improving in health.

Mrs. Frank Blakley, of Detroit, is visiting Mrs. Ira Daines and other friends in town.

Prof. S. L. Houghton is receiving a visit from his father and mother - Rev. L. L. Houghton and wife, of Port Austin.

Mrs. D. L. Cadz of Mason, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. T. Johnson. They go to Detroit for a couple of days to take in the exposition.

Mrs. Marcus G. B. Swift and two daughters, of Fall River, Mass., and George A. Milne, of New York City are guests at Dr. Swift's.

Cyrus Russell and wife, of Mt. Pleasant, are visiting Mrs. Russell's parents - Thomas Chubb and wife. Mr. Russell was a resident here years ago and at present is one of the great estate commissioners of Isabella county.

Miss M. E. Laplam returned from her year's trip to Europe last Saturday evening. She enjoyed the trip immensely but on her passage home suffered greatly with seasickness. Her recovery of the great storm will always be vivid.

Rev. Dr. Hudson occupied his new pulpit at East Saginaw last Sunday. He will take his final departure from this place tomorrow. His family will leave however until the first of next week. The Record joins with its many friends in wishing him success in his new field.

SCHOOL COLUMN.

The following strikes us as rather novel for "school work." "In Milwaukee the question of introducing show baths in the schools has been brought to the attention of the board who adduce, in favor of the project, the satisfactory results of such an experiment begun a few years since in Göttingen, Germany, where it was found that an overhanging majority of the German children did not bathe at all but many went from year to year unwashed, except the hands and face. In the new school buildings the addition of suitable bath-rooms was made. In the basement of the school buildings, the janitor and the janitor's wife superintended the pupils at their periods of purification. The bathing is not compulsory, but the children as a rule like it. The system is found to have not only a wholesome effect on the children directly, but indirectly. Among other consequences, according to the Göttingen report, the parents take greater care of the cleanliness of their children, especially in regard to the underclothing, the condition of which they know is subject to observation when the baths are taken."

"Order," says James L. Hughes, "is positive not negative. It is a conscious way of definite aims in productive activity. We would try to secure the order of life, not of death, the order of joyous effort not of listless. Hughes has never written anything stronger than this, and he has written much of value to the educational world. The order of industrious activity is not disorder, although a few many teachers mistake it as such. We have seen pupils so absorbed in the present of their studies as to violate unconsciously some room rule, as to whispering, moving, etc. We have occasionally heard such sharply reproved for their "disorderly conduct," when in reality they were not cognizant of having done anything meriting the rebuke. Teachers should be careful in this matter.

COMMUNICATION.

The following is an extract from a letter lately received from Robt. C. Yerkes who is engaged in the business of Photography at Portland, Oregon. "Last week, Hicks, our retoucher, McFarland, the artist, who does our enlarged crayon work and myself boarded the train at the O. R. N. depot and an hour and a half after found ourselves at Bridal Veil. We were equipped with two cameras and the necessary outfit, and were in search of both recreation and profit. We found Adams had at work and glad to see us. Multnomah Falls was our first objective point and at nine o'clock we started to walk up the railroad track, three and one half miles to the falls. An hour's walk brought us there, and we had a good time looking at the falling water, but the sun shining directly into the camera prevented us from getting a very good picture of the falls. On our way back, we met an old man who wanted us to photograph Golden Falls. We obligingly tramped a half a mile out of our way, but were paid for our trouble, for the falls were very pretty, and we got some good views of them. We got back to Bridal Veil at one o'clock, where owing to the thoughtfulness of Adams we found a good dinner awaiting us. About two o'clock with Adams added to our party we commenced the ascent of the Bridal Veil fine to the nail situated two miles up the mountains. The summit in some places is very steep, it is built V shaped and alongside is a single plank which serves as a path, for those who have a desire to make the ascent in that way. We had not gone very far before we found that it was not as easy to climb the flume as we had imagined. In some places it was built on trestle work thirty or forty feet above the ground, and its steep incline compelled us to remove our shoes as a precaution against slipping. The flume winds its way up an immense gorge whose soil creck up to a great height in places, and at times are very steep. Down this rugged, dizzy descent a mountain stream, with a healthy head, (continues to fifth page)

BUSINESS FLASHES.

Items under this head five cents a line each week.

TO RENT.

Four rooms suitable for a small family for housekeeping. Inquire of Mrs. L. E. McRoberts.

10 BUSHELS

of Cider Apples wanted immediately at the F. & P. M. depot by J. H. WOODMAN.

RUSHES FOR CHAIR

Bottoms bought at Ely Dowd Factory. SILK UMBRELLAS AT LESS THAN COST.

A \$2.50 gold tipped silk Umbrella for \$1.00 and a \$2.00 one for \$1.50 at Ball & Neal's.

CHEAP.

Two second-hand pianos and two second hand organs for sale cheap. Inquire of A. M. Randolph.

LIGHT FAIR OVERCOATS.

I have a splendid line of Cloths for Fall Overcoats at prices to suit customers. Also a fine line of Suitings. All work guaranteed. CHAS. J. TUTTLE, Merchant Tailor.

SANDS & PORTER

have added to their funeral supplies a nice line of chairs for the purpose of seating houses at funerals.

THE ROOMS

now occupied by Dr. Kingsbury to rent after Oct. 1. Inquire of M. Mauk.

NOTICE

I give notice that I desire to sell my real estate - all parcels that I own, including my home on Main street. Will offer it at low prices and on liberal terms. J. N. SWIFT.

BUTTERICK PAPER PATERN

at one-quarter off at G. A. Smith's weather & Co's, at Plymouth.

SECOND HAND COOK STOVE

in good condition for sale cheap. Geo. E. Waterman & Co's.

\$1000 TO LOAN

on good security. Inquire at this office.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

And money to loan on real estate. Inquire at this office. J. O. KNAPP will be ready to buy bulk or pair Apples next week at 15 cts a bushel.



Joseph G. Hutchison.

Joseph G. Hutchison, who is the republican nominee for governor of Iowa, was born Sept. 11th, 1840, on his father's farm near Watsontown, Northumberland County, Pa. He served in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. He fought in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and left the military service as a captain. On his return to civil life he became a lawyer at Ottumwa, Iowa. About six years ago he became president of the Ottumwa national bank, which position he resigned last fall. Mr. Hutchison has long been intimately connected with Iowa politics, having first been elected representative of the eighteenth general assembly and then state senator.

John L. Sullivan is tired of the slugging business, and announces that he will try to secure the nomination for congress in one of the Boston districts. The Hon. (?) S. S. says that in the pursuit of this worthy object he hopes to be able to put aside less worthy ambitions. It is possible that a term in congress would have a very salutary effect upon Sullivan's manners and morals, but if he cannot be reformed without sending him to congress, it were better to serve out his sentence in a Mississippi pen. Congress already has enough to answer for, without being held responsible for failure to instill a little manliness into the big brute.

The working people of Canada passed strong resolutions in their convention at Toronto condemning the policy of the dominion and provincial governments in granting subsidies of any kind to railroads, steamships or any other corporation. This is but the muttering that heralds the approach of the storm. With lavish largesses, Canada has created a number of powerful monopolies, working hand in glove with the party in power, and corrupting the political morals of the country. A great debt has been piled up in consequence, and obligations have been assumed which are sapping the life blood of the people.

New York is more European than American. Its great newspapers are in the main edited from European reports. James Gordon Bennett of the Herald has resided in Europe for 15 years, and only makes an occasional visit to the United States. Joseph Pulitzer of the World also finds more congenial surroundings in Europe, and his sojourn there is indefinite. The editor of the Tribune is in France on a four years' mission, and Albert Pulitzer of the Morning Journal controls the editorial policy of that paper from across the Atlantic. It is not strange, that with such surroundings, these journals should be more European than American.

The number of railroad accidents during the summer months has been unusually large and the causes seem to have been as numerous as the accidents themselves. A large proportion have been caused by negligence, resulting from sleepiness after many hours of continuous duty. Precautions and safeguards avail but little when undue economy in labor is practiced. There should be stringent laws to prevent trainmen working over time, except in times of extraordinary emergency.

FARM AND HOME.

Unprofitable Farm Stock.

No farmer would think of conducting ordinary farm operations with no better implements than could be had forty or fifty years ago. The strong competition to which farmers everywhere are subjected obliges them to use the best implements that can be purchased. Expensive harvesting machinery, often used only a few days in a year, is unhesitatingly bought under this necessity of getting the crop secured at least cost per acre. Whatever saves labor must be had, no matter what the cost may be.

Has there been a corresponding improvement in the average farm stock of the country, as compared with that of agricultural implements? In some respects there has been, and its appreciation by farmers generally is now what is most needed to make farming a profitable business. Take for illustration the dairy business, in which improvement of cows for milk and butter production has been greater than the improvement in any other farm stock. How large a proportion of the ordinary class of farmers keep better cows than did their fathers and grandfathers? When only native stock was kept, there were even then some fairly good cows, capable of yielding 300 pounds or more of butter per year. It used to be a matter of pride among good farmers to get the best. To be sure, the best did not cost so very much more than the average. Until stock breeding and importing was made a business by itself, the superior value of the best cows over poor or ordinary animals was never fully appreciated as it should be. Farmers talk about the fancy prices for blooded and registered stock. Sometimes prices may be run up to fancy rates, but in the great majority of instances the seemingly high prices are based only on careful computation of what the cow and her progeny can do.

Keeping the best stock ought to be really considered a labor-saving policy. There seems to be such a craze for anything that will save labor, that this view may cause many to look more kindly on it. What is the use of caring for and feeding two cows for the milk and butter that one should give, or double the stock of any kind that is needed? Only in the very rudest and most barbarous agricultural age are men reckoned rich by the number of the stock they possess. The days of ranching and large herds, cheaply kept, are in this country happily nearly over. Henceforth quality rather than numbers will be the test of value.

In most of the Eastern and Middle States only the very best stock will pay its way. Farmers in these sections feel keenly their need of more efficient manure. As they have not much money, they load themselves with stock at low prices, and therefore necessarily of so poor quality that it does not pay its way through the year. Few farmers can afford to keep such stock. None can afford to keep much of it. The more a farmer has of stock that costs more in keeping than it brings to him, the worse his financial condition grows. As the farmer becomes discouraged, he loses his ambition. Convinced that "farming don't pay," he does not try to do as well as he might with his present facilities. The large amounts of poor dairy butter brought to market every year have this origin.

Of course keeping better stock will require considerable capital. Sell part of the land and use it in that way. With cows that yield double or more the milk or butter of the average cow, twice as many men can be engaged in dairying on the same amount of land. This means concentration, and not only greater present profit, but also a rise in the value of land. Improved harvesting machinery, enabling one man to do the work of eight or ten, tempted to increasing the size of farms, with a ruinous increase in area sown to grain beyond the power of the farmer to properly manure and cultivate.

In every aspect it can be looked at the substitution of profitable for unprofitable stock seems the pressing necessity of American farmers. It is only by keeping the best stock that a farmer can afford to keep enough to restore lost soil fertility. When he gets the best stock he can buy feed to supplement that grown on the farm, and yet get the manure pile free of cost. As long as he keeps only poor farm stock, the home-made manure may very possibly be, and often is, much dearer than the most costly commercial fertilizers.—American Cultivator.

Cutting up Corn.

Which is the better plan of doing this depends considerably upon circumstances. If cut and properly cared for it makes a very good feed, but it is often the case that through improper management the quality falls considerably short of this, to say the

least. To wait until the corn is well matured, and the lower blades all dried up, and then cutting and set up in small shocks, so that a good portion of the fodder will be exposed to the elements until it is needed for feeding, will give a feed of a very poor quality. If fodder is to remain out in the field, the better plan of managing is to cut low, so that in standing up the better part of the foliage will be well protected, at least from wet, and set up in large shocks, so that there will be as small an amount as possible exposed to the sun, rain, wind and snow.

As ordinarily managed with western farmers, there is a very large amount of waste with the fodder. A failure at the start to cut at the right stage in order to secure the largest amount of nutriment and then to store so that the fodder is preserved in a good condition or to feed out in such a way as to lessen the waste.

If the fodder is put in small shocks and then shucked out after standing a month or six weeks, and then is snucked out and either left lying down or is again set up there is an increased loss; then if it is hauled out and scattered in the road or upon a high, dry place, so that whatever manurial value might be secured is lost, and the fodder is wasted to a more or less extent by the stock tramping over it. The value derived from the fodder is very small, so much so that considering the actual amount of benefit derived it is questionable whether it can by any means be called a cheap food.

It is true that the majority of western farmers, especially, are not provided with sufficient storage room to put all the fodder under shelter. Yet it may be stored so that it will keep in much better condition than to leave it in the field.

Fodder can be stacked up convenient to the feeding lots or stables, be fed out in racks or mangers, avoiding a large per cent. of the waste in this way, and then if care is taken in the management to save all the manure, a sufficient amount of this can be secured to pay well for the work of feeding out.

The farmer who is feeding any considerable number of stock with fodder will nearly always find it profitable to put the fodder before feeding, the loss waste and the easier handling of the manure will make the investment profitable.

Good fodder fed properly makes a good feed, and if properly managed is a cheap food, but like other materials if the best benefit is derived good care must be taken to have as good a quality as possible, and in proportion as a failure is made to secure this the full value of the fodder as a feed is lost.—Practical Farmer.

Farm Notes.

If you can't plow your land to kill weeds now then down, which will prevent them from going to seed. Under no circumstances allow a single weed to seed.

After observations among hundreds of silos, and hearing the testimony of the owners, John Gould concludes that there is no necessity of ever husking corn to be fed upon the farm, when the silo with its later ideas of filling, preserves the grain so perfectly and gives such satisfactory results.

Bones may be reduced by first pounding them and moistening the mass. Gradually add sulphuric acid, stirring while so doing, and the bones will be dissolved. The proportions are 10 pounds sulphuric acid to 100 pounds of bones.

An open well will soon be the resort of toads at this season, and if covered the work of so doing cannot be done too carefully. The curbing of the well should be laid in cement, and extend two feet above the top of the ground, upon which heavy boards should be fastened if a pump is used.

As a rule white clover springs up on land that has been well dressed with wood ashes and though it abounds excellent pasturage it is a very persistent weed if it is allowed to grow where it is not wanted. Cutting it off only causes it to grow more vigorously. It should be pulled up by hand from among the rows of vegetables.

The time for corn planting varies with the latitude, and also depends much upon the weather. When the days are mild and the ground warm is a safe rule wherever that may be, in all localities. Three conditions are essential to the production of a paying crop of corn, namely, good seed, a rich friable soil and thorough tillage.

The Household.

STEW GREEN PEPPERS.—The large varieties are selected for this purpose. As these can readily be obtained in any number desired, proceed with them as directed for common plain pickle of any sort, sprinkling them with salt and covering with boiling water three days in succession, having previously cut nearly across them near the stem. Remove the seeds

and fill with a stuffing prepared as for mangoes, and sew together in the same manner. Pour cold vinegar over them.

PICKLED PEARS.—Pare and halve the fruit; to seven pounds of fruit take three pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of whole cloves and one ounce of stick cinnamon. Put all together and boil slowly a short time, being careful that the fruit does not become soft and break in pieces. It should be taken from the fire as soon as the fruit is cooked through. This recipe can be used for peaches, apples, and any kind of fruit of which sweet pickle is made.

MELON MANGOES.—Select those which are about half grown out from the vine, leaving a little stem. As but one or two can usually be found of the right size at one picking, it is best to make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg, and into this put the melons as picked, first cutting a lengthwise slit in the side of each. When a sufficient number have been gathered, take the melons from the brine, remove the seeds carefully and fill with stuffing made of chopped cabbage, green pepper and onion, a few cucumbers not more than an inch long, small string beans, a few red berries, nasturtium seeds, grated horse radish, mustard seed, celery seed and a few whole cloves and cracked allspice. To enough filling for six mangoes add one teaspoonful of sugar. Having prepared the filling and thoroughly mixed the ingredients, stuff the mangoes and sew up the opening with a needle and coarse thread. Lay them in a jar and pour over them good strong vinegar, and lay a weight on to keep them under vinegar.

Electrical Execution.

They placed the form of the murderer upon the electric track, And fired 1,700 volts Into his naked back.

He quivered an awful moment, Then quietly raised his head And asked that his friends might take The corpse of the dead.

But the cruel executioner Agape discharged the bolts— At least a score or two of 'em And full 3,000 volts.

"Now this is simply shocking," The murderer did say, "Go get a rope and let me die In the good old fashioned way."—Ironton Register.

The Swarming of Bees.

"Do bees select their home before swarming?" is a question that is of at least some importance to the whole bee-keeping fraternity. The loss of a great many swarms is vested here. I do not know whether all swarms send out spies or not, but even inasmuch as one swarm does we will take it for granted that all that swarm under a normal condition will do the same, though, in my opinion, they do not all succeed before swarming.

For five successive years I placed in a certain oak tree a box or nail keg, and every year except one there came a swarm into these kegs and boxes. As I was plowing corn or making hay each season near this tree, I could see quite easily just about what was going on during nearly all the swarming season. At first I would see perhaps one bee, after that the number would increase, and one not posted would be very apt to think that there was a swarm in the keg. They would usually protect and clean this keg from one to three days before they would take full possession, at other times they would come in great numbers, and in due season disappear, in which case they had been captured, or found more suitable quarters.

Placed a keg in each of two trees forty rods apart, and the same swarm will hunt through both of them and make their choice. I do not think that there were any chemical changes taking place in these kegs as Mr. Demaree mentions, on page 456 of the Bee Journal for 1883. Nature does not intend to send the busy bee wandering from place to place, just happening to come across a hollow tree or log. Let any who doubts this do as I have done, and they will be sooner or later convinced.

Swarms that have chosen a new home close by are very apt, when swarming, to rise high up in the air, and go quickly, never stopping to cluster, as they have a string or trail of bees all the way from the hive, or swarm, to the new home, the less the distance, the more bees on the trail, or the thicker they fly, thus the farther away, the better are the changes for them to cluster, for these bees flying back and forth have quite an influence on the swarm. It was such cases as these that so strangely induced me to adopt the method of clipping all my queens' wings: for there is no one thing pertaining to bee-keeping that puts me more out of patience than to have a portion of my swarms leave me: for in so doing, there goes the profit.—Cor. Bee Journal.

MONTENEGRO MARRIAGES.

The Union of Prince Nicholas's Daughters with Russian Royalty.

A few days ago the second daughter of the prince of Montenegro was married to a Russian prince, a cousin of Alexander III, and at the same time the engagement was announced of her younger sister, the Princess Anastasia, to Prince George Maximilianovitch of Leuchtenberg, another cousin of the czar. It is evidently, says the Buffalo Courier, the intention of the Russian emperor to secure to the family of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, who has seven daughters and two sons, the full recognition as one of the European dynasties which up to a recent time was denied to them. In this way he doubtless means to reward Montenegro for her fidelity to the Russian alliance, which presents a marked contrast to the attitude of Serbia, Roumania and Bulgaria toward the power which liberated them from Turkish rule.

Prince George of Leuchtenberg is a widower some 30 years old. On his mother's side he is a grandson of Czar Nicholas I, while his paternal grandfather was Eugene Beauharnais, stepson of Napoleon I. and viceroy of Italy. Eugene was formally adopted as a son by Napoleon without a right of succession to the French crown and married a Bavarian princess. After the emperor's downfall he was made duke of Leuchtenberg and prince of Eichtsaedt by his father-in-law, the King of Bavaria. His family retained its semi-royal rank. One of his daughters, became queen of Sweden, another empress of Brazil, and his eldest son married the then reigning queen of Portugal. His second son, who succeeded to the position of chief of the family, married the Grand Duchess Maria Nicolajevna, daughter of Nicholas I of Russia, and as a consequence of this union the family adopted the creed of the Greek church. When Louis Napoleon, whose mother, Queen Hortense, was a sister of Eugene Beauharnais, assumed the imperial title in 1852 he intended to restore his uncle's descendants to the rank which Napoleon I had conferred upon his stepson. But Nicholas I was opposed to such a connection of his grandchildren with the "upstart" dynasty of the Bonapartes. To prevent it the czar gave to all the members of the Leuchtenberg family the title and style of Prince and Princess Romanowski and "imperial highness," together with a rank next to that of the members of the Russian imperial house. In this way the scheme of Napoleon III was thwarted. This was one of the acts of Nicholas when the French emperor bitterly resented, and it doubtless had much to do with the desire for revenge which he was able to gratify in the Crimean war. The Leuchtenbergs are now a Russian family of semi-royal rank. They have large possessions in Russia and Germany, and their French origin seems to be nothing to them but a memory. The present head of the family is the Duke Nicholas Maximilianovitch, an elder brother of Prince George. The latter has a son by his deceased wife, and upon his line the titles and estates of the family will ultimately devolve.

The Innocent Lamb

About the first error the lamb makes in life is to mistake the shepherd or his dog for its mother, and many are the maneuvers that must be gone through with to make the new arrival follow the right party. His next error is likely to be an attempt to walk on air when he comes to a place where he should go down hill. His ten minutes' experience in life has made him believe that all the earth is a level plain, and in broad daylight he steps off the top landing of the stairs in total darkness when he is certain that the stairs are yet twenty feet away. The result is a great surprise to man and lamb in each instance.

The lamb picks himself up, and continues down the hill, he soon comes to the conclusion that everything is down hill in this life, and not on the dead level. Upon getting to the foot of the hill, he still tries to continue downward, and as a result runs his nose into the ground and looks surprised again. He now comes to a place to get up hill, and goes up just as our man starts up stairs in total darkness when he thinks the stairs are twenty feet away.

There is only one thing that is 500 times as funny and provoking by turns as a lamb, and that is 500 lambs together when they are about a month old. The shepherd sits down and watches the 500 lambs all in a bunch by themselves, playing, running and frolicking, and he laughs. When he has tried, and tried in vain, to get the same 500 across a bridge, or in a corral he sits down again, but he does not laugh this time.—Montana Wool Grower.

Leon Abbott Nominated.

New Jersey Democrats met in state convention in Trenton, Sept. 10. After organization, a platform was adopted, which declares that upon all issues affecting the administration of the national government the democratic party of New Jersey reaffirms the doctrine adopted in the national democratic platform at St. Louis in 1888. It calls attention to the fact that at the late presidential election a large plurality of voters of the United States declared by their ballots their confidence in the national democratic administration and their desire for its continuance. It says: "The success of the national republican ticket was brought about by the corrupt use of money, and this shame has been made more glaring by the official honors conferred upon contributors to corruption funds." It therefore appeals to the patriotism of all honest citizens to join in punishing every attempt to debate the elective franchise. It declares that trusts cannot be justified upon any plea of commercial enterprise, and says that for the benefit of the few these combinations inflict cruel burdens upon the many. The platform favors equal taxation, demands a strict enforcement of the law regulating the employment of children, and reform in the matter of a municipal expenditure throughout the state, and favors a revision of the election laws. Leon Abbott was nominated for governor by acclamation, and the convention adjourned.

Sons of Veterans.

The national encampment of the Sons of Veterans was held in Patterson, N. J., Sept. 11-12. The encampment confirmed the action of the court martial in the matter of the dishonorable discharge of the late Commander-in-Chief W. S. Payne of Fortoria, O. The report of the adjutant general shows that the Sons of Veterans organization has gained 15,000 members during the past year. The surgeon general reported that 50,000 men above the age of 15 could be sent into the battlefield at short notice. It occasion required it, all armed and equipped. The greatest interest was shown in the election of a commander-in-chief to succeed Gen. Abbott. The following were placed in nomination: Hon. Charles E. Griffen, secretary of Indiana; Joseph E. McCabe of Boston; Gen. Leland J. Webb of Kansas; Col. Frank L. Perkins of New Hampshire; Lewis J. Rolke of Pennsylvania; and Gen. Merwin L. Hall of Michigan. McCabe held the lead in the twelfth ballot, when he withdrew in favor of Griffen. Griffen was then chosen amid thousands of applause. Col. Bagley of West Virginia was chosen heater-in-commander and Capt. George W. Pohl of Patterson, N. J., adjutant-general.

An Official Report.

According to the official report 175 persons were killed in the explosion at Antwerp, 20 are missing, 100 are seriously injured and 40 were slightly injured. The story that several British tourists were killed by the explosion is untrue. The governor's official report to the minister of the interior says that nothing has as yet been clearly established regarding the origin of the explosion. The governor says that the cartridge factor worked three months without a license, when it was closed by order of the city authorities. M. Corvillain, the proprietor of the factory, then applied for a license, which was granted after an inspection of the factory and the imposition of stringent regulations for its management. The governor says he does not know whether the city authorities' inspection was adequate or not. When the explosion occurred an inquiry was proceeding with reference to an accident that had resulted from the unauthorized introduction of a steam engine into the factory. The Pope has contributed \$2,000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers.

A \$50,000 Law Suit.

Fairly Tarball of Pittsburg has entered suit against the Pennsylvania road for \$50,000, on account of the loss of his wife and two children in the Johnstown disaster. They were passengers on the express train which was swept away. Tarball alleges that the company was negligent in not moving the train after the chibald had received information that the South Fork dam was liable to burst. Instead of moving the train to a point of safety, they waited six hours, until the train was swept away. This is the first case entered against the railroad company for damages, and the result is awaited with interest.

The Canadian Labor Congress.

The Dominion labor congress in session at Montreal, passed resolutions approving the eight hour movement, Henry George's land taxation scheme, the appointment of a compulsory board of arbitration for settling all disputes between laborers and employer, and asking the government to pass a law compelling all cigar dealers to destroy their empty boxes. Day labor for bakers was encouraged, and female type setters, it was declared, should receive the same pay as men, or be prevented from working. Ottawa was agreed on as the next place of meeting.

More News From Stanley.

The Movement Geographical of Brus sets states that Henry M. Stanley is marching toward Monbassa, after fighting his way through the hostile country of the Umoro and Uganda tribes and conquering the natives. He established the authority of the British East Africa company over the country from the upper Nile to the east coast. It is doubtful if Emin Pasha, to whose relief the Stanley expedition was originally sent, is accompanying Stanley to the coast.

An Ambitious Sagger.

John L. Sullivan has come out as a candidate for congress, subject, of course, to the democratic nomination. He says "I am as sound as far as my political record is concerned, and I feel that I deserve the support of the party on that score. Then, I have personal friends and general admirers enough in Boston to elect me anyhow." He makes a defense of his profession, but says he will go out of the boxing business when he gets into congress.

Shot His Mother.

The many burglaries in Decatur, Ill., of late have led many people to sleep with firearms at hand. At an early hour the other morning Mrs. Storr, a wealthy widow, was shot dead by her son, Harry Starr, who saw her figure move across a room adjoining his own and fired quickly, without waiting to make any investigation. The bullet passed entirely through the unfortunate woman's neck, killing her instantly.

\$7,050,000 Loss.

It is estimated that the losses by fire and explosion in Antwerp will aggregate \$7,050,000. M. Corvillain, proprietor of the cigar factory, asserts his innocence of any responsibility for the disaster, alleging that the fire broke out in the retortium sheds and was thence communicated to the cartridge factory. Nevertheless, M. Corvillain is under arrest, charged with homicide by imprudence.

About \$20,000 in treasure, which was on board the Pacific Mail steamer Grenada, when that vessel was wrecked on the Pacific coast about a month ago, has been recovered. The vessel, valued at \$200,000 is a total loss.

It is announced that Claus Spreckels, the millionaire sugar refiner, proposes to build another refinery at Philadelphia, fully as large as the mammoth refinery now in the course of erection by him at the neck on the Delaware river.

One thousand six hundred people have been burned to death at Lu Chow, China, making half a dozen stupendous calamities in the celestial empire in as many months. Even the Chinese do not seem to grow very excited over such occurrences.

A Kentuckian shot himself with suicidal intent, the other day, and died after several hours of intense suffering. Being asked how it happened that with his known skill with the pistol he did not kill himself, he instantly said he wished to live long enough to be forgiven for his act.

The trustees of the Madison square Building Company, New York, has executed a contract for tearing down the present Madison square Garden and the erection of the new building, which is to take its place at a cost of \$1,300,000. The amphitheatre will be completed by March 20, and the entire structure by June 15, 1890.

Secretary Windom has directed that all the bonds purchased by the government since the first of July last be applied to the sinking fund and the requirements for the current fiscal year, estimated at \$17,900,000, are met. The amount already applied to this purpose is \$3,963,450, of which all but \$15,500 was in 4 1/2 per cent bonds.

Postmaster General Wainmaker has issued an order extending the age limit of appointment of letter carriers in non-civil service postoffices from thirty-five to forty years of age. This age limitation does not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country who are otherwise duly qualified.

The general dissatisfaction among the cigar makers of New York City has resulted in strikes at several factories, and the trouble is spreading. The men claim that the tenement-house system, which was checked for a time by the enactment of a law on the subject, is again in full swing, and that wages are down to the starvation point.

J. Frank Collum, who robbed John S. Blaisdell of Minneapolis, of nearly \$70,000 by forgery, has made a full confession of his guilt, and says he desires that no mere be shown him. It has been discovered that Collum's list of forged names of several other prominent citizens of Minneapolis amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

"If I gave you a pound of metal and ordered you to make the most out of it what kind of metal would you select?" asked a well-known jeweler "Gold, of course," was the prompt reply. "I'd prefer a pound of steel," said the jeweler, "and I'd have it made into hair springs for watches. A pound of such springs would sell for an even \$140,000."

Benjamin Johnson, it is said, owns a farm in Rush V. U. T., upon which he has just discovered a mine of natural shoe black. An analysis of this peculiar material shows that it contains six per cent carbon, thirty four per cent aluminum, and the remainder clay. When taken out the material is moist and soft, and when used in blacking produces a fine polish which is not easily destroyed.

TICKET 42,752.

A Pick-Up of \$15,000 by Three Well-Known Cheyenne People - Cheyenne (W.) Le der, August 8.

The drawing of \$15,000 from the Louisiana State Lottery in the July drawing by three well known Cheyenne people has created a decided sensation. The children of fortune are all employed at H. H. Ellis bakery. They are Louis Sal and wife, and Edward P. Gaylor, an old timer and a prominent Odd Fellow.

Eighty hours after the drawing Salada and his wife and Mr. Gaylor were overjoyed to learn from a list that ticket No. 42,752 had drawn the grand prize of \$15,000, and that they were entitled to one-twentieth of that sum or \$750.

Advises from New Orleans confirmed the list and the money was collected through the First National bank of this city, being paid over to the winners August 1. Salada and wife are visiting relatives in Missouri. The lady, who has been in a bed for several years is to return to an eastern hospital for several months and will be treated by eminent specialists.

Dennison Dana, a deacon in the Harvard Congregational church, a prominent worker in the Sunday school, and treasurer of the Douglas, Mass. company of Boston, is short in his accounts with the company to the tune of \$600,000. He has been missing for several days. His stealings have been going on for years.

Your Life in Danger. Take time by the forelock ere that rasping, hacking cough of yours carries you where so many consumptives have preceded you, lose no time but procure a bottle of the rational remedy for lung and bronchial diseases, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It will cure you. Sold by all druggists.

Excelsior Springs, Mo. Unequaled as a health and pleasure resort. Finest Water Cure hotel in the west. The waters will positively cure all kidney and liver diseases, dyspepsia, diabetes, male complaints, skin and blood diseases, etc.

For handsomely illustrated descriptive pamphlet, apply to F. Chandler, G. P. & F. A. "Wabash Line," St. Louis, Mo.

Grand Harvest Excursions Will run via the Wabash line to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Dakota, Colorado, and all parts of the west, on August 30, September 10 and 24 and October 8, 1889. Rate one fare for round trip. For particulars apply to nearest Wabash ticket agent.

The entire business portion of Linkville Oregon, was destroyed by fire Sept. 7, causing a loss of \$250,000.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes "Suffered with catarrh for 15 years Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by druggists, 75c.

Like Rats in a Hole. An abandoned coal mine running alongside of the White Ash mine near Golden, Col., has been full of water for months. The other day the wall between the two mines gave way and the White Ash, in which 11 men were working, was suddenly filled with mud and water. There is not the slightest hope of rescuing any of the men alive, and it will require days, if not weeks, of hard work to reach their bodies.

Boulauger, Rochefort and Dillon have been delivered of another mannequin, which calls the actor of the senate court all sorts of hard French names.

A New York syndicate is trying to gobble up coal and timber lands in Pennsylvania to the value of \$20,000,000, whereat a Chicago paper observes that New York wants both the world's fair and the earth. "The days of miracles are past." That may be, and yet some of the most wonderful things ever witnessed by the human family have occurred within the last decade. Not the least of these wonders is the success which the agents of P. F. Johnson & Co. of Richmond, Va., are meeting. Write them for particulars. They will show you how to work wonders.

Copy of Original. VAN WERT, O., July 11 1889. RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Jackson, Mich.

GENTS - This is to certify that I had what is called sciatic rheumatism so badly that I was all drawn over to one side. My hip sank in so that you could lay your hand in the cavity, and I could do no work for over one year. I tried some of the best physicians and did almost everything I could hear or think of, and nothing did me any good until I purchased a bottle of H. H. Hall's Rheumatic Syrup of Hines & Son, Druggists, Van Wert, O. Four bottles cured me and have never had it since.

We certify to the above testimonial. HINES & SON, Druggists.

A Few Pointers. Gov. Medero of Chihuahua, Mexico, has all of his family with him in Paris. It consists of his wife and 13 children—10 boys and eight girls.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may be cured with an apparatus known as Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

Commissioner Tanner says there may be official differences between himself and Secretary DeLoe, but there are none of a personal nature.

If not about being "at" by a man, take this good advice. Buy Dobbin's Electric Soap next Monday. It won't cost much and you will then know for yourself just how good it is. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

When the shirt was introduced to the wife of the king of Belgium with her ladies waiting, the shah asked the king if it was his raincoat.

No Cure No Pay. It is a pretty severe test of any doctor's skill when the payment of his fee is made conditional upon his curing his patient. Yet after having, for many years, observed the thousands of lung disease cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, its manufacturers feel warranted in selling it, as they are now doing, through all druggists, the world over, under a certificate of positive guarantee that it will either benefit or cure in every case of disease for which they recommended it. If taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Found liver, or "biliousness," impure blood, skin eruptions, scrofulous sores and swellings, consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), a yield to this wonderful medicine. It is both tonic and strength restoring, and after active or blood cleansing.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sells's Remedy. 50 cents by drug gists.

A Fairy Tale. A famous woodsman once boasted that he could find his way through a wilderness and return by the same path. Being tested, he carried with him a slender thread, which should serve as a guide for the return trip. Reaching the end of his journey, he lay down to rest. While he rested came the genius of industry and breathed upon his thread and it went into two shining ribbons of steel. It was a railroad. Throngs of people whirled past him in luxurious cars and he read upon the train the mystic legend "Wisconsin Central."

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

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills. These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No straining pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

The engineer of a steamer plying between Longport and Ocean City, N. J., is a pretty brunette and her husband is the fireman.

JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK
REMEDY FOR PAIN IT CONQUERS PAIN.
Relieves and cures HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago, Toothache, Sprains, BRUISES, Burns and Scalds.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS THE CHARLES A. VOSELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SICK HEADACHE CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURED BY CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FARMS! 100 Choice Farms in ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO, The Garden County of the World.
Full description of improved and unimproved farms sent free to any address. Inquiries apply to LEIGHTON & OUELLETTE, Proprietors Essex Co. Land Office, AMBERBURG, ONTARIO.

CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm.
Ely Brothers, Warren, N. Y.

FREE CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO FIT PERFECT WITHOUT TRYING ON.
MOODY & CO. CINCINNATI, O.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

TO MAKE A Delicious Biscuit ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COW BRAND SODA WATER. ABSOLUTELY PURE.



HARVEST EXCURSIONS! VIA and Iron Mt. Route.
Half Rates for the Round Trip.
To all points in Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska. August 31st and 20th, September 30th and 24th, and October 31st. Thirty days' limit, ample stop-over privileges, cheap lands. Come early for first choice. For descriptive travel map, please free address camp via agents or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Dollars AND SENSE IN EDUCATION.
Detroit Business University.
149 Grand St. Students receive every time highest illustrated catalogue free.

BASE BALL CHADWICK'S annual SEPT FREE on application, one cent stamp by addressing The Chadwick Base Ball Co., 120 N. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGERS and PISO'S Cure for Consumption THE BEST remedy for hoarseness, colds, and clear the throat.

PENSIONS Write J. L. STAPLEWEATHER, 100 Main St., for question blank. Voted as the best of all. Claims a Specialty. Mention this paper.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES A cure for ASTHMA. Sold by all druggists.

OPIUM The only certain cure for opium addiction. Dr. J. W. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

HOME STUDY Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc. Thoroughly taught by mail. For rates, circulars free. BIRNBAUM'S COLLEGE, 431 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this Paper.

Bright eyes and dull, near sighted; far sighted; anybody (except those who won't, and they are worse than blind) can see at a glance the advantages gained by using PEARLINE. We do not expect everyone will see it, but millions do, and the number increases every day. Delicate women and strong, wonder at the amount of work they can do with the aid of PEARLINE—the time saved; the satisfactory results, and when they have used it for years they realize that everything that is washed or cleaned with Pearlina lasts longer. This is very simple—Pearline does away with most of the rubbing—the greatest wear and tear that clothes are subjected to is the repeated rubbings necessary to keep them clean with ordinary soap. Your own interests should lead you to use it, if you do your own work and value your fine linens and flannels; the latter reason should surely convince any bright woman that it is to her interest to see that her servants use it. PEARLINE makes a saving all around. Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearlina, or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S ALSE—they are not. JAMES PYLE, New York.

Northville Record.

E. R. REED, Editor and Prop'r.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND.

PLEDGE OF MEMBERSHIP.

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all alcoholic liquors, including wine, beer and cider, as a b. w. a. g., and to employ all proper means to do away with the use of traffic in the same.

RUM AND CRIME

Extracts from an article written by Hon. A. B. Richmond.

It is a well-known physiological fact that long-continued indulgence in alcoholic drinks, whether the same is the product of distillation or fermentation, produces an abnormal condition of the cellular tissues of the brain. The cells are enlarged, and although the victims of this baleful habit may totally abstain from intoxicating drink for years and may have apparently completely conquered his desire therefor, yet a very small quantity taken into the stomach, and from thence into the arterial circulation, will again enlarge the cells of the tissues of the brain, rekindle the smoldering fires of appetite, and again the poor victim must struggle as before; must resist, or die a drunkard's death.

I have practiced law over forty years I am now engaged in my seventy-seventh homicide case, sixty of which have been caused by the murderous frenzy of intoxicating drink. My feeble pen is wholly inadequate to the task of detailing the horrors incident to the "licensed curse," that I have heard related before court and jury in the thousands of criminal cases in which I have plead, either for an acquittal or conviction of crimes that never would have been perpetrated but for the demoralizing influence of rum. There is not a crime named in our criminal code that it has not prompted men to commit, not a sin incident to all men that it does not promote, and yet this licensed murderer and criminal is the pet of the laws of a Christian people.

The incongruity of our law in only invoked by its hypocrisy and the specious falsehoods it utters in its rules and maxims "The act of God or of the law, is prejudicial to no one," asserts a legal axiom as old as civilization, yet it is not only not true, but taken in connection with the laws that license the sale of rum, it is blasphemy. To couple the name of the Deity with the infamy of our law in this connection is a libel on His holy name, and to assert that the law that establishes temptations along all the thoroughfares of life prejudices no one, is a falsehood as palpable and wicked as was ever uttered by the lips of sin. In vain men may smile and seek to palliate and extenuate and explain away its plan and positive utterances. Thus saith the maxim of the law. Then by its enactments it licenses the sale of that which the ablest judges in our courts have repeatedly said was an evil which should be restricted by criminal codes and police regulations. Why restrict that which "is prejudicial to no one"? Why set a policeman to watch that from which no injury can come to the people?

There is another maxim of equal antiquity and equally specious in its ostentatious display of these virtuous principles of which the law is prolific in theory, but barren in practice, "The act of the court injures no one." "Oh, with what a show of truth and seeming sincerity cunning sin can cover itself withal." Ask the thousands of unfortunate inmates of the felons' cells in our prisons who are serving sentences for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drink—ask them whether the law did no wrong when in the exercise of its discretionary power it licensed the temptation through which they became criminal; ask the heart broken wives whose husbands are daily spending their wages in the licensed dens of iniquity, and whose starving children "live in terror from the sound of a drunken father's retreating steps; ask the aged father and mother who are bowed down with grief at the downfall of a wayward son, once their hope and joy and pride, but with whom prayers and tears were of no avail; ask the sober, industrious tax-payers who are compelled to pay the expenses of our criminal courts, and for the support of the paupers made by rum; ask all these if a court

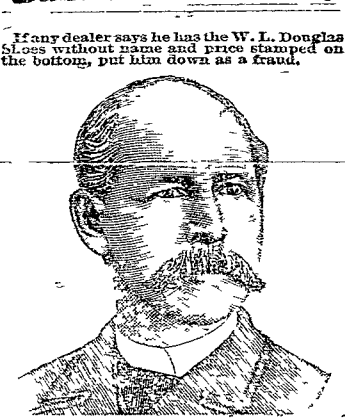
(Continued on eighth page.)

FAIR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Plymouth fair, held at Plymouth, Oct. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Oakland county. Pontiac, Oct. 1 to 4.
Northwestern Agricultural society, Saginaw, Sept. 23 to 27.
Bay county agricultural society, Bay City, Sept. 17 to 18.
Berkton market association, Brighton, Oct. 1 to 4.
Agricultural society, Rochester, Sept. 25 to 27.
Allford association, Milford, Oct. 8 to 11.
Fenton union agricultural society, Fenton, Oct. 5 to 11.
Western Michigan association, Ypsilanti, Sept. 24 to 27.
St. Louis agricultural association, St. Louis, Oct. 7 to 12.
Western Michigan agricultural and industrial society, Grand Rapids, Sept. 20 to 27.
Northville agricultural society, Fowlerville, Sept. 17 to 20.

YOUR BLOOD Purified.
BY USING THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS!
PREPARED ONLY BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Beware of counterfeits made in St. Louis, Mo.

IF ANY DEALER HAS THE W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE WITHOUT NAME AND PRICE STAMPED ON THE BOTTOM, PUT HIM DOWN AS A FRAUD.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HASTENED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WET SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FAIRBANKS SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA LIGHT CAFF SHOE. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.
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EXAMINE W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.00 SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES

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RED CLOVER BLOSSOM
THE GREAT Blood Purifier.
PURE AND EFFICACIOUS.
IT CURES
Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.
Price, \$1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5. 1 lb. can Sold Extract \$2.50
J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO., Detroit, Mich.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses will cure you. But if you neglect this easy means of safety the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

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Manufacturer of High and Low Pressure and Steam Heating Boilers of all kinds, smoke pipes, blackings, etc. Old boilers taken in exchange for new. Flues, boiler plates and boiler tubes for sale. Cor. Földay st. and Mich. Cent'l R. R. tracks, DETROIT, MICH. 23-52

WONDERFUL CURES.
A. M. Randolph Retail Druggist of Northville, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption, have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by A. M. Randolph.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Circuit Court for the county of Wayne, in chancery. Lester H. Sutton, complainant vs. Lucy Sutton, defendant. At a session of said court held in the city of Detroit, on the ninth day of September 1889. Present, Hon. Henry B. Biercott Circuit Judge. It satisfactorily appearing to the court by affidavit on file that the last known place of residence of the defendant, Lucy Sutton, was in this state but that it cannot be ascertained in what state or county she now resides. On motion of W. W. Wendell complainant's solicitor it is ordered that said defendant, Lucy Sutton, do appear and answer to this case within five months from the date of this order, and it is further ordered that within twenty days from the date of this hereof, the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Northville Record, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, that such publication be continued therein at least once each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of the order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the expiration of said five months. (Signed) HENRY B. BIERCOTT Circuit Judge.

W. W. WENDELL, Complainant's solicitor
A true copy JOHN MAPSHALL, Deputy register

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE
In the matter of the estate of STEPHEN ANDREWS deceased, we the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the said estate, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the residence of A. M. Randolph in the city of Northville in said county, on the 12th day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and adjusting said claims, and that a court will be held on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving claims for examination and allowance.
Dated, September 19, 1889.
E. K. SIMMONS
A. M. RANDOLPH,
Commissioners.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of your own price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeably to taste, perfectly safe, and trial bottles free at A. M. Randolph's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica salve
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chancres, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures them, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. M. Randolph.

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If you desire to, then return
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All our stock of Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors and Razors. We need the room for other goods and the cutlery has got to go.
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YOU WILL NOT HAVE ANOTHER SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY.
Getting ready for school. All school books at the lowest prices. Harpers readers at Introduction prices. Everything in school supplies and stationery. Have your eyes tested and fitted with the new gold nose spectacle.
A. E. ROCKWELL.
Your Friend the Jeweler.

OUT THIS OUT
Add bring it with you, as it is an agreement on our part to ship free of charge by freight to any part of Michigan, goods purchased of us during the International Exposition.
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We shall make a Large Discount to our Customers During the Exposition
151, 163 & 165, JEFFERSON AVENUE. } **JAMES NALL & CO.**

THE BUSINESS OF THE
ALLMENDINGER PIANO and ORGAN CO.
of Ann Arbor, heretofore under the management of H. F. MURRAY has been passed over to B. A. HODGE of Plymouth, who will have charge of all sales and collections in this vicinity. Their
Pianos & Organs
Will be on exhibition as heretofore at the store of Mrs. L. E. McRoberts where payment can be left for Mr. Hodge. For circulars describing these PIANOS and ORGANS apply to Mrs. McROBERTS, B. A. HODGE or THE FACTORY

COMMUNICATION.

(Continued from first page.) long abandon, that is truly wonderful. Half way up the flume, we come to Bridal Veil falls, the most picturesque spot along the whole route, and of course we must have a view of it. Adams and McFarland continue on up to the top of the falls. In the picture Adams is on the plank by the flume, and Mac after considerable trouble gets out directly over the falls. Hicks and I leave the flume and climb up almost a perpendicular bluff, about fifty feet to get to the right view. It is with difficulty that a place is found for the camera, but finally by our combined efforts a plate is exposed and we climb down and continue the ascent, arriving at the mill at half past four. At six o'clock we got seventy-five mill hands together and photographed them. After which we had supper at the boarding house and paid two bits for it. At seven o'clock we left the mill and started for the logging camp situated two miles farther back in the timber, and which we hoped to reach before darkness closed in on us. But we hoped in vain for before we had gone half the distance night which was the very essence of blackness was all around us. We had no light, and there was no trail. For four hours we climbed over great logs, or groped our way along a little stream, which was all there was to tell us where we were. At last we saw a light ahead, which we hailed. A man came out of a cabin holding a lamp above his head. His face to me had a ghostly look. What was our surprise to see Adams step up and shake hands with him. He told us which way to go and said we could not miss it. Adams told us after we left the cabin that this man Mr. was an actor in a tragedy that took place in Detroit some fifteen years ago, since which time he has been a wanderer. In the darkness we missed everything. There was a main trail which had numerous branches, and we would invariably take the branch, which we would follow until we came to a tree recently felled where the trail would end, as it was only made to get the logs out. After this sort of thing had gone on a short time, I was convinced that it was useless to try to get out that night, but it was another hour before the rest would give up that we were for the time being lost. We built a fire and passed the rest of the night, sometimes sleeping but mostly waking. In the morning I photographed the other three, and our camping place and then with daylight to help us found the right trail easily, and in a short time the camp. After breakfast we photographed several groups of men, ox teams, mule teams and horses. There is not very far from camp a mountain peak called 'Angels rest' which we wanted to climb. We asked for a guide and two young fellows volunteered to take us up. The trip was made without special incident and the view from the top was fine, especially to the north, where beyond the rolling Columbia with its terraced banks, Mts Helens and Adams rear their fantastic forms high in air, grim sentinels of the great northwest. We found on this trip plenty of huckleberry, some blue and some red, the red ones being the most palatable. We ate dinner at the logging camp, and at three o'clock started back to the mill, and from there down to Bridal Veil by a wagon road, which had been cut into the mountain side, at considerable expense, up which road it costs \$8.00 per ton to get goods or merchandise hauled. We took supper at the boarding house, and slept in Adams room and slept sound, as the sleeping accommodations of the previous night were anything but good. The next day we photographed Bridal Veil and also made a group picture of the men. We were then ready for Portland, but received word at the station that a bridge had been burned down just this side of the Cascade locks and that there was no telling when a train would get through. So, Mr. Minor, the boarding house man, took us across the Columbia to Cape Horn. From there at three o'clock we hailed a steamer, Portland bound, and got aboard. I will not attempt to describe the scenery along the route, it must be seen to be appreciated. There were on board the boat some very large specimens of sturgeon, caught between Bridal Veil and the locks above, with a large hook and line, one of them was between seven and eight feet long, and weighed 300 pounds. We arrived in Portland at eight o'clock, tired, but satisfied that our trip was a success, both physically and financially. Y

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CENTRALLY LOCATED.
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MEALS 25 CENTS.
RATES - Per day, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Rooms without board, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

WE STILL LEAD 'EM!

And it is wonderful what Bargains we offer.

Men's Shoes \$1.00

That are worth \$1.75 a pair.

75 cents saved is 75 cents made and how can you make 75 cents any easier than by saving on your shoes.

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A choice lot of Ladies Shoes worth 3.25 marked down to \$2.50.

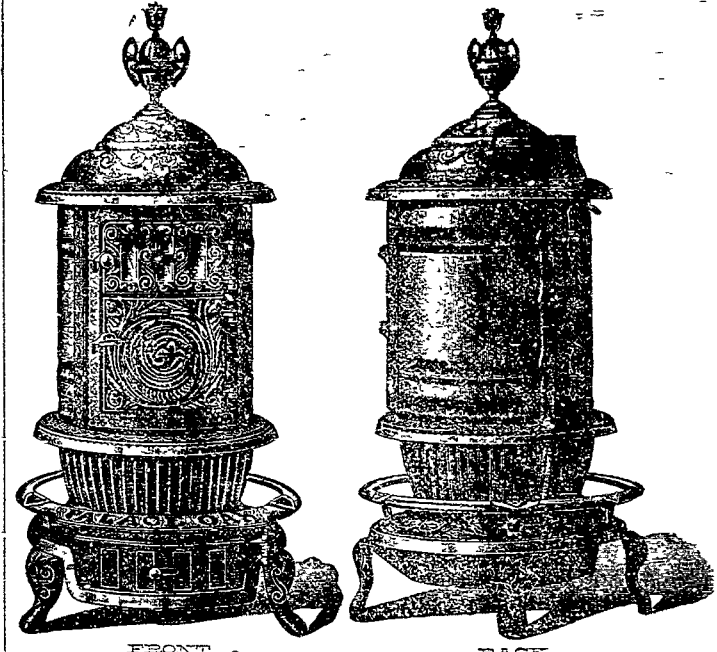
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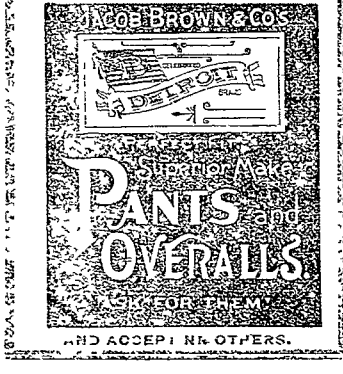
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FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF!

First General Orders From the New Commander of the G. A. R.

The State Agricultural Society Elects a new Corps of Officers.

Alger's First Orders. Gen. R. A. Alger, the newly elected commander in chief of the G. A. R., has issued his first orders.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7, 1889. Having been chosen commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at its twenty-third annual encampment, held at Milwaukee, I hereby assume command of the same.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2. Gives the official notice of the officers elected at Milwaukee and announces the following appointments: Adjutant-general—George H. Hopkins of Detroit, Michigan.

Important Railroad Deal. Some time ago the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, began suit and had a receiver appointed by the United States court in Detroit for the Michigan portion of the St. Louis, Sturgis & Battle Creek railway.

Monthly Crop Report. The September returns from 621 correspondents, representing 510 townships show that wheat thrashed in the central counties is an average yield per acre of 16.17 bushels.

State Fall Officers. The following are the newly elected officers of the State Agricultural Society: President, James M. Turner of Lansing; treasurer, A. J. Dean of Adrian; secretary, J. C. Sterling of Monroe.

Faith Does Not Waver. Twenty counties were represented at a conference of the prohibitionists of this state, held in Lansing, Sept. 10, Professor Abann of Albion, presiding.

Salt Inspection for August. The report of the state salt inspector for August as follows: S. G. Baldwin, 122,112 bbls. Bay, 114,400 bbls., Manistee, 97,732 bbls., Mason, 45,420 bbls., St. Clair, 26,961 bbls., Iosco, 47,000 bbls., Huron, 15,777 bbls., Midland, 4,706 bbls. Total, 474,040 bbls.

CONDENSED STATE NEWS.

Mrs. C. W. Waldron of Hillsdale who caused the arrest of her husband C. W. Waldron, the ex-banker, on a charge of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Bidwell, has withdrawn her charge, and the case has been discontinued.

Edward E. Edwards of Fremont was elected supreme vice counselor of the order of Chosen Friends at the annual meeting in Minneapolis.

Charles Jennings of Eaton Rapids, one of the first settlers of Aurelius, Ingham county, is dead, aged 80.

W. A. Deans, a brakeman on the Chicago & Grand Trunk, was struck by an express-train in Battle Creek the other day, and instantly killed.

There are 113 cheese factories, 107 creameries and two condensed milk factories in this state.

The Fourth Michigan cavalry held its annual reunion in Lansing Sept. 12. The following officers were chosen: President, E. H. Foster of Lansing; vice president, E. H. Foster of Lansing; secretary, H. A. Backus of Detroit.

The Grand Rapids board of trade has asked Congressman Bellnap to do all in his power to get a canal built from Grand Rapids to Lake Michigan.

Walter Billings, an old Holland pioneer, who started 70 years ago to drive through Nebraska, Kansas and other western states, has arrived home again.

A German syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of the Buffalo, South Buffalo and Queen iron mines in Negaunee.

A Chicago & Grand Trunk train went through a bridge near Scotts the other night, demolishing six cars.

The people of Barry county claim that the soldiers' and sailors' monument recently erected in Hastings, is the finest in the state.

The barge Charles Reitz caught fire at Manistee the other night, and when the alarm was sounded, John Newmeyer sprang out of his berth, and fell into the flames, burning himself fatally.

Blue hematite ore has been found in the residence portion of Ishpeming, and the find will be developed.

Michigan will be well represented at the triennial convocation of the Knights Templar to be held in Washington next month.

Henry Baum of Maybee with his wife and six months old baby were driving to Monroe to church. The team became frightened and ran away, overturning the buggy in the ditch, badly hurting Mr. and Mrs. Baum and instantly killing the baby.

An unknown man was run over by a passenger train near Marquette and crushed almost to a pulp on the 10th inst.

The new class at the Agricultural College numbers 59 students.

Stephen S. Hicks, of Lapeer county who was appointed Deputy Collector at London by Collector Geer, is another to come under the rule prohibiting any customs appointee over 60 years of age from serving and is consequently rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. W. B. Sway, wife of a well-known farmer, living near Albion, was found dead in bed the other morning.

Dr. A. Worden, of Petoskey, invented a rat trap which he has just sold for \$15,000.

Mrs. David White, one of the oldest pioneers of Coldwater, died Sept. 7.

WHAT THE WILD WAVES ARE DOING

The Atlantic Coast Suffers Badly From the Franks of Old Ocean.

Resignation of the Commissioner of Pensions.—Harrison Accepts it.

Old Ocean on a Rampage. The greatest tide ever experienced struck Coney Island, on the Atlantic coast, about six o'clock on the morning of September 10, and the high tide and heavy surf played sad havoc.

The little strip of land between Brighton and Manhattan was eaten away, and the ocean and Sheepshead bay are connected by fully five feet of water, extending to Sheepshead.

The Brighton beach bathing pavilion belonging to Manhattan beach was beaten down by the thundering waves. The old marine railway structure was carried away, and was taken with an awful crash over the new marine railway.

The two little houses on the concourse in Prospect park were sunk in ten feet of water and dashed to pieces.

The wind was blowing a hurricane off shore. As the morning advanced, the hurricane increased to a cyclone.

The following correspondence has been made public: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 12, 1889.

Hon. James Tanner, commissioner of pensions: Dear Sir—Your letter tendering your resignation of the office of commissioner of pensions has been received, and your resignation is accepted.

Jack, the Ripper, at Work. The London police found the body of a woman lying at the corner of a railway arch on Cable street, Whitechapel, on the morning of the 10th.

Eleven Miners Drowned 800 Feet Under Ground. A terrible disaster occurred in the White ash coal mine near Golden, Col., the other morning, and 11 miners lost their lives.

An Awful Disaster.

A terrible explosion of dynamite occurred Sept. 7 in a cartridge factory in the vicinity of the house in Antwerp.

The explosion occurred in a workshop where old cartridges were being taken to pieces. Men and women were actively at work breaking them up, and 25,000,000 had been partly broken.

Limbs and fragments of bodies were found at incredible distances. Several heaps of charred human remains have been collected.

It appears that as a measure of precaution a large proportion of the forty millions of cartridges in the Covilian factory had been buried in the ground.

Death of S. C. Cox. Congressman Samuel Sullivan Cox died at his home in New York Sept. 10. Four days before he was confined to his bed by an attack of what he supposed to be malaria.

Appointed to Make Prayers. The President has appointed Rev. Henry H. Hall of San Francisco, Cal., a Chaplain in the Army.

Jumped for Notority. Brodie, the bridge jumper, was arrested at Niagara Falls, Ont., on the 7th inst on the charge of attempting suicide.

Five Men Killed. A boiler used on the farm of John M. Snider, near Carbondale, Ill., exploded the other morning, and five men were instantly killed.

DEAD IN A MINE. Eleven Miners Drowned 800 Feet Under Ground. A terrible disaster occurred in the White ash coal mine near Golden, Col., the other morning, and 11 miners lost their lives.

Weather and Crops. The Michigan weather service's weekly crop bulletin states that the weather conditions for the week ending Sept. 7, were unfavorable for corn and potatoes.

CLAUDE DAMIEN'S MILLION.

Queen's Gate looked a little askance at Mr. Ponsonby Walker, though he occupied one of the biggest houses there and dispensed lavish hospitality. He was a tall, stout, red-faced, elderly gentleman, with a familiar manner and a jovial laugh, addicted to spotless white waistcoats, loud-patterned trousers and patent-leather boots. He was very hearty and genial with every one, and had the reputation of being able and willing to make fortunes in the city for any of his friends who chose to seek his advice and assistance. But, though his wife wore diamonds, and he kept up a considerable establishment, there was a vague feeling of distrust regarding his alleged wealth. Business men shook their heads at the mention of his name, and hinted that, though he described himself as a financier, he dealt with other people's money rather than his own, and was chiefly engaged in the mysterious occupation of promoting public companies.

These rumors, however, did not prevent the Ponsonby Walkers from having a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who assisted at their social functions and returned their hospitality by similar entertainments. In fact, the Ponsonby Walkers were rather fashionable people, and it was, perhaps, envy as much as anything else which caused some of their neighbors to speak disparagingly of them. The prevailing impression among honest, unsophisticated folk was that Mr. Ponsonby Walker was a personage in the city of scarcely less importance and standing than a Rothschild or a Baring; and no one was more deeply imbued with this idea than young Claude Damien. But three and twenty is a credulous age, and a passionate admiration for a man's daughter is apt to shed a golden halo around the young lady's parents. Claude Damien would never have thought of suspecting Mrs. Ponsonby Walker of being unkind and commonplace, nor did he ever doubt that Mr. Ponsonby Walker was a mercantile prince of almost untold wealth. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the young gentleman felt serious misgivings on the subject of his attachment to Mr. Ponsonby Walker's only daughter, Miriam, for he guessed instinctively that the financier would discourage his pretensions.

But Miriam Walker was an impulsive, warm-hearted girl, and having loved Claude Damien to his fate by receiving his attentions with marked favor, she scoffed at the idea that his poverty was an insurmountable bar to their union. She fervently vowed that, whatever her father's decision might be, she would always regard Claude as her affianced husband, and prevailed upon the young man to demand the parental consent and benediction. She succeeded in almost persuading him that Mr. Ponsonby Walker belonged to the benevolent order of fathers who are disposed to overlook such trifling drawbacks as absence of income and expectations in a daughter's suitor. Claude Damien could not quite bring himself to regard Mr. Ponsonby Walker in that amiable and fatuous light, but rendered despondent by the state of his affections, he screwed up his courage and called upon Miriam's father one day at his office in this city.

"What can I do for you, Mr. Damien?" inquired the financier, in a patronizing, condescending tone, as Claude entered with his heart thumping against his ribs like a bat terying-lamp.

"You do not recognize me, sir," said Claude, nervously observing that Mr. Ponsonby Walker read his name from his card with a hesitation which showed that it was unfamiliar. "I had the pleasure of being introduced to you once at the house of a mutual friend, Maj Stanhope."

"Ah, to be sure. You're a son of the late Gen. Damien. I remember perfectly," said Mr. Ponsonby Walker, encouragingly.

"Can I have a few minutes' private conversation with you, sir?" murmured the young man.

"Well, I am very much overworked with business just now. I have an important meeting of the board of the Grand El Dorado Diamond Mining Company at 3 o'clock," said Mr. Ponsonby Walker, with importance. "We are proceeding to allotment, Mr. Damien," he added, significantly.

"Oh, indeed?" observed Claude.

"Yes, a splendid property, Mr. Damien a splendid property," said Mr. Ponsonby Walker, rubbing his hands. "As a friend of Maj Stanhope's, I advise you to apply at once for some shares."

"No—no, thank you," interposed Claude, with an ominous sinking at his heart. "The fact is, I have called to ask your permission to become engaged to your daughter Miriam."

"To my daughter Miriam—to Miss Ponsonby Walker?" exclaimed the financier, staring at the young man with undisguised amazement. "Have you spoken to her on the subject?"

"Yes, last night, at Mrs. Anstruther's ball," said Claude eagerly.

"Really, this is very serious," said Mr. Ponsonby Walker, solemnly. "I have heard nothing of it. Will you have the goodness, Mr. Damien, to state your position and prospects?"

Poor Claude Damien realized, with painful force, the utter hopelessness—not to say temerity—of his mission, as he proceeded, in faltering accents to describe his unfortunate circumstances, and it is hardly surprising that the brief statement caused Mr. Ponsonby Walker to grow crimson with indignation.

"Do you mean to tell me, Mr. Damien, that you have no means, no occupation, and no expectation whatever?" exclaimed the financier, frowning back in his chair and gazing at him with contemptuous amazement. "No relatives, even or friends to whom you can look for assistance?"

"I have an uncle—my poor mother's brother—living in America. I have heard that he is rich and a bachelor," said Claude from sheer desperation.

"Well, and what is his name? and what will he do for you?" inquired Mr. Ponsonby Walker, a little more encouragingly.

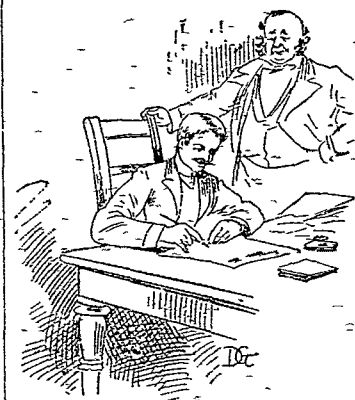
"His name is William Barnes. He emigrated many years ago, and I believe he lives at Princess Town, Kansas county. But I have no right to expect that he will do anything for me," added poor Claude,

blushing hotly. "Indeed, he has never answered the letter which I wrote to him some months ago when my father died."

"Upon my word, this is absolutely preposterous!" exclaimed Mr. Ponsonby Walker, bounding from his chair and glaring at his unfortunate visitor from the center of the hearth rug. "Do you seriously suppose for an instant, Mr. Damien, that I can consent to your engaging yourself to—ahem—Miss Ponsonby Walker?"

"I love your daughter, sir, very deeply, and am doing my best to seek employment. I hoped, perhaps, that you might consent conditionally upon my—"

"Pshaw! Mr. Damien, you are wasting my time and your own," interposed Mr. Ponsonby Walker, with an angry gesture. "Understand, please once for all, that I forbid you to speak to my daughter again. Your conduct, sir, is impertinent—nothing less than impertinent. In fact, I—Mr. Damien, please me by leaving the room this instant."



CLAUDE DAMIEN DASHED OFF HIS SIGNATURE. But Claude Damien had something else to think of besides love-making and responding to congratulatory epistles. In the first place, it was necessary to take steps to obtain possession of his property, and for this purpose he placed himself in the hands of a firm of solicitors, recommended by Mr. Ponsonby Walker. Unfortunately, Mr. Blotting wrote in reply to telegraphic inquiries that the testator's estate consisted almost entirely of land and houses, which could not be conveyed into money until after the usual interval. This was a disappointment to Claude, for he longed to taste the sweets of his inheritance, and moreover, he had been applied to for the purchase money of his shares in the Grand El Dorado Diamond Mining Company. Having no means of meeting this demand, he had no alternative but to seek the advice and assistance of Mr. Ponsonby Walker.

"What a ridiculous situation!" exclaimed the financier, with a hearty laugh, as he stamped his future son-in-law on the back. "Imagine an impecunious millionaire!"

"It's awkward all the same," said Claude, laughing also.

"Pooh! There need be no difficulty," responded Mr. Ponsonby Walker. "I'll write you a check, stay, though!" he added, thoughtfully. "I think, on consideration, that I had better not. One can't be too careful in these matters, and remarks might be made if it should transpire that the money came from me."

Mr. Ponsonby Walker winked confidentially as he spoke, and looked so knowingly at the young man that the latter, without the least understanding him, felt impressed by the wisdom of the financier's remark.

"I suppose not," acquiesced Claude, doubtfully, "but where shall I get the money from?"

"You can borrow it from your solicitor, or—well, perhaps it is well to be independent, and you can afford the luxury—why not get it from Benlevi?" said Mr. Ponsonby Walker.

"Benlevi? But who is Benlevi?" inquired Claude.

"Benlevi of Burlington street," replied Mr. Ponsonby Walker with another sagacious wink. "A money lender, but honest as they go. He will make you pay for the accommodation, but what will that matter to you?"

So Claude, nothing loath, paid a visit to Mr. Benlevi, who received him very civilly, having evidently read all about him in the newspapers. From this worthy the young man obtained, on somewhat startling terms, a sum of money which enabled him to take up his shares and left something over. Being thus in funds, Claude Damien did not scruple to launch out a little by taking an expensive set of chambers and furnishing them luxuriously. He found no difficulty in obtaining credit from tradespeople, and having once set the ball rolling, he soon raised a very considerable crop of debts, and began to live in a manner worthy of his enviable circumstances.

At the instance of his future father-in-law, who represented that he ought not to neglect his own interests, Claude Damien attended one or two meetings of the directors of the Grand El Dorado Diamond Mining Company, though the proceedings, and indeed the company itself, rather bored him. It was gratifying, however, to the young man to learn that his connection with the company had had a very good effect, and that its shares were being eagerly applied for, especially as he understood that in some mysterious way the success of the company was an excellent thing for Miriam's father. Claude was a little puzzled at this, because Mr. Ponsonby Walker's name did not appear on the prospectus of the company nor among the list of shareholders. But the young man asked no questions, being completely absorbed with the raptures of love-making and the delights of luxurious living, and as Mr. Ponsonby Walker soon ceased to trouble him any more about the company, Claude was perfectly content not to refer to it.

It was, perhaps, fortunate for the young man's peace of mind, that he shirked the Directors' meetings, and never read the financial columns of the newspapers, for he thus remained in happy ignorance of ugly rumors which began to be circulated about the new venture. He did, indeed, hear something of an unfavorable report which had come to hand concerning the company's mines, and which had caused a panic and a

great outcry among the shareholders. Still this gave him but little uneasiness.

Early one morning, however, a few days after these rumors first came to his ears, Claude Damien found his sitting room occupied by a gaunt-looking, elderly gentleman, who was seated in his best easy chair, tranquilly smoking a cigar and reading the newspaper. Claude stared in amazement at the stranger, whose shriveled features seemed oddly familiar, though he was not conscious of ever seeing him before. His unceremonious visitor stared at him in return with an amused, half-contemptuous expression which excited the young man's wrathful indignation.

"Who are you, sir? and what are you doing here?" demanded Claude angrily.

"I'm a corpse," said the old gentleman with a sardonic grin.

"A what?" exclaimed Claude, starting.

"I used to be your mother's brother William, and consequently your uncle, young man," said the stranger, with a decided American twang. "But it seems, on this side, I'm only a testator. When I heard the news over yonder, there seemed to me to be something kinder wrong about it, so I've come over to make inquiries."

"Good heavens!" gasped Claude, turning pale. "If what you say is true, I have been duped—But Mr. Silas Blotting, of Princess Town—"

"There is no such person," interposed the old gentleman, calmly.

"What does it mean, then?" cried Claude, wildly. "I have had letters from him. He told me that my uncle, William Barnes, of Princess Town, was dead."

Mr. Ponsonby Walker was purple in the face with furious indignation, and he even made a step toward Claude as though he meditated violence. The young man had sense enough to perceive that to attempt to prolong the interview would probably lead to a regrettable scene, and he therefore prudently withdrew, feeling more deeply humiliated and crestfallen than he had ever done in his life.

The truth was that Claude Damien was thoroughly ashamed of himself, for he was an honest lad, and he painfully realized that he had acted the part of an impudent adventurer. It was, no doubt, the height of presumption on his part, considering that he was absolutely penniless and friendless, to aspire to marry the daughter of a rich man. To do him justice, nothing had been further from his mind than to profit by the circumstance of the girl he loved being an heiress. He was just at that romantic age when to make a fortune seems only a question of giving the wind to it and he had vaguely determined that he would set to work with that laudable object without a moment's delay. Mr. Ponsonby Walker's indignation, however, had opened his eyes to the unpleasant fact that his conduct was worse than thoughtless, and he was so remorseful and contrite that he immediately wrote a heart-broken and penitent letter to Miriam Walker, releasing her from her engagement.

But Miss Ponsonby Walker was evidently a young lady of considerable spirit and force of character, for she absolutely refused to give up her lover, and declared that she was ready to wait for him for a thousand years. She hinted that she did not despair of overcoming her father's opposition, and peremptorily commanded Claude to meet her at the house of a mutual friend to which they had both been invited. The young man had neither the strength of mind nor, indeed the inclination to resist the opportunity of renewing his protestations of ardent devotion, and the consequence was that, much against his conscience, Claude Damien continued to carry on his clandestine courtship in extenuation of the conduct of these imprudent young people, it may be urged that Mrs. Ponsonby Walker was hardly less to blame than they, for Miriam's mother, who was a stout lady of an easy-going phlegmatic disposition, must either have been intention ally blind or extremely stupid. At all events she never interfered, though Claude Damien contrived to obtain invitations to several entertainments to which the Ponsonby Walkers were bidden, and, as the financier rarely accompanied his wife and daughter into society, the young man found no obstacle to his love making.

Meanwhile Claude made strenuous efforts to obtain employment, but unfortunately without success. His friends were chiefly retired half-pay brother officers of his late father, who had no influence whatever in the commercial world, and the lad possessed no accomplishments or resources of any kind which he could turn to account. Luckily for himself, his temperament was sanguine, and he found Miriam's sweet encouragement a sufficient antidote against the demoralizing influence of perpetual disappointment. In this manner a month or six weeks passed, and the only result of this lapse of time was that Claude Damien became more infatuated than ever. He was even beginning to feel a little depressed in moments of solitude when one day he was startled by receiving a formidable looking letter, addressed in an unknown hand and bearing an American stamp. The sight of it caused the young man an anxious thrill of expectation, for he immediately concluded that it was a reply from his maternal uncle, to whom he had written many months previously. When, with a trembling hand, he broke the seal, the following communication met his astonished gaze:

"537 BLOCK A, PRINCESS TOWN, KANSAS COUNTY.—Sir, I beg to acquaint you that, by the will of your late uncle, Mr. William Barnes, of this city (copy of which I enclose), you are entitled, as residuary legatee, to the whole of his property, estimated at about \$5,000,000. The testator died on the 21st of last month. Awaiting the honor of your instructions, I am, sir, yours obediently."

SILAS G. BLOTTING, BARRISTER, ETC.

To Mr. Claude Damien.

The young man fairly gasped for breath as he read this amazing intelligence, and for several minutes he stared blankly at the letter, unable to realize that he was actually a millionaire. But as he grew calmer, and proceeded to read the will of the deceased relative, he grasped the situation sufficiently to jump into a cab and drive straight to the office of Mr. Ponsonby Walker.

Miriam's father received him with scant courtesy, but when he announced his good fortune and produced the letter of Mr. Silas

Blotting, and the copy of his uncle's will, the financier's manner changed completely. "My dear Damien," exclaimed Mr. Ponsonby Walker, in an almost awe-stricken voice, "this is glorious news! I congratulate you."

"I love your daughter, sir," murmured the young man tremulously.

"A million sterling!" ejaculated Mr. Ponsonby Walker, rising excitedly in his chair. "It belongs to Miriam," cried Claude with emotion.

"My dear Claude, your constancy is touching," said Mr. Ponsonby Walker, quite overcome. "God bless you, my boy!"

"Thank you, sir," said Claude, wringing the hand of his future father-in-law.

"Claude, my boy, regardless of your fortune, it would be better that you should have some employment. As a start, therefore, I would suggest that you should join the board of the Grand El Dorado Diamond Mining Company," cried Mr. Ponsonby Walker, with sudden earnestness.

"Certainly, sir," said the young man promptly.

"May I put you down for a hundred shares?" inquired Mr. Ponsonby Walker, in a business-like tone.

"I'll take a thousand," replied Claude, with a new and delightful sense of recklessness.

"No, no, you mustn't put all your eggs in one basket. The Grand El Dorado, however, will be a splendid thing, a splendid thing. But a hundred shares will be enough," said Mr. Ponsonby Walker, rapidly filling up a printed form. "There my boy, sign that and you will discover that I have given you a princely wedding gift."

Claude Damien dashed off his signature in a lordly manner, and then started off in a state of delicious happiness to claim his affianced bride. Then came a period of delicious excitement, during which the young man was scarcely conscious of his own identity. His sudden elevation from poverty to extreme wealth almost turned his head. Not only was he received with affectionate deference into the bosom of the Ponsonby Walker family, but he was overwhelmed with congratulations and polite attentions from every one. The fame of his good luck spread abroad like wildfire, and before a week had elapsed every newspaper in England published paragraphs alluding to the event, and also mentioning the happy circumstance of his engagement. Mr. Ponsonby Walker expressed great annoyance and indignation at the introduction of his daughter's name into public prints, but Claude could not help fancying that his father in law's objection was not so displeasing as he affected to be.

"There is no such man as William Barnes, of Princess Town either, I guess," said the old gentleman with another grin. "I'm located at Chicago, and left Princess Town a dozen years ago. Have you any doubt that I'm your uncle, young man, and that I'm alive still?"

Claude looked earnestly at the face before him, but in truth, his scrutiny was unnecessary. Already the conviction had been borne upon him that he was speaking to his mother's brother, for the family likeness was unmistakable.

"Seems to me, nephew, that you've embarked on a pretty big swindle," said his uncle with a significant glance round the well appointed room.

"I am ruined, dishonored!" exclaimed Claude, overwhelmed with shame as he thought of his debts and the difficulty of his position. "What will Mr. Ponsonby Walker—what will Miriam think? I am innocent of any swindle, Uncle William," he added, with fierce energy.

"Say, how did it all happen, then?" inquired his uncle in a more friendly tone.

Claude Damien, feeling that he was on his defense, pulled himself together, and gave a tolerably lucid and coherent account of the events which have been narrated. His uncle listened with close attention, and occasionally asked questions, which, if the young man had been less agitated, would have given rise to a suspicion that the old gentleman had already made himself acquainted with the circumstances.

"Well, nephew, if you ain't a knave you are a fool, which is almost as bad in these days," said his uncle when he had finished. "Your Mr. Ponsonby Walker has played you a nice trick."

"Mr. Ponsonby Walker?" exclaimed Claude with a start.

"Why, certainly. It was a plan of his to boom his precious company, whose shares, by the by, are now worthless. But that don't matter to him. He floated the concern, and got his promotion money, you bet," said the old gentleman with quiet conviction.

"Impossible!" gasped Claude, horrified at the suggestion.

"That is so, and you've got into an awkward scrape. The best thing you can do is to clear out of it and come along with me," said his uncle, not unkindly. "I've a business over yonder in Princess Town—a dry goods store. I call myself Williams over there because he's in trade and don't want to hurt the family pride," added the old gentleman sarcastically.

"Hang family pride! I'll go with you, uncle, certainly, and, if necessary, sweep out the shop," cried Claude, with heartfelt earnestness. "But what about my debts?"

"Never mind your debts," replied the old gentleman, who seemed pleased at his nephew's evident sincerity. "They are not your debts; they are Mr. Ponsonby Walker's. He shall see to 'em."

"And—and Miriam?" exclaimed the young man with a beating heart.

"Miriam! Oh! That is the girl! You don't suppose that she really cares for you, you young idiot," said his uncle brusquely. "I'm sure she does. Whatever her father may be, Miriam is true, and—and I love her, Uncle William, better than my life, exclaimed Claude excitedly.

"Well, if that is so," said his uncle, in a quiet, matter-of-fact tone, "as I've no room for absent minded lovers in my establishment, you had better marry her straight away. You think she would come, eh?"

"Uncle!" ejaculated Claude, completely staggered by the boldness of the proposition. "Why—why, of course she would. But—but, her parents would never consent. Mr. Ponsonby Walker—"

"Leave him to me," said the old gentleman, with a grim smile. "He will be only too anxious to get rid of the ghost he has

raised on any terms, you bet! I've got evidence in my pocket which will make him listen to reason. If you can persuade the girl to come back with us in the Etruria at the end of the month, I'll fix matters with her father and get his blessing—for what it's worth—into the bargain."

Claude never quite understood how it all occurred, but he not only received Mr. Ponsonby Walker's blessing, but, what was more to the point, the hand of his daughter and receipts for all the money he owed.

Dish Cloth vs. Dish Rags.

"I guess you will find a dish rag in some place about the sink," was the direction the daughter of the house gave to the neighbor who had come to help in the emergency. What she found was a black, damp rag, with the peculiar odor of many stale dish waters clinging about it. Fever had attacked the different members of this family, and the neighbor wondered if here were not the clue to its origin, as she put that dish rag into the stove and supplied its place with a dish cloth. One of the most difficult things to teach an ordinary servant girl is to take proper care of the dish cloths. After using they should rinse them thoroughly in clean water, and perfectly dry them, in the sun in the summer and by the stove in the winter. The ideal dish-cloth of the model housewife is clean, soft, white and medium sized. Worn table linen is excellent to make into dish cloths. Take the worn out napkins, or the most worn parts from an old table cloth; ten inches square is a good size. Put two of these squares together and stitch across three or four times on the machine. Then turn and stitch the same number of times across the rows already stitched. The whole is now quilted firmly together and with proper care will last a long time. As the various parcels come into the house, take the cotton string with which they are tied, knot together and wind into a ball. It only requires a moment's work, and in a short time a large ball of strong cotton cord will result. With this cord, using large wooden knitting needles, cast on stitches enough to make a strand twelve inches long when pulled out, knit back and forth in garter stitch until square. Cast off loosely, and you have a very strong, serviceable dish cloth. Two dishcloths ought always to be provided; one for the dishes and another for the pans and kettles. For these latter a wire dish cloth is very handy. This can be purchased for a few cents at a house furnishing store. A vine to shade the porch and the next year's supply of dish cloths may be grown at the same time by planting a few seeds of luffa or dish rag ground. It is quite common in the south. The vine with its dark, silvery-green leaves is quite pretty. The fruit is about two feet long, and it is the tough, elastic, fibrous lining that is used for dish cloths.—American Agriculturist.

Died a Queer Death.

New York dispatch. In the death of William Koch last Friday at his residence, 455 First Avenue, from a disease whose rarity is well known, some interest has been aroused among members of the medical profession. The disease was due to the growth in the liver, in the present instance, of a fungus or germ termed actinomycis, a fine, high-colored sandlike substance, which grows with astonishing rapidity, developing millions of the germs in a short time. The disease is extremely rare and is peculiar to cattle and swine.

Koch began to complain of soreness over the right region of the liver last February and examination by leading physicians revealed very peculiar sand-like pellets in the pus drained from the wound. These were revealed by the microscope to be true actinomycetes and consisted of round, fine, thread-like fibers, bulbous at the ends and radiating from a common center. Several operations were performed, but pyæmia set in, pneumonia followed, and the patient died. An autopsy to-day showed that the ravages of the fungi were astonishing. They appeared to have first attacked the large intestine, then to have worked through the gall duct into the liver, and so strongly did they work on this organ that its whole left lobe was gangrened and studded with myriads of the fungi. The liver was abnormally enlarged to nine and one-half pounds. It is thought that the dead man swallowed the fungi while eating.

Koch was the son of Andrew Koch, the wealthy weiss-beer brewer. Only four cases of the kind have occurred in the United States in 100 years.

Milford Epitaphs.

A compilation of the epitaphs in the ancient grave yard of Milford, Conn., will be published this month by the New Haven Colony Historical Society. Literal transcripts have been made, and so far as possible the lettering on the stones will be reproduced. Milford is now a town 250 years old.

"I have an uncle—my poor mother's brother—living in America. I have heard that he is rich and a bachelor," said Claude from sheer desperation.

"Well, and what is his name? and what will he do for you?" inquired Mr. Ponsonby Walker, a little more encouragingly.

"His name is William Barnes. He emigrated many years ago, and I believe he lives at Princess Town, Kansas county. But I have no right to expect that he will do anything for me," added poor Claude,

blushing hotly. "Indeed, he has never answered the letter which I wrote to him some months ago when my father died."

"Upon my word, this is absolutely preposterous!" exclaimed Mr. Ponsonby Walker, bounding from his chair and glaring at his unfortunate visitor from the center of the hearth rug. "Do you seriously suppose for an instant, Mr. Damien, that I can consent to your engaging yourself to—ahem—Miss Ponsonby Walker?"

"I love your daughter, sir, very deeply, and am doing my best to seek employment. I hoped, perhaps, that you might consent conditionally upon my—"

"Pshaw! Mr. Damien, you are wasting my time and your own," interposed Mr. Ponsonby Walker, with an angry gesture. "Understand, please once for all, that I forbid you to speak to my daughter again. Your conduct, sir, is impertinent—nothing less than impertinent. In fact, I—Mr. Damien, please me by leaving the room this instant."

CLAUDE DAMIEN DASHED OFF HIS SIGNATURE. But Claude Damien had something else to think of besides love-making and responding to congratulatory epistles. In the first place, it was necessary to take steps to obtain possession of his property, and for this purpose he placed himself in the hands of a firm of solicitors, recommended by Mr. Ponsonby Walker. Unfortunately, Mr. Blotting wrote in reply to telegraphic inquiries that the testator's estate consisted almost entirely of land and houses, which could not be conveyed into money until after the usual interval. This was a disappointment to Claude, for he longed to taste the sweets of his inheritance, and moreover, he had been applied to for the purchase money of his shares in the Grand El Dorado Diamond Mining Company. Having no means of meeting this demand, he had no alternative but to seek the advice and assistance of Mr. Ponsonby Walker.

"What a ridiculous situation!" exclaimed the financier, with a hearty laugh, as he stamped his future son-in-law on the back. "Imagine an impecunious millionaire!"

"It's awkward all the same," said Claude, laughing also.

"Pooh! There need be no difficulty," responded Mr. Ponsonby Walker. "I'll write you a check, stay, though!" he added, thoughtfully. "I think, on consideration, that I had better not. One can't be too careful in these matters, and remarks might be made if it should transpire that the money came from me."

Mr. Ponsonby Walker winked confidentially as he spoke, and looked so knowingly at the young man that the latter, without the least understanding him, felt impressed by the wisdom of the financier's remark.

"I suppose not," acquiesced Claude, doubtfully, "but where shall I get the money from?"

"You can borrow it from your solicitor, or—well, perhaps it is well to be independent, and you can afford the luxury—why not get it from Benlevi?" said Mr. Ponsonby Walker.

"Benlevi? But who is Benlevi?" inquired Claude.

"Benlevi of Burlington street," replied Mr. Ponsonby Walker with another sagacious wink. "A money lender, but honest as they go. He will make you pay for the accommodation, but what will that matter to you?"

