

The Northville Record.

Vol. XXIV, No. 52.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893.

\$1.00 per year, in advance.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A Few Timely Remarks on the Situation.

During the present money tie-up almost anything in the way of remarks on the question is of interest. The scarcity of money seems to be mostly caused by people drawing their money from the banks and storing it around their homes or in safety vaults. Therefore the people and not the government is at fault. Banks do not receive money for deposit for the purpose of locking it in their safes to have it all on call at the whim of their customer. This would be fun perhaps, but banks of the present day, like most other folks, are not doing business for fun. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the recent bank failures have been caused by foolish scares. We understand that so scarce is the money market that in Chicago, one can get a \$1,000 New York draft for \$985. In Detroit and other cities the banks are refusing to pay depositors out any cash except as they can show good cause for its use, such as meeting payrolls and the like. They will readily give out New York drafts, which as everyone knows are "good as the wheat," but no cash checks are treated in like manner. This is done to discourage the useless drawing of money from the banks.

Those best posted think that a month from now things will have settled down again in good shape and the scarcity of money will be practically over. Northville with her big factories constantly at work and her great amount of building and improvements the past year has felt none of the draw backs and hard times experienced in many villages and cities throughout the country.

Girl and Bicycle.

Ward McAllister permits American young women to ride bicycles because the Princess of Wales and her daughters ride bicycles. But it is highly improper, quoth Wardie. "For young women to use bicycles." Dear! dear! A woman mounted upon a tricycle looks like a spider, it is true, and she can make no sort of speed. Likewise the tricycle is fatiguing to operate; moreover, it is rather apt soon to make a creaking noise that sets sensitive nerves crazy. But if the Princess of Wales is willing to wear herself out and look like a spider and not cover any distance worth speaking of besides, of course that settles it. But if some of our modest, merry, pretty American women who, with the full approval of their parents, husbands or grandmothers and without a thought of impropriety, sit gracefully through our city parks every day upon bicycles, occasionally taking long and health bringing tours in the same manner, get hold of Wardie McAllister we wouldn't take even chances on him. They would tell him, these independent American girls, that immodesty exists in his own toadish little mind, and nowhere else. If the Princess of Wales were to ride a bicycle, appearing just once upon it, Ward McAllister would see in bicycle riding henceforth the most modest and healthful of exercises for American girls, and he knows it. Wardie better come to Northville and see how gay and pretty our young ladies look on their wheels. Every little while one of Northville's fair daughters is added to the list of cyclists and that is right. The Record wants to see a ladies' "eye" club.

Council Proceedings.

A regular meeting of the common council was at the office of the clerk Monday evening, Aug. 7, 1893.

Present, Chas. L. Dubuay, president; Trustees Swift, Burgess, Rayson, Johnson, Wheeler and Clark.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Following bills were on motion allowed and ordered paid:

H. M. Dunlap, work at springs, \$99.33; Middelings Furrier Co., supplies \$24.00; C. I. Dubuay Lumber Co., \$18.25; H. J. Mooney, paving, \$3.32; F. D. Butler, h't and cart, \$2.70; H. Meiller Mfg. Co., supplies, \$4.67; Mich. Supply Co., \$101.95; C. R. Stevens, dynamite, 42¢; F. S. Neal, printing, \$2.75; F. S. Neal, pub. ordinances, \$3.65; J. N. Elliott, plumbing, 73.75; Palmer & Slater, repairs, \$3.55; E. Vradenburg tile, \$9.66; Globe Furn. Co., lights, \$75.97; Northville Fire Co., drill, \$19.59; I. N. Blackwood, st. work, \$223.44.

Communication from F. S. Neal relative to printing water works ordinances, rules and regulations rec'd and on motion referred to water commissioners with power to act.

Communication from Geo. Proper on motion was rec'd. If any action be needed to refer him to ordinances prohibiting the running of billiard halls.

Moved and carried that the lights be put in council room as contemplated and the proposition of Mr. Beal of furnishing the lights free be accepted with thanks. Carried.

Council adjourned
CHAS. R. STEVENS, Clerk.

PURDY'S PEARS

Cause the Burning of a Freight Car at Plymouth.

The Detroit "peddler" car with its entire contents was burned while standing on the siding at Plymouth Wednesday night. The train, after loading the Northville local freight, left here about 8:00 p. m. Among other articles in the car was the following from our local shippers: Eight baskets of pears, R. H. Purdy; six cheese, Smith's factory; three crates of eggs, Teichner & Co.; several boxes of dower pins, Ely Dower works.

A tramp, evidently enticed by Purdy's pears, broke into the car and leaving a lighted match among the inflammable articles undoubtedly caused the conflagration. The tramp was not cremated as stated by yesterday's Free Press.

Around The Country

Wanted.—Rain.—Milford Times. Please state quantity desired and price offered.

Pontiac now has its fourth paper, the "Republican." The Eastern Michigan asylum is also located at Pontiac.

Two Buffalions promise to revolutionize the pastime of wheeling. They have applied for patents on an attachment which will run bicycles without peddling. It is a gas engine and said to be a novel invention.

Carleton has more ladies who ride bicycles than any other town of its size in Michigan.—Gazette.

Here's to go you, one better Mr. Gazette: Northville has more ladies who ride bicycles than any other town of its size in Michigan.

A Jack the Ripper has made his appearance at Northville. The scamp seems to be making a business of slaying cushions so as to render them worthless. A long drawn out cushion would be good for him.—Pontiac Times

Or a pneumatic and then puncture it.

The Lansing Driving club has a big meeting and a large assortment of races beginning August 15. The races will last as long as people have got 50 cents and will come to see the horses run. The association were safe in sending us a "non-transferable" comp for this notice as they knew we couldn't go personally.

It is said that the new comet can be plainly seen by following with the eye an imaginary line drawn through the handle and lower corner star of the big dipper to the point near the horizon. Try it.—Pontiac Gazette.

If you can't make the big dipper work try an old time pail, or an oyster bucket. Anything will do if you follow that imaginary line long enough.

"Begory now, luk at the monkey on a stick!" remarked a Celtic gentleman yesterday as one of our army of wheelmen passed by. The rider's back was humped like a cat on a fence, and his general appearance was that of a person in the last stage of cholera morbus. If these humped over riders knew how ridiculous they appear they would assume a manlier and more dignified position. That racing "hump" should be confined to the race track.—Ex.

If a man should tell you that he lived in Michigan, 140 west of Chicago, you would think him a little off, wouldn't you? Well, he could do that very thing, for the upper peninsula of Michigan extends 140 miles west of Chicago.—Ann Arbor Courier.

We would say he was a blam'd fool to live way over in that neck of the woods when there are such pretty places as Ann Arbor and Northville about double that distance east of the hurry-to-death city.

Judging by the appearance of some of the exchanges received at this office our Brother Printers imagine that the Record is on their "X" list for the purpose of accumulating a lot of waste papers. If some of them have any papers all blured up with offsets, wholly unreadable, we seem to get them. Our exchange list is small, with just the papers which are of interest to us and everyone is carefully perused each week. We "X" for just this purpose. We have no need of spoiled papers.

Highest of all in Leavening Power — Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FRUIT & VEGETABLE DEPOT.

It is our purpose to be Headquarters for everything in this line.

PEACHES.

Fresh every day from our orchard. We will take orders for early and late Crawford's, securing you the best fruit and deliver as soon as ripe. Don't forget we have got lots of



Butter,



And everything in the Grocery and Provision line.



ROLLIN H. PURDY.

JOHN W. FULLER.

He Died Early—This Morning of Typhoid Fever.

Just as we go to press we learn the sad news: that John W. Fuller died at 6:45 o'clock this morning of typhoid fever. We shall give a more extended notice next week.

Funeral at the house at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Rev. Jaquess officiating.

Success. Success.

What leads to success? How can we attain success?

If you wish success in business or trade, you must first learn that business or trade. You must familiarize yourself to it. You must adapt yourself so as to be equal to the emergency. If you wish to become a Tailor, a Dentist, a Carpenter or Blacksmith and be successful at it you must learn it. You must make your trade a study, adapt yourself to it.

Simply because you have a SEWING MACHINE does it make a Tailor out of you. Do you think you could be a success at making Suits, Pants or Overcoats after having a paper pattern cut for you, any more than you could build a house simply because some one drew up the plans for you; or become a Blacksmith by buying the shoes, could you drive them on? Do you think you would be successful as a Dentist because you know the properties that go to make up a set of teeth? If you want success go to F. J. Hoar's Tailoring Parlor and have him make you a suit of clothes from the latest styles.

I have been SUCCESSFUL in procuring the very latest patterns of Fall and Winter Suits, Pants, Overcoats and Silk Vests.

I have been SUCCESSFUL in learning how to make up these goods. I am in hopes to attain SUCCESS by your liberal patronage.

I am in hopes to give you SUCCESS by giving you the very lowest figures on Suits, Pants and Overcoats.

Give me a call

F. J. HOAR, Merchant Tailor.

BUSINESS FLASHES.

FOR SALE—Fine 40 acre farm in Novi town. Ship five miles north west of Northville. Good build, fruit, etc. For price, terms etc apply to F. S. Neal.

FOR RENT—Tenant house in Bealton, 4 rooms, 3 below, 1 large one up stairs. Less than 5 minutes walk to any of the factories. \$4.25 per week. Inquire Wm. Preston.

WANTED—Washing, ironing and boarders. Especially pieces washing to do at home. Mrs. L. M. Spotted, Grace Ave., Northside.

FOR SALE—Farm of 50 acres adjoining the village of Salem. Well drained and well cultivated. 25 acres in hay. Good barns. Apply to Margaret Frederick, Salem.

FOR SALE—Two new house and lots in Northside. Inquire Record office.

FOR SALE—My desirable residence on Main street at a very reasonable price. Apply to Mrs. G. Downer.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Bealton. Apply to John Sewell.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In best site in village. Building lots, single or whole tract. Nearly 3 acres, 1/2 acre. A. McKay.

NEW GOODS.

We have just received 25 more new style Picture Mouldings, making us 148 styles of Picture and 30 of Room Moulding.

THE FINEST

And most varied stock you ever looked at: White and Gold, White and Gold, burnish, Cream and Gold, Green and Gold, Terra Cotta and Gold, Blue and Gold, Umber and Gold, Olive and Gold, Cream and Silver, Gilt and Gold, burnish, Silver, Oak, Ash, Chestnuts.

We buy at jobbers prices; Discount our bills and what is better give our customers the benefit.

For low prices, quality of goods, fine workmanship on frames and mats, harmonious framing, we invite inspection and defy competition.

BROWN & CO.

Headquarters for Picture Framing, Artists' Supplies, etc.

ON HAND!

A large line of Gents' fine Shoes in all of the styles, including

Black Blutchers,

Kangaroo Calf,

And many other styles of Men's fine Shoes, with the Robinson Bros.' hand sewed Shoe, one of the finest styled Shoes in the market. A shoe that will pay you to see before purchasing any other.

And remember that I am carrying a full line of Ladies and Children's fine Shoes and Slippers in all styles and colors to suit. Please give me a call.

FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. A. SESSIONS.

EXCLUSIVE BOOTS & SHOES.

ARE YOU REPAIRING? BUILDING? GOING TO BUILD?

Now this is right in our line. We are Builders and Repairers' Headquarters. We have Lumber in Styles, Quantity, Quality and at Prices to just suit your taste.

We meet any and All Competition.

Owning our own Teams and yards enable us to handle Lumber at a trifling COST.

We also have a full line of Agricultural Implements at low prices.

ICE FOR EVERYBODY.

DELIVERED EVERY MORNING.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Ambler Mercantile Company
Head of Main St., Northville, Mich.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE

OF

LIGHT WEIGHT CLOTHING

also Shirts, Hats & Underwear.

We offer our entire stock at astonishingly low prices, as we must make room for our new fall Stock which will soon be coming in.

We still have a splendid line of Men's Sacks and Frocks, all desirable patterns and we offer you choice of all \$12, \$14 and \$15 light weight Suits at

\$10.00.

All \$9 and \$10 Suits \$7.50.

And a big assortment worth \$7 and \$8 at \$5.50.

We have too many Boys' long Pant Suits and are cutting them at correspondingly low prices.

Boys' short Pant Suits \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00, worth almost double the money.

We offer all Men and Boys Caps and Straw Hats at

ONE-HALF PRICE.

Choice of all Seersucker and Wash Coats and Vests worth \$1.00 and 1.50 at

49 CENTS.

FINE UNDERWEAR

We have a big line of Gents' fine Balbriggan Underwear, regular 50 60 and 75c goods. We put them in a pile together and you take your choice at just

39 CENTS.

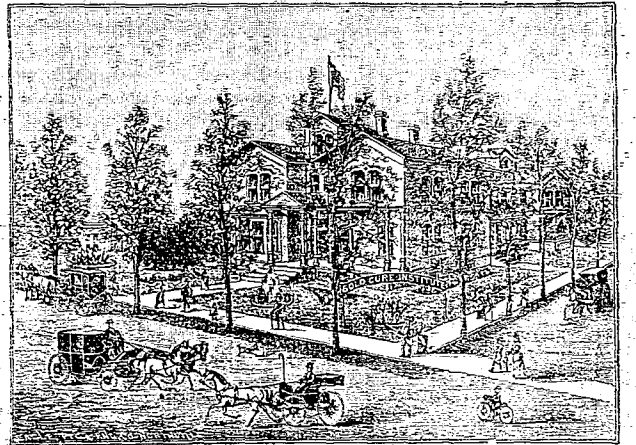
Stylish Soft and Stiff Hats at Big Reduction.

If you consult your own interests you will no doubt call and convince yourself that we are giving the greatest bargain of the season.

E. L. RIGGS,

EXCLUSIVE CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Yarnall Gold Cure.



HON. T. E. TARSNEY, PRESIDENT;
DR. WM. H. YARNALL, MEDICAL DIRECTOR AND GEN. MGR.
DR. T. S. BALL, ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

An Institution for the Rational Treatment and Radical Cure of the Alcohol Opium, Cocaine, Tobacco, Cigarette Habits. A radical cure guaranteed in every case. No depression of spirits; no loss of appetite; no injury to the brain and eyes; no harm to the constitution. No other institution in America can guarantee this. Good board and pleasant rooms can be had at a reasonable price. For further particulars address DR. WM. H. YARNALL Sec'y., Northville, Mich.

Gasoline Stoves!

At Very Low Prices,

To Make Room
For Fall Stoves.

CARPENTER & JOHNSON,

MAIN ST.,

NORTHVILLE.

THE RECORD.

F. S. NEAL, Publisher.

NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.

WALTER BASANT believes that Chicago will be the metropolis of America. Chicago will regard Walter as rather stupid. Couldn't he see that she is already that?

The king of Siam introduced street cars into Bangkok. He lights his harem with electricity and is adopting the agencies of civilization rapidly. The bicycle hasn't got there yet, it appears.

The suggestion has been made that Chicago is in danger of growing too fast. However, by means of grade crossings and a high rate of speed, the city seems in a fair way to avert such calamity.

That crank who was so blatantly proposing to be buried alive for a month or so reduces on being "called down" to what the sporting fraternity is wont to denigrate as a "counterfeit." A New York association wanted to conduct the test and charge gate money, offering the fellow \$4,000 if he was successful. He declined, and quite sensibly, too. He knew the public if it paid to see him buried alive would see it that there was no trickery about it, and in that event \$4,000 would be about as useless to him at the end of a month as to any other candidate for harp and crown.

A GREAT name among Arctic explorers was that of Dr. John Rae, whose death in London at an advanced age was lately announced. Dr. Rae was a native of a northern region, the Orkney Islands, and began his active life as a surgeon in the service of the Hudson's Bay company. His first voyage of Arctic exploration was made in two small boats in 1855 and was successful in its objects. Dr. Rae was at one time the object of all that was known of the Arctic regions and was one of the bravest of the brave men who have endured so much to solve the problem of the pole.

His claims and counter-claims between Chili and the United States have given rise to more irritation in Chili than in this country and it is well for our commerce that steps have been taken to get them out of the way. The selection of the president of the Swiss republic as arbitrator and his appointment of the Swiss minister at Washington as his representative is a good move toward clearing off the claims. Possibly when these are settled the Southern republic will look with more friendly eyes on the United States and be more willing to throw its trade in this direction.

The next war, if there ever be one, is to be carried on by who-who. To the hundreds of other implements of destruction which have recently been invented, a French genius has added a piece of light artillery which has a capacity for firing four charges in fifteen minutes, each of which throws 25,000 bullets over a distance of 2,000 square yards at a distance of two miles. With such death-dealing machines as this, there seems little need for the 22,000 soldiers composing the European armies, unless it be as food for the enormous quantities of powder and shot, which otherwise might be wasted.

TIME was when Boston was essentially an American city and when old landmarks were cherished as fondly as a filial son cherishes the memory of his parents. Bunker Hill monument, old South church, Faneuil hall and the old graveyards were sacred in old Boston. But now a new order of things obtain. The reverence and care which were distinguishing characteristics have given place to vandalism. Old South church is gone. Faneuil hall will soon be among the things that were and as for the old graveyards, where Massachusetts' illustrious Governor Winthrop lies buried, are turned into playgrounds for Russian and Hungarian children who have knocked down and carried away nearly every grave mark.

A LONDON dispatch states that three years ago Lord Salisbury made an agreement with the French ambassador at London by which the British were to occupy the Shan States claimed by Siam, while the French were to have all the left bank of the Mekong. In other words, Siam was to be dismembered without the pretense of consulting her on the disposition of her own territory. If China should conquer Germany and the United States should occupy Italy, after which they should proceed to make a treaty by which each generously gave the other a slice of France, the statesmen of Europe would probably consider their conduct rather high-handed. Distance not only lends enchantment to the view, but seems to lend morality to theft.

FRANCE takes foreign territory against the will of its occupants. The United States declines to take valuable territory that is trying to fall into her arms. There are republics and republics.

News that a thoughtless scold had taken a popgun and disabled the Mohican sent a thrill of indignation through the American navy. To be sure the news was erroneous, but there is nevertheless a feeling that the Mohican ought not to be exposed to such danger.

THERE'S DANGER AHEAD.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Says We are Drifting to a Silver Basis in Our Government's Finances and That the Sherman Silver Law Should be Repealed at Once by Congress.

(International Press Washington Special.)

President Cleveland's message to the special session of the Fifty-third Congress deals solely with finances and is here given in full:

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they so fully are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the causes which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous monetary institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are unable to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans are no longer satisfactory. Values, supposed to be fixed, are fast falling, and the confidence and faith have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally due to the fact that the government is touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 15th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truck, at once, in the line between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,000,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of a fixed price for the metal. However, it has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile the only real effect of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating but the result to which its operation has led is a constant depreciation of the price of silver, and a consequent loss of value to the holders of silver notes and certificates. Up to the 15th day of July, 1890, these notes had been issued in payment of silver to the amount of \$100,000,000. While all but very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1890, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$4,000,000, and that during the same period about \$19,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, long ago exhausted, and has compelled the government to issue new notes, for this fund has been constantly encroached upon, and as a consequence for the first time since its creation, silver encroached upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold reserve and have tempted other more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1890, amounted to more than \$10,000,000. Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1890, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$12,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$10,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold only to be again expended, it is apparent that the operation of the silver law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fall back to its established policy of maintaining a parity with each other upon the present ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law. The declaration of the gold standard is the only way to prevent the exercising of the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver is disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation, as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1890, these notes had been issued in payment of silver to the amount of \$100,000,000. While all but very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1890, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$4,000,000, and that during the same period about \$19,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

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There is no reason for lack of confidence in the power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking of a specific known quantity of silver at a party with gold, our ability to do so were overlooked, but those who take things in view of our unparalleled growth and resources might be favorably passed upon. The government has the power to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase. It can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. The government has no right to ignore the fact that the people are entitled to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an excessive and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the currency. The government has no right to ignore the fact that the people are entitled to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an excessive and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the currency. The government has no right to ignore the fact that the people are entitled to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an excessive and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the currency.

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THROUGH MICHIGAN.

EVENTS OF MORE OR LESS INTEREST TO WOLVERINES.

An Aged Farmer Murdered by His Wife. Paramour Two Miles From Ovid. Forest Fires About Alpena Destroy a Number of Farm Homes.—Briefs.

An Atrocious Murder. Henry Lyvere, aged 63 years, was found dead near his house two miles from Ovid with a bullet hole in his back. The discovery was made by Lyvere's wife and her half-brother, John Lape, who is now under arrest charged with the murder. The affair is shrouded in mystery. Lyvere was a peaceable man and owned 80 acres of land. The wife and brother-in-law insist that it was a case of suicide, while neighbors are equally certain that he met his death at the hands of an assassin.

The statements of his wife and her brother, who first found the body in the farm lane 20 rods from the house, with a revolver in one hand and an ax in the other, are conflicting in several important details.

LATER.—The more recent developments in the murder of the pioneer farmer, Henry Lyvere, at Ovid, are horrible in the extreme. The wife of Lyvere was confronted by the officers with damaging evidence, and she broke down and confessed that John G. Lape, her alleged step-brother, committed the deed. The confession was the result of being brought to a complete confession from Lape. He said he had been drinking at Ovid when he had returned to the Lyvere farm, which he made his home. The couple were having a quarrel, and he interfered. Lyvere rowed vengeance, and taking his ax in hand started for the barn to saddle a horse and ride to Ovid for an officer to arrest Lape. He frightened the latter and he fired a shot at Lyvere who had mounted his horse. The former fell to the ground. Lape dragged him up the lane a short distance, placed the pistol and ax in the dead man's hands and then notified Mrs. Lyvere of his bloody work. They then gave the alarm among the neighbors.

Since this confession it has been learned that Lyvere was the fourth husband of Mrs. Lyvere, John J. Lape was one of the four, two others are also living, and Mrs. Lyvere has separated from three of the four without the formality of a divorce. It is now known that Lape is no relation to the woman other than her paramour, and their illicit relations have been carried on constantly, a child of 12 years being one of the fruits of this horrible connection.

LATER.—Daniel McMillan, a resident of Saginaw, who is in the train service of the Michigan Central, says he knows John J. Lape, the murderer of Henry Lyvere, at Ovid, well. About 25 years ago, he says, Lape murdered a Dr. Wheaton, near Lyon, N. Y. Wheaton was attending a young lady of whom Lape was smitten. Lape lay in ambush at his father's farm, and when Wheaton was near the young lady's home he shot the doctor dead.

FOREST FIRES.

One Hundred Families Homeless in Alpena County.—St. Haining.

For several days forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Ovid, Alpena county. In spite of every effort the flames continued to creep up toward the clearings, and finally it swept over about twenty farms, burning houses, barns and crops. The fire left nothing but blackened soil in its tracks. The people were driven into Ovid and Alpena, and almost one hundred persons have been rendered homeless. No lives were lost, but it is feared that much stock is destroyed. Ben Kern's saw mill, planing mill and camps were destroyed.

The farmers, burned out, lose everything—houses, furniture, barns, hay, grain, etc., and their growing crops will be greatly damaged. Fires are also blazing in the woods south of Alpena, and grave fears are entertained that the southwest portion of the city will be burned.

Christian Workers' Conference.

Arrangements have been made for holding a Christian Workers' Conference at Flushing, August 23 to 24. Its object is to increase the interest in the study of the Bible as the word of God; and all who hold to the doctrine of the inerrancy of the scriptures are especially invited. The studies will be conducted by a number of prominent Bible teachers. Some of the topics to be taken up are: Inspiration of the Scriptures; higher criticism; redemption; the Holy Spirit; the Word's evangelization; the second coming of Christ, etc. The instruction will be free and the people of Flushing will open their homes to accommodate all who attend. Further information will be given on application to Dr. E. D. Brooks, chairman of the local committee, Flushing.

The Prisoners Escape from an Hour.

Three more convicts escaped from the Michigan State Prison at Lansing. They were: Alexander McKinzie, 39 years old, born in Ireland, Jan. 28, 1850; Ed. Preston, a 25-year man from Detroit, sent up for highway robbery, March 13, 1888; and Fred Pailman, a four-year prisoner, sent up from St. Joseph for larceny. The three men cut the bars off the west hospital window, jumped to the roof and then slid down the water pipe. They were all recaptured within an hour. A hater named Russell was hidden in the shop. It is thought that he wanted to get out also.

Fire at Vassar.

The Vassar Milling Co.'s flour mill and the Flint & Pere Marquette elevator at Vassar have burned. The loss will approach \$32,000, insurance \$20,000. The fire started in the third story of the mill, but its origin is not known. The mill was run by water power.

Boy Killed by Whisky.

A young boy named Stickleby, whose father is an officer of a chair factory at Grand Rapids, got hold of a bottle of whisky and drank half a pint. He was fevered and he died. The liquor had been obtained for some domestic use and was placed on a dresser.

Michigan Crop Report.

The estimates and statements in this report are based on more than 1,200 returns. The average yield of wheat per acre as estimated on the first of this month is, in the southern counties 14.08 bushels; in the central counties 14.00 bushels and in the northern counties 13.77 bushels. These figures are the averages of all the estimates from each section, and the estimates are based on the total acreage sowed, as returned by supervisors, and on examinations made when harvesting and stacking. Wheat is of excellent quality—only an occasional report mentions damage from any cause. Oats are estimated to yield 20 bushels per acre in the southern and central counties, and 27 bushels in the northern counties. Compared with vitality and growth of average years, the average condition of corn is 91 in the southern and central counties, and 101 in the northern counties, and the average condition of potatoes in the southern counties 80, in the central 80 and in the northern 80. These figures indicate that both crops are in such better condition than last year. Corn and potatoes are in great need of rain, and have quite generally been greatly injured. The hay crop of the state has been secured in excellent condition and is a full average in quantity. The apple crop of the state will be very light. The figures for this month are 21 per cent in the southern counties, 25 per cent in the central, and 61 per cent in the northern, comparison being with an average crop. These figures by regular correspondents are fully confirmed by letters from a large number of fruit specialists.

Escaped Prison Birds Caught.

Frederick Hanley, the escaping Jackson prison convict, was captured in the woods near Lyons, Michigan, by a crowd of farmers and prison officials. The farmers claim the reward of \$125 offered by the warden. Hanley was a sorry sight. His prison garb was torn and his feet blistered. He looked like a man who had been on a long march in the enemy's country. He said that no one assisted him and justice to get out. Three farmers living near Jackson, Mich., were called to Jackson with Charles Justice, Hanley's companion. Justice was walking along the road and made no resistance whatever. It seems that the men, after leaving the prison lost their bearings and thus failed to get very far away from Jackson.

Burned to Death With Kerosene.

Mrs. D. Vanderhoof died at Lansing from the effects of burns. About midnight she filled a lamp with kerosene. The oil can had a leak, and some of the kerosene ran over the woman's dress. She struck a match and there it was on the floor after lighting the lamp. The match evidently was still burning, as the woman was immediately enveloped in flames. All the clothing was burned off her body. She was 25 years old.

Rusty Nail Is a Well-Known Farmer.

Peter Scherer, a rich pioneer farmer in the vicinity of Ovid, Mich., died at his home, aged 70 years, on the 15th inst. He was a well-known farmer and a member of the Ovid church. He was married and had several children.

AROUND THE STATE.

The dog poisoner is getting in his good work at Opequish.

Austin Pease, of Kalamazoo county, recently lost forty-seven sheep by lightning.

Mrs. Arthur Crawford, who was burned at Ann Arbor by gasoline while lighting a fire, is dead.

Mrs. John Ogilthorpe, of Manistee, lost her baggage and fell into the cellar and broke three of her ribs.

Diphtheria continues its deadly work in West Bay City and the quarantine measures result very unsatisfactory.

The Union Veterans' Union, of Jackson, is endeavoring to raise funds with which to erect a soldiers' monument.

A project is under way to drain Matlock Lake, Branch county, whereby 10,000 acres of land will be reclaimed.

A four-year-old son of Henry Marks, of Michigan, was burned to death by his clothes catching fire from a stove.

A stock company with a capital of \$50,000 has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing a metallic refrigerator.

Prof. O. Hoyer, of New Ulm, Minn., has been called to directorship of the Lutheran seminary at Saginaw. He has accepted.

Ionian sportsmen decided to hold a three-days trotting meeting, to follow the Lansing races. They will hang up \$1,000 in purses.

Daniel House, of An Gres, mistook William Wisner, of Whittemore, for a bear, and blazed away. Wisner is badly hurt, but may recover.

George Skutt wants the township of Hinton, Mecosta county, to pay him \$10,000 for being jolted out of his wagon owing to the bad conditions of the roads.

The family of August Hariman, of Gagetown, is sorely afflicted with diphtheria. Three children have already died, and the fourth and last one is ill with the dread disease.

Roundsman D. P. Barron, a prominent Saginaw police officer brought charges of intoxication against Officer Ruge and not being able to substantiate them was himself discharged from the force.

The tag Lew Wallace, Capt. Dan Padden owner, burned to her death at her dock in Onkama. The crew were awakened by the fire, but had not time to get their clothing. The tug was insured for \$2,500.

The damage by fire, smoke and water in the Gabriel and Roach blocks, at Saint Ste Marie, the upper stories of which were gutted, will reach from \$30,000 to \$35,000. The loss is covered by insurance to about half the amount.

CONGRESS IN SESSION

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS NOW AT WORK.

Democrats Control the Whole Machine for the First Time in Decades.—The President's Message now Made Public.—Summary of Proceedings.

(International Press Washington Special.)

The first Democratic congress that has assembled under a Democratic administration since the anti-slavery days of slavery met in extra session at the national capital. The occasion was an important one, recalling as it did the political situation that has not existed for over a third of a century and a deep solemnity was added to the scene by a general appreciation that the problem to be met and solved is a graver one than has agitated the public mind since the political forums rang with the discussion of the slavery question in the early days of the '50s. An intensity of feeling unprecedented for details has suddenly sprung up over the financial problem, but the bitterness of the situation is greatly relieved by the reflection that now seems to be in every one's mind that while the silver question may be to some extent a sectional one, it is not a political one, that parties are divided on it and not by it, that it is a national and its opponents in the Democratic and the Republican ranks alike.

Short Session.

The Senate, on the first day of the special session of the Fifty-third Congress, was in session just half an hour. There were 76 Senators present. Vice President Stevenson's call for the Senate to come to order was followed by prayer by Rev. Butler.

7 DAYS MORE OF THE

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE!

AT REED'S.

A Great Big Cut in Childrens Shoes,
all next week.

Prices way down.

120 pairs to be sold at less than Cost.
Come and see the Bargains.

Standard Prints, 58 yd.
40, 50 and 35c Dress Goods, 25c yd
All-wool Carpets, 62 1-2c yd.
Ladies' Pat Tipped Walking Shoes, 63c, 78c and \$1.00
The Biggest Bargain in Michigan is our Ladies' Dongola
Button Shoe, Pat. Tipped, all solid and a beauty, at 137c and
147c a pair.
Our Men's Heavy Goat Shoe at 127c a pair is a perfect
Hummer. You should see them

We Want

5000 Doz Fresh Eggs.
3000 lbs. Choice Butter.

Will Pay the Very Highest Market Price.

ADAM W. REED'S

BARGAIN STORE. . . . NORTHVILLE, MICH.

M. N. JOHNSON & CO.
LIVERY,

**FEED AND
BOARDING
STABLES.**
Special attention taken to
furnish the public with
first-class turnouts at
MODERATE PRICES.

GO
TO
THE

**Northville
City Laundry.**

For First Class Work.

HOT & COLD BATHS
IN CONNECTION.

B. S. WEBBER

Proprietor.

BUCKLIN'S BARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever
sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains,
corns, and all skin eruptions, and pos-
itively cures piles or no pay required.
It is guaranteed to give perfect satis-
faction, or money refunded. Price 25
cts per box. For sale by A. M. Ran-
dolph, the druggist.

THEY ALL SAY SO.

Isaiah told Jeremiah that Benjamin
said he heard Frank say that John often
asserted without any fear of contradiction
that the R. & F. Wayne's Perfectos
and Record Taker 5c cigars are the finest
and most aromatic cigars ever sold in
Northville and many more smokers most
emphatically pronounce them so. Try one
and be convinced. Manufactured by G. A.
& T. M. Fletcher.

ROOMS TO RENT.

During the World's Fair, in the
home of the Rev. Henry S. Jenkinson.
Rates reasonable. Location two miles
from the grounds. Transportation
facilities unexcelled, the grounds may
be reached in ten minutes at a fare of
five cents by electric steam and water
transportation. Would like to accom-
modate the Northville people. For
particulars address: Rev. Henry S.
Jenkinson, 9632 Exchange Avenue,
South Chicago, Ill.

Buy Dullam's Great German 15c Liv-
er Pills 40 in each package at Stevens'.
Buy Dullam's Great German 25 cent
Cough Cure at C. R. Stevens.

The Northville Record.

EVERY THURSDAY.

F. S. NEAL, Publisher.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893.

PURELY PERSONAL.

A List of Those Who Come and Those
Who Go.

Miss Mae Boyce is home now.

Will Harlow of Milford was in town
this week.

Miss Rutledge returned to Bay City
yesterday.

Miss Eva Little is just home from a
six weeks visit.

Miss Nellie Thompson is visiting in
the Celery city.

Mrs. Wm. Gurr and son are visiting
friends in Murr.

Eli Simmonds and wife are spending
a week at Long lake.

Misses Mattie and Ina Blackburn
are visiting in Canada.

Wilbur Lake Sundayed with friends
and his parents here.

Miss Myrtle Leadley was Miss Lottie
Lake's guest over Sunday.

Ben Porter spent a few days with
his engagement at Howell.

A. E. Rockwell and family will
spend a few days at Walled lake.

Mrs. A. I. Horton is visiting her
son, our post-master, these days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woodman of
Detroit were home over Sunday.

Miss Inez Fink of Lemington visited
her father, John Fink, this week.

Cal. Lapham of Farmington was in
town Saturday calling on old friends.

Mrs. Capell and Mrs. E. N. Root
and Louie are rustivating at the lake.

Ralph Keeler of Richmond is visit-
ing Masters Charlie Riggs and Louie
Reed.

Mrs. E. L. Riggs and son Charles
are visiting at Rose Center and Flush-
ing this week.

Miss Orietta Seeley of Pontiac was
the guest of Miss Leona Smith a few
days last week.

Harold Fitzgerald, cashier 1st
National bank, St. Johns, called on C.
Yerkes this week.

Mrs. C. A. Evans and sons of Toledo
are visiting Northville friends and
relatives this week.

Miss Mamie Rock of Detroit was the
guest this week of Mrs. A. K. Carpen-
ter, Randolph street.

W. H. Safford and wife are among
Brighton friends and relatives, instead
of the world's fair, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Filkins drove
over to Mason Thursday to attend a
family reunion of Mrs. F's folks.

Miss Nina Warner of Farmington
and Miss Elkins of Kentucky were
guests at John Pinkerton's over Sun-
day.

Miss Camilla Gardner of Detroit,
who has been Miss Harvie Root's visit-
or for two weeks past, returned home
Tuesday.

Miss Marie Swift of Ypsilanti has
been rustivating with Miss Winnie
Wallace this week, returning home
Tuesday.

Miss Anna Clarkson, who has been
the guest of her parents for several
weeks past, returned to Ogden, Utah,
Wednesday.

Mrs. Jolley and daughter Anna of
Buffalo are at Geo. Rayson's, Yerkes

street, this week. Mrs. Jolley is Mrs.
Rayson's sister.

Miss Edna McRoberts arrived home
from her Lexington visit last night.

Mrs. Lucy Ambler and Mrs. C. A.
Hutton and daughter Jessie Sundayed
at Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Porter of Pontiac
and Mrs. M. E. Kellem of Detroit
were the guests of their sister, Mrs. W.
A. Wood, over Sunday.

F. D. Adams returned the first of
the week from a trip to Ludington,
Manistee and other points north, in
the interest of his "Little Star" ironer.

J. R. Doells from the Buckeye state
is among Northville friends for a few
weeks vacation. Mrs. Doells and the
baby have been here for some time.

Ed. and Gene Riggs Sundayed with
Flushing and Devils lake people. The
distance was covered by cyclepedes-
trianismisticability. They will recov-
er.

Herace Johnson of the Cass avenue
hotel and Frank Williams of the
McGrager Mission, Detroit, spent Fri-
day and Saturday with Rev. J. M.
Belding.

Our old time druggist, Asa Randolph
with his friend Deacon Moses Olds,
spent Sunday at Commerce. They
report a large dinner slain without
remorse or pain.

Frank N. Clark attended the funeral
of Wm. P. Innes at Grand Rapids
Sunday. He went with the Detroit
masses by special train and returned
home Monday.

F. R. Beal and wife started on their
trip up the lakes last Saturday morn-
ing. Mr. and Mrs. Converse of Jordan
N. Y. and Miss Bandemere of Detroit
joined them there.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Barley, daughter
Rosa and son Willie, left Tuesday for
the Chicago picnic. They will be
absent a week and are guests at Mr.
Frankinson's, South Chicago.

Mrs. Stout goes to the world's fair
about the 20th. Mr. and Mrs. W. G.
Lapham will start about the same
time. F. N. Clark and family, B. A.
Wheeler and family and J. A. Dubiar
and family are also registered for the
White City.

"Our Men's Meeting."

We are glad to notice the attendance
of so many boys—we welcome their
coming.

"What will the harvest be?" Our
every act is being recorded. Shall it
be found wanting?

We have many ways of doing good to
our fellow creatures, but none is so
effective as leading a virtuous, upright,
well ordered life. Such a life is more
powerful in its influence than the best
efforts of the orator's genius.

Sunday's meeting was splendid.
Rev. Arnold unfolded the subject of
"Personal Service" to the helping of
every man present. The attendance
was sixty-five.

As a sample of what has been done
since our meeting was commenced we
give you the following: The total
attendance up to date has been 1,144,
an average of 39 per Sunday. 5,000
dodgers have been distributed that
have returned an hundred fold for the
expense. Twenty-four speakers have
given talks, six of whom were from
out or town. Reader will you help us
make it better?

ONE OF THE MEN.

Summer Caps and straw Hats half
price at Riggs' this week.

For a good shave or neat stylish hair
cut, call at F. A. SUTHERLAND'S, over
C. A. Hutton's store, Main street. 45f

Greatest bargains of the season in
clothing at Riggs' this week.

Special Excursion to Island Lake.

Sunday, August 13, the D. L. & N.
Co. will run a special train excursion
to Island Lake on account of the En-
campment of State Troops. A visit to
this beautiful lake is a pleasure at any
time, and with the added attraction of
the encampment and dress parade
(which will occur at 4 p. m.) it is anti-
cipated that many will wish to go.
Special train will leave Plymouth at
9:54 a. m. arriving at the lake at 10:30
a. m. Returning, leave Island Lake
at 7:00 p. m. Round trip rate 40 cents.
Geo. DeHaven, G. P. A.

Get a light weight Coat and Vest at
49 cents—worth from \$1 to \$1.50 at
Riggs' this week.

Low Rate Annual Excursion to Potoskey.

Tuesday, Aug. 29, the Detroit, Lansing
& Northern R. R., in connection
with the "Scenic Line" Chicago &
West Michigan Ry. will run their
annual low rate excursion to Potoskey.
Rate from Plymouth will be \$5.00 for
round-trip, tickets good to return on
any regular train until Sep. 7th in-
clusive. Special train will leave Ply-
mouth at 8:54 A. M. stopping at Grand
Rapids, for dinner, and Traverse City
for supper, and arriving at Potoskey at
9:35 P. M. Baggage will be checked
through or to any station north of
Baldwin. Connection for Manistee is
made at Manistee Crossing, at Thomp-
sonville for Frankfort, at Traverse City
for adjacent resorts, and at Williams-
burg for Elk Rapids. This will be
your best opportunity this year to
visit Northern Michigan country at
very small expense, and enable you to
see the splendid scenery along the line
of the West Michigan Ry.
Geo. DeHaven, G. P. A.

A NEW DRESS.

Have a New Dress this Fall by having your old
one dyed and made over. We color a rich green,
maroon, or navy blue, when material and pre-
sent color permits, and a reliable dark brown or
black on any faded dress of any shade. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Ask your banker for refer-
ence. Write for price list. L. C. Prossy Dyeing
Co., 8 Randolph Street, Detroit, Mich.

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to
sell Dr. King's New Discovery for
Consumption, Coughs, Colds upon
this condition. If you are afflicted with
a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat, or
Chest trouble, and will use this remedy
as directed, giving it a fair trial, and
experience no benefit, you may return
the bottle and have your money refunded.
We could not make this offer did
we not know that Dr. King's New
Discovery could be relied on. It
never disappoints. Trial bottles free
at A. M. Randolph's Drug Store.
Large size 50c.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters
has gained rapidly in popular favor,
until now it is clearly in the lead among
pure medicinal tonics and alternatives—con-
taining nothing which permits its use as a
beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as
the best and purest medicine for all ail-
ments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It
will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Con-
stipation, and drive Malaria from the sys-
tem. Satisfaction guaranteed with each
bottle or the money will be refunded.
Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by A. M.
Randolph, the Druggist.

ONE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

Is at all times to attend to the com-
forts of your family. Should any one
of them catch a slight Cold or Cough,
prepare yourself and call at once on
C. R. Stevens, sole agent, and get a
trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great
German Remedy, free. We give it
away to prove that we have a sure
Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, con-
sumption, and all diseases of the
Throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50 cts.
For sale by C. R. Stevens. No 1.

The greatest worm destroyer
is Dullam's Great German Worm
Lozenges, only 25 cents per box.
For sale at C. R. Stevens.

FROM SIRE TO SON.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's
Celery King for the Nerves passes from
sire to son as a legacy, if you have
Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder do
not delay, but get a free sample pack-
age of this remedy at once. If you
have Indigestion, Constipation, Head-
ache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand
specific will cure you. C. R. Stevens
the leading druggist, is sole agent and
is distributing samples free to the
afflicted. Large packages 50c. For
sale by C. R. Stevens. No. 2.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a little book
that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful,
harmless GUARANTEED tobacco habit cure.
The cost is trifling and the man who wants to
quit and can't, runs no physical or financial
risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all drug-
gists. Book at Drug Stores or by mail
free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co.,
Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Merchant Tailoring.

Can You Sew?

If you want to make your
own clothes call at

B. Freydl's

and get your paper patterns
cut and have a garment that
will fit you. As perfect satis-
faction is guaranteed, if your
clothes do not fit you, your
money is refunded.

B. FREYDL.

(Over Telchener's store.)

C. E. ROGERS

Supplies Customers

Daily

With Strictly

PURE

FRESH MILK.

Better prepared than ever before to
supply the public with

ICE CREAM.

in large or small quantities, on short
notice.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair!

Best in the world.

\$5.00 \$3.00

\$4.00 \$2.50

\$3.50 \$2.00

\$2.50 \$1.75

\$2.25 \$1.75

\$2.00 \$1.75

FOR GENTLEMEN

FOR LADIES

FOR BOYS

FOR GIRLS

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest
styles, don't pay \$5 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or
\$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and
wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear,
do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and
price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
T. G. Richardson.

TEICHNER & COMPANY,

SUMMER GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FROM NOW ON.

Main Street
Double Store.

TEICHNER & COMPANY,

Northville,
Michigan.

Board of Health's Favorable Report.
The Board of Health reports to the Times of Chattanooga, Tenn., that the eleven third stage consumptives placed under the treatment obtained from Dr. Amick, of Cincinnati, by the city authorities several weeks ago, have improved to a degree almost miraculous. The results as given to the press by Ward's Island Hospital, New York, while equally sensational, were not comprehensive and local medical men claim that this is the most complete demonstration that consumption is curable, thus far made. The Times says the eleven patients to whom were administered Dr. Amick's medicines are so far improved that their appetites have returned. They sleep well at night, have no night sweats, the irritating cough has disappeared, and they feel much stronger in every way. Local physicians report similar results in private practice from medicines furnished them by the Cincinnati doctor, and all apparently agree that it is the most important discovery medical science has yet brought to light.

Dress Caught Fire from Gasoline Stove.
Miss Nellie Van Sluis, a Kalamazoo domestic, lighted a gasoline stove and in some way had a dress caught fire. She ran outdoors screaming with her clothing ablaze. Two men passing by rushed in and tore her clothing off and a quilt was wrapped around her, but the poor girl was blistered from head to foot, though her burns are not necessarily fatal. Her rescuers were badly burned.

Nearly 400 operatives were thrown out of employment by the suspension of the Scranton Lace Co., Scranton, Pa.

The intimate warfare between the red and the blue fleets of the British navy is being carried on in the Irish Sea. Combats between sections of the fleets are of daily occurrence, but nothing specially noteworthy was occurred.

The house of Battie Rogers, at Hillsboro, Tex., was burned down. Maude Webb, an inmate, was roasted to death, and the proprietress, Battie Rogers and her companion, Joe Chenab, were fatally burned. Five other inmates were seriously burned.

Dr. W. G. Peaslee, of Salt Lake City, who it was feared would die on his way to Cincinnati, O., to place himself under the Amick treatment for consumption at the Cincinnati hospital, reached there almost too weak to speak, but confident of being cured.

THE MARKETS.

D. Fruit.		Chicago.	
Cattle—Good to choice	\$4.00 to \$4.50	Cattle—Steers	\$4.75 to \$4.95
to 200 lbs.	3.50 to 4.00	to 1,000 lbs.	4.00 to 4.25
to 1,000 lbs.	3.25 to 3.50	to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 to 4.00
to 1,000 lbs.	3.00 to 3.25	to 1,000 lbs.	3.50 to 3.75
to 1,000 lbs.	2.75 to 3.00	to 1,000 lbs.	3.25 to 3.50
to 1,000 lbs.	2.50 to 2.75	to 1,000 lbs.	3.00 to 3.25
to 1,000 lbs.	2.25 to 2.50	to 1,000 lbs.	2.75 to 3.00
to 1,000 lbs.	2.00 to 2.25	to 1,000 lbs.	2.50 to 2.75
to 1,000 lbs.	1.75 to 2.00	to 1,000 lbs.	2.25 to 2.50
to 1,000 lbs.	1.50 to 1.75	to 1,000 lbs.	2.00 to 2.25
to 1,000 lbs.	1.25 to 1.50	to 1,000 lbs.	1.75 to 2.00
to 1,000 lbs.	1.00 to 1.25	to 1,000 lbs.	1.50 to 1.75
to 1,000 lbs.	.75 to 1.00	to 1,000 lbs.	1.25 to 1.50
to 1,000 lbs.	.50 to .75	to 1,000 lbs.	1.00 to 1.25
to 1,000 lbs.	.25 to .50	to 1,000 lbs.	.75 to 1.00
to 1,000 lbs.	.00 to .25	to 1,000 lbs.	.50 to .75

New York.		New York.	
Cattle—Good to choice	\$4.00 to \$4.50	Cattle—Steers	\$4.75 to \$4.95
to 200 lbs.	3.50 to 4.00	to 1,000 lbs.	4.00 to 4.25
to 1,000 lbs.	3.25 to 3.50	to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 to 4.00
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to 1,000 lbs.	1.00 to 1.25	to 1,000 lbs.	1.50 to 1.75
to 1,000 lbs.	.75 to 1.00	to 1,000 lbs.	1.25 to 1.50
to 1,000 lbs.	.50 to .75	to 1,000 lbs.	1.00 to 1.25
to 1,000 lbs.	.25 to .50	to 1,000 lbs.	.75 to 1.00
to 1,000 lbs.	.00 to .25	to 1,000 lbs.	.50 to .75

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.
New York, Aug. 7.—It. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade and commerce in general, as well as in money markets, shows that the business has been followed by a more healthy tone in money markets than there has been for some time. The review is a most valuable source of information, and is well worth the attention of all who are interested in the business of the country.

The report of Attorney-General Ellis will show that during the year ending June 30 last, a total of 18,974 criminal prosecutions were commenced in Michigan. Of the persons accused, 14,230 were convicted, 2,000 acquitted, 983 discharged on payment of costs, and 1,531 were settled, and 305 persons were discharged on examination. The murder record shows 34 cases, 23 convictions, 3 acquittals and 4 dismissals. The percentage of convictions was greater than for the previous year.

Seagulls Miners Wait Their Money.
The miners of the Buffalo Mining Co. at Negamie, Mich., decided to give the company seven days grace before taking legal measures to obtain their back pay by means of attaching the stock-piles. A Marquette attorney demanded 10 per cent of the miners' wages as fees, should he undertake to start a suit. As about \$75,000 is due, the men thought he wanted a little too much. Speeches were made in English, Finnish and Italian. Deputy sheriffs are still guarding the mines of the company.

Aged Lady Attempts Suicide.
Mrs. Sarah Smith, aged 81 years, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Aaron P. Emory at Grand Rapids, attempted suicide by hanging. Mrs. Emory had been to call on a neighbor, and on returning found her mother hanging to a bedpost. Mrs. Smith was still breathing, but owing to her age and feebleness her recovery is not considered probable. The old lady has been somewhat deranged of late.

Nine Sailors Killed.
Berlin cable: An explosion occurred on board the German armor clasp steamer Baden, at Kiel. Lieutenants Oelsner and Zembach and seven seamen were killed and 17 persons were wounded. Some of the men had just removed from the magazine a grenade measuring 16 centimeters in diameter. The grenade exploded, killing or wounding nearly every person in the immediate vicinity.

Walter E. Shaw, for killing his mother and aunt, was hanged at Houston, Tex.
James Howell was hanged at Trenton, Mo., for the murder of Mrs. Nettie Hall and four children.
Col. Wm. Frisvath, aged 70, a prominent inventor and a veteran soldier, suicided at Philadelphia.
The First National bank, a hotel and six stores, destroyed by fire at Princeton, Minn. Loss \$50,000.
Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, will decline a nomination for governor at the hands of the Democratic convention.

A NORTH WOODS CRIME.

Man and Wife Accused of Horribly Murdering Their Baby for Blackmail.

A frightful story comes from Trout Creek, half way between Trout Creek and Canton in an old abandoned home-steaders' shanty, near the South Shore track, there lived a family, by the name of Gibbs, consisting of husband, wife and 17-months-old girl. The girl is now dead. On the night of July 20 a man named Elliott came to the house of a neighbor, carrying the Gibbs child in his arms. The girl's legs were both broken, and Elliott said he found her along the railroad track. It was supposed that the special train which took all the section hands to Ewen to fight the fire had struck the girl, but no bruises could be found on her person. Two days after a railroad surgeon went to see the girl and Gibbs' wife showed the surgeon a wound in the top of the girl's mouth. The wound was made by a sharp instrument which had been driven into the brain.

The little girl died on July 24. A post-mortem examination was held and the coroner's jury decided that death was due to the wound in the mouth. There were no wounds which could have been made by a train. Both legs were broken, but they seemed to have been snapped by somebody's strong hands.

It is said that Gibbs and his wife boasted that they had the railroad company "dead to rights" and would get \$5,000 damages, with which they proposed to start a saloon.

Congressional Caucuses.
The hall of the House of Representatives was well filled with Democratic members of the Fifty-third congress in caucus for the nomination of officers of the House of Representatives. There were no contests to speak of and the nominations were as follows: Speaker, Crisp for re-election; Clerk, Ker of Pennsylvania, for re-election; Herman W. Snow, of Illinois, for sergeant-at-arms; Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, for postmaster; Rev. S. W. Hadaway, of Maryland, for chaplain.

The Republican caucus was held in the room of the House committee on judiciary and was very tame. Speaker Reed, of Maine, was nominated for speaker; F. D. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, clerk; A. J. Holmes, Iowa, sergeant-at-arms; J. L. Hathaway, Montana, doorkeeper; Rev. Homer Green, New York, chaplain.

One Dead, Three Injured.

Mrs. Nellie Carter and daughter, Miss Mary Carter, Miss Adda Sherwood and Miss Alice Bryant, were riding in an Irish jumping cart at Jackson. The horse became unmanageable and ran away, overturning the cart and seriously injuring all of them. Mrs. Carter's leg was fatally injured. Her head was also injured. Miss Nellie Bryant was also injured in the head, and was unconscious several hours. Miss Mary Carter's forehead was cut open, but it is not a serious wound. Miss Sherwood was badly bruised, but was the least injured of the party. Mrs. Carter never regained consciousness and died within a few hours from internal injuries.

Eight Drowned on Lake George, N. Y.

The steamer Rachel Sherman left Fourteen Mile Island, in Lake George, for Pearl Point. On board the steamer there were an excursion party of 29 persons. Near Pearl Point the steamer struck a rock and sank. The following persons were drowned: Miss Bennett, Miss Oratt, Miss Burke, Miss Hall, Miss Worden, Mrs. Mitchell and son and an unknown woman. They were all from Troy, Brooklyn and Hoboken, N. Y. Twenty-one persons were landed at the point. It is reported that four others were drowned, but their names cannot be obtained.

Michigan's Criminal Record.

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THE BI-METALLISTS.

SILVERITES HAVE A VERY HOT TIME IN CHICAGO.

They Discuss Their Favorite Theme and Pass a Lot of Very Decided Resolutions—The Convention Very Enthusiastic and Many Prominent Men Attend.

The second day of the convention was very warm and interesting. The preliminary speakers were ex-U. S. Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado; ex-U. S. Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Congressman B. G. Newlands, of Nevada; U. S. Senator Allen, of Nevada—who pledged the People's Party to silver; Hon. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado; John B. Lemon, of New York—who read a telegram authorizing him to express the sentiments of trades unionists of the American Federation of Labor in favor of free silver.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, then took the platform, and was greeted with great enthusiasm. In closing the governor said: "If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation of our rights by strong hands as in other lands, we will meet that issue if it is forced upon us. It is better, infinitely better, rather than the silver should be destroyed by tyranny—that is oppressing mankind all over the world, that we should wade through seas of blood—yes, blood to the horses' bridles." (Tremendous applause.)

Ex-Congressman Rice Pierce, of Tennessee, wrought the excitement up to fever pitch by his arraignment of President Cleveland for having broken faith with his adherents in the south and west on the silver question.

The report of the resolutions committee was read by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. The preamble to the platform quoted speeches of several famous statesmen as against a gold standard of value. Daniel Webster said gold and silver were the legal standard of value and neither one nor the other had the authority to fix any other. Hon. James G. Blaine said the destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole rate of value, must have ruinous effects upon all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over other species of property.

No power was conferred on congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize. Hon. J. G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, while a member of congress in 1875, said: "According to my views of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world (by demonetizing silver) is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would immediately entombed every man, woman and child in all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world." Senator John Sherman is quoted as saying in the senate in 1891: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. To every person except a capitalist out of debt or a married officer or annuitant it is a period of less wages, less trade, less business, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of agricultural production without any great reduction of a tariff proper was a very scorching document. The main features are here given:

1. That their must be no compromise of the silver question. All legislation demonetizing silver and restricting the coinage of silver must be immediately and completely repealed by an act rescinding the contract of the country to the gold standard of value.

2. We assert that the only remedy for pure metallic money is the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to the ounce of gold. While it will be a great relief to the people, it is not sufficient for us to know that a similar case was made in the past. The people must be made to know that the gold standard is a great evil, and that the free coinage of silver is a great good.

3. We assert that the only remedy for pure metallic money is the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to the ounce of gold. While it will be a great relief to the people, it is not sufficient for us to know that a similar case was made in the past. The people must be made to know that the gold standard is a great evil, and that the free coinage of silver is a great good.

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A Remarkable Pain Cure.

About a year ago Mrs. Porter went to the sanitarium at Battle Creek for treatment. She underwent three very dangerous operations several months after, and it was thought that it would be almost a year till she could leave her room. She was utterly unable to walk. A few weeks ago she says she resorted to the faith cure, and after a long prayer she suddenly got out of her bed. Now she can walk many miles a day without any trouble.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is used generally in families, exclusively in the most celebrated hotels and restaurants, by the United States Army and Navy, and wherever the best and finest food is required. All teachers of cooking schools and lecturers upon culinary matters use and recommend the Royal.

Chicago Health Authorities Certify.

"I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest."

"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.
"Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College."
"Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health," etc.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and the only Baking Powder containing neither ammonia nor alum.

WITH THE WITS.
"I suppose Ridgley is enjoying his cottage at the seashore very much?"
"Well, I should smile. He's getting a fabulous rent for it right along."
"How could you be so extravagant as to ask the Twombles here to-day?"
"They will be sure to come." She provided for that. I didn't give them our number.
Mr. Newbolder—I thought you told me there would be a bell to waken us every morning. Oldboarder—So there is. Didn't you hear Miss Howler practicing on the mandolin?
"Yes, sir," said the sailor, "I have seen a whale that could swallow a boat." "Oh, that's nothing," said the duke, "I have seen a small man who could swallow a schooner."
DeBrush—Did Bonds pay you \$1000 for that "Twilight"? Well, he can't be a very good judge of pictures. Van Daulb—He would have paid more, if I had been a good judge of men.

FOR LADIES OR CHILDREN.
FOR SALE—Furniture and fixtures of a two-story house, 23 and 25 Michigan street, including attached porch, chairs, six upholstered chairs, 10 desks, two organs, chandeliers, carpet, and all the fixtures. All for sale. Separate or all together, suitable for ladies or children.
I expressed thoughts and desires in the ground.
I have used Dr. Pease's Dyspepsia Pills for indigestion and stomachic troubles, and found them to work like a charm when all other remedies failed to cure me. I am now in perfect health and am able to do all my work. Write to Dr. Pease & Co., Cincinnati, N. Y.

THE WEAKEST SPOT.
In your whole system, perhaps, the liver is the weakest spot. It is the work of purifying the blood, and if it fails, the blood becomes impure, and the system suffers. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It restores it up to healthy natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches the source of all disease, and invigorates every part of the system.

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Uncle Sam pays \$10,000,000 a year in salaries.
Inferior a railroad train kills a man the natives pull up the tracks for miles and boycott the trains.
Yale's famous meteor, which fell in Arizona, contains numerous black and white diamonds of microscopic size.

FREE.

HOPEWELL CLARKE,
Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

If you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit and bread, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their preparation.

THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is used generally in families, exclusively in the most celebrated hotels and restaurants, by the United States Army and Navy, and wherever the best and finest food is required. All teachers of cooking schools and lecturers upon culinary matters use and recommend the Royal.

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Uncle Sam pays \$10,000,000 a year in salaries.
Inferior a railroad train kills a man the natives pull up the tracks for miles and boycott the trains.
Yale's famous meteor, which fell in Arizona, contains numerous black and white diamonds of microscopic size.

FREE.

HOPEWELL CLARKE,
Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE
FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[Special Washington Correspondence to
The International Press Association]

The Constitution provides, Article I, section 4, clause 2, that "the congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day." The Constitution also provides, Article II, section 3, that the President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them."

The next extra session was the first session of the Eighth congress, which was convened by President Jefferson and met on Monday, Oct. 17, 1803. The "extraordinary occasion," necessitating, in the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, an extra session of congress was the secession of Louisiana by the King of Spain to France, the intendant of Louisiana being instructed to make a formal delivery precisely as it was made by France when ceded to Spain. The state was thus thrown into confusion with promptness. During this session the unpopular bankruptcy act was repealed and several important measures passed.

The attack upon the Chesapeake by the Leopard, and the seizure of alleged deserters from the British party, under the "right of search," claimed by Great Britain, together with unsettled differences with Spain, induced President Jefferson to call an extra session of the Tenth congress, which was convened on Oct. 24, 1807. The earnest recommendation of the President for the passage of an "embargo act," the most vigorous legislation affecting private property ever yet enacted, was promptly concurred in. Other important measures, especially those making liberal appropriations for gunboats and for coast and harbor defences, and also those relating to the judicial and public land systems, were passed during this session, which closed April 23, 1808.

The fourth extra session was called by President Madison, who convened the Twelfth congress on the 4th day of November, 1811, to consider questions growing out of the condition of foreign affairs; especially resulting from the British orders in council, and the American orders in response thereto, and to commerce. The President earnestly urged upon congress "the duty of putting the United States into an armistice and attitude demanded by the crisis and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." The "war spirit" of the day was strikingly manifested in the election of Henry Clay a speaker over Bibb, of Georgia, the "peace" candidate, a vote of 50 to 40. During this session many important measures were passed in harmony with the President's recommendations, plain of internal revenue were considered, custom duties were doubled, treasury notes bearing interest were authorized to the amount of \$5,000,000, and a 6 per cent loan of \$11,000,000 was granted so that upon the declaration of war against Great Britain, the Government of 1812 was the government was fully prepared for that emergency as was possible.

The fifth extra-session was called by President Madison, to meet on September 18, 1814, and was the third session of the Thirteenth congress. It was called on account of the difficulty encountered in raising money to carry on the war. The President's message related entirely to the wants of the treasury, but mentioned the fact that negotiations were on foot for a return to peace. Congress sat continually until its expiration, on March 4, 1815.

The next extra session was the first session of the Twenty-fifth congress which was convened on the 4th of September, 1837, by President Van Buren. The extra and almost simultaneous session of specie payments in the fall of 1837 was the occasion of the session which closed on the 16th of

special extra session was the
session of the Twenty
Congress, which was convened
at William Henry Harris
Hall of May, 1841. The o
session was declared
ation to be sundry impor

... of the condition of the
finances of the country.
President Harrison, on
his inauguration, and the
Vice-President Tyler
with the complication
of the change of policy

line to L. N. Stearns, only on the Saturday night eland for the day and the ticket will not be good train out of Detroit Fare per round trip only \$1.75.

subscribe for the RECORD a session was the first
forty-seventh congress
ed on the Fourth

President, Vice President, Cabinet and Fifty-third Congress of the United States.

July, 1861, by President Lincoln. It was called, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, on account of "the opposition to the laws of the United States, and the obstruction placed in the way of their execution," in certain southern states named, "by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." The session closed on Aug. 6, 1861, after passing many important measures for the increase of the military and naval establishments, for levying direct and an income tax, etc., both branches being in full accord with the administration in respect to the policy to be pursued toward the seceding states.

An extra session of the Forty-fifth congress was called by President Hayes and convened on the 15th day of October, 1877. This session was called on account of the failure of the Forty-fourth congress to make the usual appropriations for the army for the ensuing fiscal year, the differences between the two houses being the House provision in the fifth section of the bill, which imposed restrictions upon the President in regard to the use of troops in Louisiana and South Carolina; for the purpose of installing and maintaining the Packard and Chamberlain governments, in said states. Besides passing the army bill, the session above mentioned and a deficiency bill, nothing of importance was done, the session terminating on the 3rd of December, 1877.

The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth congress without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial service, and for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1880; necessitated an extra session of the Forty-sixth congress, which was convened by President Hayes on the 18th day of March, 1879. Several important measures were passed during this session besides the appropriation bills above named, including an act placing quinine on the free list, one to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, the act creating the Mississippi River Commission, etc. During the session President Hayes vetoed five bills, viz: Army and legislative, etc. bills; a bill to prevent military interference with civil rights; a bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, and a bill to pay fees of marshals and their deputies, none of which were passed over his veto.

THE CONG. (Extra Session.)
The first work of congress on its assembling will be to select its officers. Vice-President Stephenson will preside over the Senate, by virtue of his election last November. Speaker Crisp's term as speaker of the House is at an end, and he has been re-elected to succeed him, but it is well understood that there will be considerable of a speaker-ship fight as usual on the reassembling of congress, but that Mr. Crisp will again be honored with the office or speaker is not doubted for a moment by his friends. The next work will be the appointment of committees. Usually this takes two weeks to a month, and is interrupted by the Christmas holidays, but as Mr. Cleveland has had the foresight to assemble congress in December, there will be no holiday interruption, and the committees will be in working order by the middle or latter part of the month. This gives promise that congress will have all its preliminary work done.

and will be ready for real business on Sept. 1.

The chairman of the committee of coinage, weights, and measures, by virtue of his position will be the leader of the administration's policy on the floor of the House. The position is one of importance, and requires a skilled parliamentarian, a good debater and a man with the greatest possible personal sympathy. Obviously he must be in sympathy with the administration, in favor of the absolute repeal of the Sherman law, without any entangling free coinage alliances. Mr. Bland is persona non grata in that position.

and he will undoubtedly be retired. Bourke Cochrán is perhaps the best equipped man for the position of chairman of the committee in the Democratic ranks. He possesses all the eloquence and force of a great orator, and has wonderful personal magnetism. In debate he would be simply irresistible but for the one fact that he is not ready at parliamentary practice. Even his friends who are anxious to have him head the committee of coinage weights and measures, admit that he is not well fitted for the position. It is possible that this objection will be waived, and Mr. Cochrán called to the chairmanship of the committee. Still there are many others who are equally as eligible, and the choice of the House is very difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.

The financial struggle of course will be the first and foremost matter to be handled, and it promises to be an exciting fight. President Cleveland has set his heart on the repeal of the present Sherman silver law, by which the government buys 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month and coins it into silver dollars. These silver dollars can-

not be circulated, and they remain in the treasury vaults a dead weight on the government. Thus the government is compelled to spend an enormous sum each month for silver, and yet the people of the country receive no added circulation. The opponents of silver charge up the bad condition of the banks and of business to the existing Sherman act. They claim that if the act is repealed there will be no further hazard to business. It is not certain, however, that Mr. Cleveland will be able to secure a majority in both the House and the Senate for the repeal of this Sherman act. The free silver cause has numerous branches, and they even claim a majority. They are, of course, opposed to any stoppage in the purchase of silver. They want the government to purchase not only 4,500,000 ounces per month, but all the silver mined in this country. The clash between the silver and the anti-silver men will be very bitter. Mr. Cleveland will be arrayed with the latter, and will be a most interesting spectacle to see whether the administration will be able to enforce its policy on this vital question and secure the repeal of the Sherman act, with its consequent restoration of ease and security throughout business circles.

After the silver question has been disposed of, the extra session may continue at work until the first Monday in December, when the regular session begins, or may adjourn as soon as silver and financial matters are decided— if before that time. Whatever the move, the legislation which follows, whether in extra or regular session, will be upon several important matters. First will doubtless be the tariff question, which has never been so difficult of solution as at present.

The McKinley act, the pride of the Republicans and the bugbear of the Democrats, will receive some hard raps from its enemies. Yet, they recognize that the government is hard pressed for funds, and that the repeal of the McKinley tariff act means the sudden disappearance of those vast sums gathered from customs and internal revenue which carry on the government. When there was a surplus in the treasury, as there was during the previous Cleveland administration, it was easy enough to reduce the tariff. But now, with the surplus exhausted, and with the United States treasury actually in need of more revenue to carry on the government, it is extremely difficult to repeal the McKinley act in any part, and apparently out of the question to repeal the McKinley act out of existence. The President and Secretary Carlisle are giving most anxious attention to some scheme which will carry out the repeal of a part of the McKinley act, and will yet leave the government enough money to carry on business. Many plans are being suggested.

Then there will be the anti-opi-
bill—which failed in the last congress.
The immigration question, alien labor,
Hawaiian annexation, state banks,
federal election inspectors and their
rules, the Nicaragua canal, the Behring
sea trouble, a revision of the pension
laws, and other matters will claim a
great deal of attention and taking it
all in all the members of the Fifty-
third congress have a hard session
work ahead of them.

At the election last fall two mem-
bers of this congress have passed away
and left two vacancies, viz: Senator
Leland Stanford, of California, and
Representative W. H. Fugate, of Okla-
homa.

T. G. Richardson, THE CASH  OUTFITTER.

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