

The Northville Record.

Vol. XXIII, No. 47.

Northville, Mich., Thursday, July 7, 1892.

\$1.00 per year, in advance.

BURIED ALIVE.

The Plymouth Water Works Excavation Caves in.

ONE MAN SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Another Workman Buried, but Escapes With Slight Injuries.

The first serious accident in the excavating of laying of the water works pipes of either the Plymouth or Northville systems occurred the 4th. Frank Finehart and Charles Thompson were at the bottom of a 22 foot excavation tamping the last joint for the day when the side walls caved in. Thompson, who was standing upright, was buried up to his chin and was soon rescued with but a few slight bruises. Finehart had just bent over to strike a blow and the force of the earth knocked him down, and he was completely buried up. Though under not more than eighteen inches of dirt it was some fifteen minutes before he was gotten out and then all that remained was a lifeless form. Dr. Burgess had in the meantime been sent for, but when he arrived the man was far beyond the reach of human aid. Dr. Burgess found a circular bruise on Finehart's forehead and thinks it caused by his striking his head on the "crock" rendering him unconscious and he then soon smothered to death. The place where the accident occurred is in the deep cut through G. P. Benton's farm a little more than a mile south of Northville on the Plymouth system.

Frank Finehart was a skillful and industrious workman, and was a resident of Plymouth some eight years ago. Of late he has lived in Detroit and his mother now lives in that city. A brother was killed a few years ago in the same manner.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

An Interesting Account of a Visit Made to the Institution by a Popular Northville Young Lady.

Would you like a little description of our State Reform School for Boys, of the surroundings there, the treatment of the boys, and the writer's opinion of such a place?

About a mile from the business portion of Lansing, delightfully situated and surrounded by very pleasant grounds, may be seen what is known as the Reform School. The large brick buildings present a pretty appearance, rather than formidable. Upon entering the building you will find yourself in the spacious reception rooms, where every thing is as still as a church. Now and then a boy may pass through the room on some errand. It may be his afternoon in the week off and may be going down town or out on some errand of his own. Possibly some other boy is spending his little time of leisure receiving an afternoon visit from a sister, and there they sit having a quiet little visit by themselves. It is noticeable that there is a look of sadness on both faces. The sister is sorry the brother is there; the brother perhaps has committed only a trivial offence, and yet the penalty is that he must go to the Reform School.

We are now shown through the building. We are told that of the 400 boys there all are obliged to attend school part of each day. Half study forenoon, the other half afternoons. The forenoon session is from seven until twelve; the afternoon session from one until six. The remaining half of each day which the boys have is spent in work of some kind. Each boy must do work in some line. To a certain extent his tastes are consulted, but he is to do that for which he is best suited.

In the tailor department there must have been about forty boys. There all their own suits of gray are made, and under the supervision of a foreman they are taught the tailor's trade. It was interesting indeed to see the boys, ranging from seven to sixteen years of age, working away, apparently with as much desire to learn as any of our home boys would take up some trade of his own choosing.

We were taken into the printing department, and were told that there

such boys as were fitted and chose might learn typesetting and different things in the line of printing. All printing necessary for the School is done there.

As all boys wear out shoes more or less, and mending is required, so there is a cobbler's department where the trade of mending shoes may be learned. Of course there is a foreman to instruct, and there the shoes for the 400 are kept mended.

We were shown into the Chapel which has recently been enlarged and were told that every Sunday morning the boys are assembled there and have their Sunday School. On Sunday afternoon a pastor comes up from the city and preaches to them. A priest comes up once during the week and meets those who may be of the Catholic faith.

The enlargement of the chapel, the constructing of the new platform, the ornamental work around the organ loft, and everything in connection with the interior finish was done by the boys. This comes in with the carpenter's trade, which is also taught. We were shown the frame work for different styles of roofs, and indeed the work seemed worthy of the skill of some mechanic.

In the culinary department, as well as in the laundry, everything was order and neatness. The work of course was all done by the boys.

In the baking department we saw, oh, such a quantity of bread and also cookies. The bread indeed looked beautiful, so flakey and white, and it gave the appearance of having some substance as well. We were delighted when told we might sample some cookies. They were delicious, and we only wished we might have two or three samples. The oven of course for such a quantity of provision is something more than ordinary stove ovens. It is a large brick oven.

As we passed through the immense dining room where all 400 of the boys could be seated at one time, we noticed that there was a bowl at each place and two or three large pitchers upon each table. We are told that soup constitutes a large part of the boys' living. Once a day only do they have meat, and through the entire week their living is of the plainest sort. Sunday dinner however is an exception. Then some tea may be expected.

To be sure, the boys at the Reform School are obliged to work. They are deprived of many pleasures to be had at home. No knick-knacks adorn their table, but rather the bare necessities to sustain life. Yet, all in all, we think it is a very good place indeed. The boys are treated with the greatest courtesy. The studying of course is for their own good. The work which they are obliged to perform is fitting them for independence and support afterward. And while the boys may perhaps have to forego many good times it is an excellent place for discipline. Recreant boys are far better off there than left to themselves and be subjected to temptations. It will no longer be with a feeling of sorrow that the writer reads of some homeless boy or one uncared for by his parents being sent to the Reform School. Indeed some mothers have placed their boys there, because, being fatherless, they were of themselves unable to care for them properly. We deplore the fact of boys being sent there for wrong doing; but we are glad that the state has provided such a place where the boys will be well cared for and at the same time receive such discipline as will make them better men.

Possibly at some future time I may tell you something about the Reform School for Girls, located at Adrian, Mich.

H. M. Dunlap has opened rooms in the Macomber building, where he is ready to give prompt attention to all patients desiring the MASSAGE TREATMENT. Mr. Dunlap has had long experience and has the highest testimonials of his skill from eminent people who have received treatment at his hands and derived marked benefit from it. Office hours from two o'clock until five, and from seven thirty until ten p.m. daily. 3711

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BICYCLE CLUB.

The Northville Wheelmen Successfully Organize.

The cyclists of Northville met on Thursday night of last week and organized a local club with 31 charter members, officers as follows: J. M. Burgess, president; Harry Teichner, vice-president; M. A. Porter, secretary; Wm. Capell, road captain.

The association will be known as the Northville Wheelmen, and the object will be for fun and improvement.

The following is a complete list of the members to date: J. M. Burgess, M. A. Porter, H. Teichner, Wm. Capell, Ed. Lapham, Geo. Pickle, F. Northrop, H. B. Fry, T. J. Knapp, F. W. Fry, A. B. Kafer, C. W. Capell, Art. Blauvert, T. W. Hunt, R. L. Briggs, Frank Smith, Geo. Waterman, Frank Butler, Ed. Simonds, Claude Burgess, Dean Griswold, Glen Richardson, T. C. Richardson, Earnest Willis, F. S. Neal, A. W. Carpenter, Carl Yerkes, Harry German, C. E. Pardee, Archie Hayes, Harry Briggs.

The lady bicyclists of Northville have been requested to join the club.

The Day's Question.

Did You Spend Your Fourt At Wall Lake?

No sir! I did not, but I went to Jno. R. Doelfs' Tailor Shop, and got me a nice suit of clothes made.

All the latest styles of cloth of the season, for inspection at my place of business.

Please do not try to get in through the window, as there is a door right next to it.



Fraternally Yours,
J. R. DOELFS, The merchant tailor,
Northville, Mich.

Business Flashes.

Do you want help? Do you want a situation? Have you a house to rent? Do you want to rent a house? Do you want to buy or sell anything? If so put a line in the Record.

WANTED—A number of horses to pasture. E. R. Reed, 4671.

FOR RENT—Large desirable brick house on Rogers street. Inquire Record office. 4717

FOR RENT—South Store in Opera House. Inquire Record Office. 4717

FOR RENT—Nice large house in north west part of village. Inquire this office. 4017

FOR SALE—Fine chestnut Mare, 10 years old. Child can drive her. Weighs 1000 lbs. She is too light for my use. Will sell cheap. Inquire A. W. Reed at his store, Joslins old stand Northville. 4717

FOR SALE—Good milk cow. Part Jersey. Bargain. Inquire Clark Carmer. 4717

FOR SALE—Houses and lots in the village of Northville. Inquire of E. S. Woodman. 4717

FOR SALE CHEAP—Horse and on acre Land with good Well and Cistern and Fruit Trees. Inquire Wm. Ambler. 4671

FOR SALE—Elegant large house and big lot. Quantities of fruit, chicken park etc., Corner Yerkes and Atwater street. Inquire O. F. Carpenter. 4717

FOR SALE—Nice Bay Driving Horse. Perfectly Gentle. Cheap. Bargain. Inquire Mrs. Emma Coates. Novi Mich. 3317

FOR SALE—Good Building lots on Gorton division. Terms 10 per cent down, 10 per cent in six months, balance on term of 3 years. Price \$100 to \$150. Inquire of A. D. Kendrick or M. D. Gorton. 3217

Messers Starkweather & Brooks are buying in a heap of wool these days. 3317

HAVE YOU SEEN?

Our new method of framing Pictures? If not step in our Gallery and look at our stock of Mouldings and Framed Pictures.

150 Styles of Mouldings now in Stock.

Think of it! New shades to harmonize with any study. The new and correct way of Framing.

We are up with the times. Prices consistently low and prompt attention in filling every order. We invite your inspection.

BROWN & CO., Northville, Mich

Another Tailor

Shop in town over Teichner & Co's Dry Good store. New Goods, and also repair work done on short notice. Come and give me a call.

B. FREYDL.
Formerly with J. R. Doelfs.

\$10 REWARD \$10

Offered for any other filler found in our make of R. & F. CIGARS than superior Vuelta Abajo Havana, grown in the Isle of Cuba. They are equal to most 10c brands and are sold by dealers at 5c straight. Call for 'em, try 'em and be convinced. RATHBURN & FLEISCHER, 117 1/2 St. Wayne Mich.

BICYCLES.



BICYCLES

We have secured the agency for Northville and vicinity for the Celebrated Bicycles manufactured by the Western Wheel Works, of Chicago, ranging in price from \$20 to \$185, and consisting of 12 different styles.

We warrant every wheel to be mechanically perfect.

They are made from imported seamless steel tubing, steel drop forgings, ball bearings all around, and there are no better wheels made for the money.

Be sure and see us before you make a purchase.

We also have the agency for the celebrated Victor wheel.

Sands & Porter

The reliable furniture dealers.

FOR SALE—The property known as the Samuel Williams homestead Corner Main and Wing streets is for sale. Address Mrs. L. G. N. Randolph, 469 Third avenue, Detroit, Mich. 3317

FOR \$5.00 Suits! Suits!!

SUITS!



Now Gentlemen

Yes Gentlemen, now is your time. You who have been waiting for a SNAP don't wait any longer for it has come.

On Saturday, July 9th

I shall place on sale four (4) more lots of

Men's Suits

to be sold at a sacrifice. They consist of Light Greys, Checks, Browns and Blue Mixed, Satin Faced, All Wool Suits, and every suit in the above lines is taken from our regular \$10.00 stock and on the above date we will place them on sale and give you your choice for

\$5.00 Per Suit.

To The LADIES.

On the same day we will place on sale one (1) case of

Ladies Kid Button Boots

regular sizes of 2 1-2 to 7, with silk worked button holes, and our sale price will be

98c Per Pair.

At the same time we will give you your CHOICE of ANY TOE SLIPPER IN the STORE for just 75c per pair.

Sale Begins Saturday, July 9th,

Remember the date.

T. G. Richardson,

The Cash Outfitter.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

"August Flower"

Miss C. G. McCLAVE, School-teacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition."

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Liver Pills. They also relieve Bile, Indigestion and Constipation. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, Stomach Troubles, Flatulence, the Bowels, Paralytic, etc.

Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

OSGOOD & THOMPSON'S

Insulated Book Paper.

NO FLIES ON US

If you use Dutcher's Fly Killer. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results.

Fredk. Dutcher Drug Co., St. Albans, Vt.

"A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills."

Thousands of women have been benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's advice, and cured by her remedies after all other treatment had failed.

For Kidney Complaints the compound is unequalled.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by drug stores on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can stand successfully.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. Rheumatism. Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent cuts, irritation, inflammation, gravel, albumen or catarrh of bladder.

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THE STARS AND STRIPES.

HOW THE FLAGS OF THE NATION ARE MANUFACTURED.

A Bright and Breezy Article That Will Have a Fascinating Interest for All Americans - Uncle Sam's Sewing Bee.

Uncle Sam has a sewing bee every day over at the Brooklyn navy yard. He employs fourteen women all the year round, and in a large sunny apartment in which the air is surcharged with patriotism, the stars and stripes of the United States navy are born. To make a flag for Uncle Sam is an achievement of no mean importance. It embodies the placing of a certain number of stitches to the inch, and if demands a vast amount of measuring and perfect uniformity in every particular. The work is done under the eagle eye of Mr. Crimmins, the foreman of the department and once a week Commandant Gibson makes a tour of inspection, and no imperfect stitch escapes detection. The women are paid by the yard for their labor on flags with plain seams, but on many of the alleged artistic creations for which other countries are responsible, the workers are paid according to time.

In addition to the complement of United States flags supplied every ship in our navy, there are also made the flags of every country to which navigation extends. Foreign flags are ambitious in design and variegated in hue. The smaller and more insignificant the nation the more startling the flag. Many of the flags suggest unique designs in crazy patchwork and all sorts of stitches are employed. Kensington embroidery and herringbone stitch and feather stitch and catch stitching and buttonhole work and every other possible decoration wrought into the recently defunct crazy quilt are before employed to advantage. As a United States flag sails in foreign waters, the foreign flag that is unfurled out of deference and according to the prescribed etiquette of nations is a work of art whose construction is in no wise reprehensible.

The bunting used in these flags comes from Lowell, Mass., writes Harriet Holt in the New York Recorder, and the supply is laid in twice a year. Each piece is subject to the most severe test. Uncle Sam's deputies know bunting as well as the manufacturers. It must weigh five pounds to every forty yards, and it must stand the weight test of seventy pounds to two square inches. It is steeped in salt water six hours, then exposed to the sun for six hours. If after this heroic course of treatment, it continues to be bunting of a distinguishable color it is pronounced fit for service. Uncle Sam never gets cheated in bunting. The bunting is then laid upon a cutting counter, and Mr. Crimmins cuts out the flags. The red bunting is placed over the white bunting, and six stripes are cut at once with a pair of formidable gigantic shears. He cuts eight different sized ensign flags, varying in length from thirty-six feet to four, and a half feet. The makers of the United States flags, which are sewed in straight seams usually take their work home.

After the stripes are put together the flag must be brought to the cutting room, on the floor of which is a diagram for measurement, and it must be perfect in every particular. From them to him on all four sides it must coincide exactly with the nailheads placed in the floor. No apology for imperfection helps it to pass muster, and if it is incorrect to a thread it must be made over. Mr. Crimmins carves the stars from bleached muslin, with a mallet and chisel. Twenty yards of cotton cloth are folded and placed upon the block, and thirty stars are cut at one time. Three times cutting from the pattern and the constellations for one flag are ready for use, with a surplus of two stars. Probably no one in the United States is as familiar with the exact position occupied by the forty-four states in the Union as the feminine flag makers.

The star must be turned down on all of its sides to a size indicated by a pasteboard model. It must then be properly stationed, basted, hemmed down, and then another one sewed on directly at its back. This is an achievement not so simple as the words imply. The first row on the side of the bug bunting field contains eight stars, the last row contains eight and the intervening rows seven each, arranged according to a specified diagram, dictated by the government.

The small boat flags contain only the stars of the thirteen original states on account of the size. Every ship in the United States navy is fitted out with flags of forty-four foreign nations, with American ensigns, repeaters and pennants, and the work on some of them would tax the skill of a court milliner. When the flag is ready for binding, it is passed on to another apartment, where a sailor puts on the canvas binding and makes it strong enough to defy the winds of heaven and various of the elements that may chance to toy with it on a 3-year cruise, which is its estimated period of usefulness.

CRUELITIES OF DAHOMY.

Frequent Expeditions in Search of Human Victims for the Sacrifice.

The slave trade is becoming more precarious, not only because of the surveillance of the English and French ships of war but because the devaluing force of laborers for the harvesting of the nuts and the preparation of the oil. On the other hand, the neighboring tribes of Dahomey, the reserve for the king's raids are not as numerous as they were. Moreover, they frequently receive protection from the Germans and English in the neighboring settlements from the raids of Bedanar who after the grand ceremonies of each year recruits his forces from the neighboring provinces.

After the ceremonies at Abomey are closed and the ambassadors have returned to their countries the natives in the border countries know that trouble is in store for them. The inhabitants of some peaceful village suddenly awake to find themselves the prisoners of King Bedanar. The troops are stationed at the highest elevation in the village where they shoot those who offer resistance and capture any of the inhabitants that attempt to escape. The prisoners are bound, their elbows tied behind their backs by one cord, their wrists fastened by another and their feet tied together.

Around the necks of the women and children is tied a single cord as a mark of slavery. The raid over, the band rejoins the army of the king and the slave captives return to Abomey where several of the unfortunate are sacrificed in honor of the cruel god who has blessed this excursion. Before killing the prisoners the fetish worshippers whisper to the victim to carry Gelele messages from his worthy son and to give an account of his virtues. The poor wretch, who smiles at his murderer, answering that he will fulfill the commission, knows that his death will be made a trifle less painful, that is to say, his tender-hearted murderer will stun him with a blow on the back of the head before breaking his neck.

The prisoners of war are divided into several lots, some of whom are retained for the plantation of the king, others being assigned to the chiefs of the tribes for the same purpose, while the greater portion are imprisoned awaiting their purchasers. A high court officer, the chief of justice, is placed in charge of them. He is at the same time director of criminal affairs, chief murderer, and master of ceremonies in the thanksgiving offerings. The captives are disposed of at Abomey in exchange for gold, silver, ivory, leather, cloth or any article of commerce which the king may happen to need. The slaves are driven from one station to another in the dreary march across the country by mounted Arabs.

They are sent from Whydah to the seaboard where they embark for their new destination. Maximo Carvalho is one of the principal purchasers of slaves. He employs them in the plantations of coffee and cacao in Brazil and reports that they soon forget their miseries singing the provincial melodies to the accompaniment of the mandolin. Carvalho, singing the same negro ditties, with charming insouciance almost succeeds in convincing his audience that he is doing a charitable act by dealing in slaves.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The New York school of industrial art and technical design for women, of which Mrs. Florence E. Corey is principal, will make a notable exhibit in the woman's building. It will embrace the work of 300,000 women, pupils of the institution, in the line of preparing working designs for body Brussels and intricate carpets, tapestry, table linen, wall papers, oilcloths, stained glass screens, window shades, embroidery, lace, calico prints, etc., and also many finished fabrics made from these designs. The designs made by pupils of this school are furnished to many foreign as well as domestic manufacturers.

A Candid Candidate.

Candidate—My friend over there wants to ask me a question. Speak out, friend.

Voice—Where was you epurria' the war?

Candidate—Where was I during the war? I was at home, sir—at home, and praying like the devil for peace!—Atlanta Constitution.

WANTS TO TRY HEAVEN.

She—Why do you want to die?
He—Because I am no earthly good. Yankee Blade.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

There are more women bookkeepers than men in France.

More gold has been obtained from Spanish America than any other part of the world.

A recent calculation shows over 3,000,000 volumes in American college libraries to-day.

Black glass was once used for mirrors, as well as transparent glass with some black substance on the back. It is related that the Spaniards found mirrors of polished black stone, both convex and concave, among the natives of South America.

The deepest mine in the world is the rock salt mine at Spessberg, near Berlin, 4,175 feet. The deepest perpendicular shaft is in the Kattenberg mine, in Bohemia, 3,775 feet deep. The deepest British mine is the Ashton colliery, 3,150 feet.

Of the editors of the nine New York morning papers published in the English language, seven are American born. The Pulitzer brothers came from the other side. Of the seven Americans but one, Mr. Bennett, was born in New York city.

Mr. Thorncroft, the famous builder of torpedo boats, has devised an apparatus for steadying ships at sea, and has just completed a series of experiments which are said to prove that rolling may be diminished greatly without extravagant cost and with comparatively small sacrifice of cargo space.

It is the intention of a Canadian company to develop the electrical or pneumatic power of Niagara Falls by means of a Canadian tunnel for transmission to large manufacturing centers. To show how much more cheaply this power can be produced on the Canadian side than on the American, it is estimated that a tunnel 800 feet in length over there will produce as much power as an American tunnel 7,000 feet long.

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The slave trade is becoming more precarious, not only because of the surveillance of the English and French ships of war but because the devaluing force of laborers for the harvesting of the nuts and the preparation of the oil. On the other hand, the neighboring tribes of Dahomey, the reserve for the king's raids are not as numerous as they were. Moreover, they frequently receive protection from the Germans and English in the neighboring settlements from the raids of Bedanar who after the grand ceremonies of each year recruits his forces from the neighboring provinces.

After the ceremonies at Abomey are closed and the ambassadors have returned to their countries the natives in the border countries know that trouble is in store for them. The inhabitants of some peaceful village suddenly awake to find themselves the prisoners of King Bedanar. The troops are stationed at the highest elevation in the village where they shoot those who offer resistance and capture any of the inhabitants that attempt to escape. The prisoners are bound, their elbows tied behind their backs by one cord, their wrists fastened by another and their feet tied together.

Around the necks of the women and children is tied a single cord as a mark of slavery. The raid over, the band rejoins the army of the king and the slave captives return to Abomey where several of the unfortunate are sacrificed in honor of the cruel god who has blessed this excursion. Before killing the prisoners the fetish worshippers whisper to the victim to carry Gelele messages from his worthy son and to give an account of his virtues. The poor wretch, who smiles at his murderer, answering that he will fulfill the commission, knows that his death will be made a trifle less painful, that is to say, his tender-hearted murderer will stun him with a blow on the back of the head before breaking his neck.

The prisoners of war are divided into several lots, some of whom are retained for the plantation of the king, others being assigned to the chiefs of the tribes for the same purpose, while the greater portion are imprisoned awaiting their purchasers. A high court officer, the chief of justice, is placed in charge of them. He is at the same time director of criminal affairs, chief murderer, and master of ceremonies in the thanksgiving offerings. The captives are disposed of at Abomey in exchange for gold, silver, ivory, leather, cloth or any article of commerce which the king may happen to need. The slaves are driven from one station to another in the dreary march across the country by mounted Arabs.

They are sent from Whydah to the seaboard where they embark for their new destination. Maximo Carvalho is one of the principal purchasers of slaves. He employs them in the plantations of coffee and cacao in Brazil and reports that they soon forget their miseries singing the provincial melodies to the accompaniment of the mandolin. Carvalho, singing the same negro ditties, with charming insouciance almost succeeds in convincing his audience that he is doing a charitable act by dealing in slaves.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The New York school of industrial art and technical design for women, of which Mrs. Florence E. Corey is principal, will make a notable exhibit in the woman's building. It will embrace the work of 300,000 women, pupils of the institution, in the line of preparing working designs for body Brussels and intricate carpets, tapestry, table linen, wall papers, oilcloths, stained glass screens, window shades, embroidery, lace, calico prints, etc., and also many finished fabrics made from these designs. The designs made by pupils of this school are furnished to many foreign as well as domestic manufacturers.

A Candid Candidate.

Candidate—My friend over there wants to ask me a question. Speak out, friend.

Voice—Where was you epurria' the war?

Candidate—Where was I during the war? I was at home, sir—at home, and praying like the devil for peace!—Atlanta Constitution.

WANTS TO TRY HEAVEN.

She—Why do you want to die?
He—Because I am no earthly good. Yankee Blade.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

There are more women bookkeepers than men in France.

More gold has been obtained from Spanish America than any other part of the world.

A recent calculation shows over 3,000,000 volumes in American college libraries to-day.

Black glass was once used for mirrors, as well as transparent glass with some black substance on the back. It is related that the Spaniards found mirrors of polished black stone, both convex and concave, among the natives of South America.

The deepest mine in the world is the rock salt mine at Spessberg, near Berlin, 4,175 feet. The deepest perpendicular shaft is in the Kattenberg mine, in Bohemia, 3,775 feet deep. The deepest British mine is the Ashton colliery, 3,150 feet.

Of the editors of the nine New York morning papers published in the English language, seven are American born. The Pulitzer brothers came from the other side. Of the seven Americans but one, Mr. Bennett, was born in New York city.

Mr. Thorncroft, the famous builder of torpedo boats, has devised an apparatus for steadying ships at sea, and has just completed a series of experiments which are said to prove that rolling may be diminished greatly without extravagant cost and with comparatively small sacrifice of cargo space.

It is the intention of a Canadian company to develop the electrical or pneumatic power of Niagara Falls by means of a Canadian tunnel for transmission to large manufacturing centers. To show how much more cheaply this power can be produced on the Canadian side than on the American, it is estimated that a tunnel 800 feet in length over there will produce as much power as an American tunnel 7,000 feet long.



Copyright 1891

The shadow suffering woman, can be taken out of it. The chronic weakness, functional derangements, and painful disorders peculiar to your sex, can be taken away. The one unfailing remedy for them is Dr. Piore's Favorite Prescription.

It corrects, cures, and builds you up. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and strength. For periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, weak back, leucorrhoea, and all kindred ailments, it's a positive specific—one that is guaranteed. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is returned.

The great, grating, old-fashioned pills make trouble. Dr. Piore's Pleasant Pellets prevent it. Theirs is the natural way. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved and cured. Small, neat, cheapest, easiest to take.

IF YOU EARNESTLY intend to recover quickly and completely from any of the following ailments, make use of the following remedies.

10 CENTS pays for an Adornment. Look for the name of the inventor on the wrapper.

Patents. The inventor of the following patents is Dr. Piore.

Flags. The inventor of the following flags is Dr. Piore.

Children's Pastilles. The inventor of the following pastilles is Dr. Piore.

Ladies! Brown's French Dressing. The inventor of the following dressing is Dr. Piore.

50 CAT FOLKS REDUCED. The inventor of the following cat folk reduction is Dr. Piore.

\$5 TO \$15. The inventor of the following price reduction is Dr. Piore.

ORANGE - BLOSS. The inventor of the following orange blossom is Dr. Piore.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.

YOU WANT MINARD'S LINIMENT.

"KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT.

CURES RHEUMATISM, Pains in Chest, Side or Eye.

WE'RE FUNN' 'EM UP. The inventor of the following funn' 'em up is Dr. Piore.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS 316,408 BOTTLES Sold in New England States.

WE WARRANT MINARD'S LINIMENT. The inventor of the following liniment is Dr. Piore.

W. N. U. D. - 10-28.

When Italy 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.

A home for aged tailors is talked of by the International Home of Tailors.

Swift's Specific. A Tested Remedy For All Blood and Skin Diseases.

A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.

As a tonic for delicate women and children it has no equal.

Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free on application.

Druggists Sell It. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 2, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

VICTOR GRAY PRESS. Shipped anywhere on Train, Express or Free.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and inability to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. If not in your place send direct to Factory, Stratford, Conn. We will give you a list of shoe dealers and agents where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

F. S. NEAL, Publisher, Office in Opera House Block.

FRIENDS OF THE RECORD WHO HAVE BUSINESS AT THE PROBATE COURT, WILL PLEASE REQUEST JUDGE COMB TO SEND THEIR PRINTING TO SUCH OFFICE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

PERSONALS.

Those Who Come and Those Who Go.

Mrs. M. Gurr and son are visiting in Mt. Airy.

F. R. Beal and wife leave Monday for a few weeks eastern trip.

Ed. L. Riggs and wife spent the 4th at their old home, Richmond.

Mrs. C. A. McCollough has gone to Lansing for a two weeks visit.

Bertie, Myrtle and Artie Phillips will spend their vacation in Saginaw.

Mrs. G. L. Stevens of Richmond is visiting at her brother's, E. L. Riggs.

Mrs. Fredrick and Miss Tweedale of St. Albans were Northville visitors yesterday.

F. S. Neal and wife spent the 4th with friends at Newport and Flat Rock.

John Sewell and family have just returned from a two weeks visit at Toronto.

E. N. Starkweather, who has been to visit for some weeks past, is now on the gain.

W. E. Ambler, A. K. Carpenter and Misses J. and M. are fishing in the Grand Lake and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark and family of Detroit are renewing old acquaintance here as Mrs. Geo. Withee of Grand Rapids.

Manager Linsay and Foreman Dennis of the Globe Furniture Co., Walkersville, Ont., were in town Wednesday last.

It is pretty safe to say that Northville people not mentioned in this column this week spent their 4th at the Grand Lake.

Mrs. H. A. Boyce is home from Detroit where she has been for treatment for some time past. She is all somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Clarkson, and Theys, Clarence and Herbert, of Chicago, at leave been spending a few days with of their mother, Mrs. S. A. Clarkson.

Mr. B. Gummund, the Detroit Vessel painter, was in our city a few days last week. Mr. Gummund says Northville is the prettiest village he has ever seen.

C. J. Tuttle, our former popular merchant tailor, was in town a few days this week. Charlie is now with the Kellogg Bros., 143 Grand River avenue, Detroit.

Frank Blair on a bicycle, and a bakery wagon collided in Detroit last week. Several spokes were smashed out of Blair's wheel, and the driver of the wagon paid the damage.

John Krimby and wife of Romeo are among Northville friends and relatives this week. Mr. and Mrs. Krimby were formerly residents of this village and are now running a prosperous laundry at Romeo.

Miss Grace Filkins, Mrs. Belle Rangelph-Long and Masters Louie-Root and Albert Long are in attendance at the National Music Teachers association in Cleveland, Ohio, this week.

Miss Belle Covert left yesterday for New York City, a delegate to the national convention of the Y. P. C. E. society of the Presbyterian church.

Miss Covert expects to be absent about a week and will visit Cooney Island and other places of interest before her return.

G. S. Vanzile and family, J. R. Doelis and wife, Chas. Bristol and family, Miss Lottie Hewlet, R. H. Beal, wife and sister spent the 4th in Detroit.

Alvin Vandvne and wife, Wm. Wilcox and wife, Mrs. Wm. Slater, Miss Kate Buchner at Wayne; P. B. Barley and family, at Wilford; Wm. Phillips and wife at Lansing.

Don't fail to try the Domestic Sewing Machine before purchasing. Mrs. Clara Allen, agent, over Wilcox's shoe store.

Dr. Dullman's Great German Liver Pills, 49 in each package, at Geo. Hueston's.

"Feeling is believing," we should be changed that, and say "Feeling is believing." For you never will be how much benefit can be obtained from a twenty five cents investment in a bottle of Hartzell's Cough Syrup, until you try it. For sale by Geo. C. Hueston.

BATHS. Desiring baths at our Bath will please call at Laundry first. WEBBER & ADAMS.

Building or repairing any kind of presses from York & Tillotsonville Mich.

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A Wisconsin Picnic.

Manitowish, Wis., June 27, 1892.

Mr. Editor: Thinking that a short sketch of a school picnic that I attended might be interesting I will send it.

The close of school is a day looked forward to, and long remembered by children and parents of Manitowish. I attended the picnic of the 3d ward.

They started from the school house at 1 o'clock, escorted by the band, parents, and friends. The children were all dressed in white, each with a cap suspended by a ribbon from their necks for lemonade, and all carried the stars and stripes.

Arriving at the grove they were immediately seated at well filled tables, and after being carefully waited upon, the teachers took them to a large grass plot and played with them, not or looks but to amuse the children.

They had a grand march which was successfully gone through with by at least five hundred children and while marching their pictures were taken. Then some songs that would cheer the hearts of our G. A. R. men, and could they see the stars and stripes floating they would never fear patriotism was on the wane of the coming generation.

After another lunch and the distributing of packages containing pop corn, candy, nuts, and an orange, one for each pupil, they marched back and listened to some music by the band; a parting song by the children; three hearty cheers and all started for home as the shades of eve were closing around, tired, but with hearts filled with love for their teachers, and ready for the work of another year, after their well deserved rest.

Respectfully, Hatie A. Lowden.

Council Proceedings.

A regular meeting of the council was held July 5, 1892.

Present, W. A. Yerkes in the chair. Present, Trustees Vanzile, Finham, Rayson and Miller.

Minutes of the last meeting were read; if approved.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

G. S. Vanzile, coal, etc. \$2.15

York & Tillotson, lumber, etc. 5.30

D. White, care of cem. vault, 100.21

James Hamilton, at work, 7.40

F. S. Neal, printing, 7.40

Globe Furn. Co's lights 2 mo., 108.72

On motion the time for collecting of the village taxes was extended forty days.

The putting in of a sewer in front of D. W. Dunham's property was referred to the street committee.

The street committee was instructed to continue their investigation in regard to putting in a sewer on Center street.

The following communication from the Refrigerator company was on motion laid on the table:

Northville, Mich., July 2nd, 1892.

W. H. Yerkes, Village Pres.

Dear Sir:

A meeting of our Board of Directors was called a few days since to take into consideration the manufacture of refrigerators. It has become evident that if we prosecute this business successfully it will require the erection of a new factory. This was not contemplated when we entered into the business, as we hoped then to use facilities already existing. Some of our directors are averse to adding any more to our present plant, and after some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of the village of Northville be offered the privilege of securing the location of a new factory for the manufacture of refrigerators by the donation to the company of not less than two acres of ground accessible to the railway and sufficient brick and stone to erect such a factory as shall be decided upon by the management.

As the writer will be absent after this week for some little time and as there is no time to lose in the inauguration of the new enterprise I put this matter in your hands for such action as you may think advisable, suggesting, however, that a report must be received to be of any value, prior to August 1st.

Very truly yours, F. R. Neal, Pres.

Council adjourned to July 19, '92

C. A. Downer, Clerk.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. B. F. Springer is prepared to do all kinds of Dress making at her rooms in the Kellogg Block. Satisfaction guaranteed. 37tf

A Wonderful Statement.

Proprietors of Dullman's Great German Remedies. GENTLEMAN—I have for the past two years been troubled with serious and very severe Liver and Stomach difficulty. Have had advice and medicine from our very best physicians and only to be temporarily relieved. Some of my friends persuaded me to try your Great German Remedy for the Blood, Stomach and Kidneys and to my surprise after using three bottles I feel like a new man. If you desire you can use my name in print or by reference in any of the Grand Rapids, Michigan papers, or any other papers in the states, to convince the afflicted that it is the best Blood, Liver and Kidney medicine on earth. I feel like a new man. Have lived here over 40 years. \$1 a bottle. J. M. LIVINGSTON, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For sale by Geo. C. Hueston.

Upholstering and Repairing.

I am prepared to do all kinds of upholstering and Repairing, such as Couches, Chairs, Carriages, etc., in a neat and prompt manner, at my residence on Dunlap street, three doors west Opera house.

L. V. CARPENTER.

REED'S

Dry Goods, Carpet and Shoe House, At Joslin's Old Stand.

BARGAINS

FOR

Friday, Saturday and Monday, July 8, 9 and 11.

Will place on sale Friday, Saturday and Monday, July 8, 9, 11, a Fine Line of Chevon Suitings at 5c per yard worth 8c. 20 pieces Organda Lawns at 5, 10, 15c.

Best Bargains in Dress Goods you have had the pleasure to look at.

Come and get a pair of our Walking Shoes, Pat. Leather tip, only 85c; Regular one dollar goods.

We have a large line of old Ladies' Wide Easy Walking Shoes.

We have no old shapes, all new straight goods at bottom prices.

Did you get a pair of our Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes at \$1.97; worth \$2.75?

Did you get a pair of our Men's Hook Lace or Congress Shoe at \$1.97; have been sold at \$2.50?—You should see them!

White Granite Ware way below cost.

Our all wool Carpet at 65c per yard Sale will positively close on Monday July 11, if you want a carpet now is your chance.

A. W. REED.

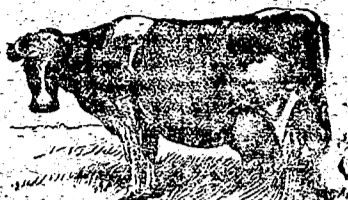
I HAVE MOVED!

E. L. Riggs, the one Price Clothing Man, is now located in his new store in the Wheeler Block, under Masonic Hall, with the most complete line of Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps ever shown in Northville. We carry correct Styles at Lowest Living Prices. Please Watch this Space from Week to Week it will be a saving to you of many dollars.

E. L. RIGGS.

THE BEST ICE CREAM BENTON'S MILK ROUTE

Call at Best's Ice Cream Parlors and get a dish of elegant Ice Cream. A whole quart for 25c. Special attention and special prices for Parties, Picnics, etc. Try it and be convinced it is "The Best!" Soft Drinks, Lemonade, Pop, Mineral Water, Milk Shake, etc., always on hand.



Pure Milk delivered morning and evening.

BAKERY. We keep a choice line of Bakery Goods. Special Cakes made to order on short notice.

CONFECTY and CIGARS. We also have a choice line of Confectionary and Cigars constantly on hand. F. H. Best, prop, Main Street.

Ice Cream. Made from Pure Cream. Special attention given to Socials Etc. Order from the wagon.

New Meat Market!

Having purchased the Geo. Green Meat Market, we shall hope to receive the patronage of the public as in the past and also merit many new customers. We shall aim to keep the best quality of Meats and the varieties usually found in first class shops, and at the lowest possible prices. We shall continue to keep the reputation for first class Butter.

Womans Rights!

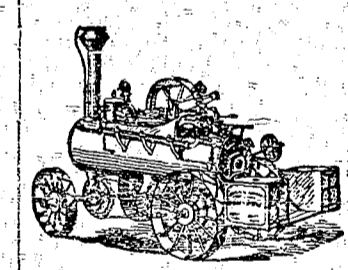


"Come and see our stove since Allen the stove man, fixed it." Every woman in Michigan has a right to have a stove to use, and she can have it by sending word to the stove man. He also repairs sewing machines, clothes, wringers, pumps, tin soldering, caliron kettles—in fact anything that can be repaired by man. G. P. ALLEN, Northville, Mich.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

STORE FOR RENT.

C. J. Ball, Center Street, Northville, Mich.



Threshers, Attention! We have our celebrated all four-wheel driving TRACTION ENGINES. That we will give use of direct to threshers, thus saving them the expense of commission. We have the best and strongest traction engines made. Also manufacture Engines, Bonnets, Saw and Light Mills, and the famous Maud B. Pump, and Wind Mills. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS. Lansing Iron & Engine Works, LANSING, MICH.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5, and is the Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN. \$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed. \$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe. \$3.50 Police and Farmer. \$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe. \$2.25 Working-man's Shoe. \$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.



For LADIES. \$3.00 Hand-Sewed. \$2.50 Best Dongola. \$2.00 Calf and Dongola. \$1.75 FOR MISSES. For BOYS & YOUTHS. \$2 & \$1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas's Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes. CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas's Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

FOR SALE BY T. G. RICHARDSON.

F. & P. M. R. R.

TIME TABLE.
In effect June 12, 1892.
Trains leave Northville as follows:
STANDARD TIME
GOING SOUTH: Train No. 2, 8:05 a. m.; No. 4, 10:15 a. m.; No. 6, 3:41 p. m.; No. 8, 8:55 p. m.; No. 10, 11:32 a. m.
GOING NORTH: Train No. 1, 8:35 a. m.; No. 3, 9:42 a. m.; No. 5, 2:23 p. m.; No. 7, 4:43 p. m.; No. 9, 7:20 p. m.
Train No. 5 connects at Ludington with Steamer for Milwaukee, and Train No. 1 connects with Steamer for Manitowoc (during season of navigation), making connections for all points West and North-west.
Sleeping cars between Bay City, Saginaw and Detroit.
Drawing Room Cars between Manistee, Saginaw and Detroit.
Connections made at Port Huron and Detroit in Union Depot for all points South, Canada and the East.
For further information see Time Card of this company.
W. H. BALDWIN, Jr., Gen'l Manager.
W. F. POTTER, Gen'l Supt.
A. PATMARCORE, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Saginaw, East Side, Mich.
H. E. Lake Ag't., Northville, Mich.

Detroit Lansing Northern Railroad

The favorite line to Western and Northern Michigan.

Local time table June 12, 1892.

Going West	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Detroit	7:05	10:50	3:49
Beach	11:22	5:22	3:35
Elm	11:32	5:31	
Stark	11:43	5:40	
Plymouth	11:53	5:50	
Salem	12:03	6:00	
So. Lyon	12:17	6:12	
Green Oak	12:28	6:25	
Brighton	12:48	6:45	7:19
Howell	12:58	6:55	8:13
Ar. Lansing	2:00	7:50	
Going East	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Lansing	6:25	9:50	7:50
Howell	7:27	10:23	8:53
Brighton	7:44	10:40	9:11
Green Oak	7:56	10:52	
So. Lyon	8:15	11:11	9:26
Salem	8:30	11:26	
Plymouth	8:50	11:46	9:49
Stark	9:10	12:06	
Elm	9:30	12:26	
Beach	9:49	12:45	10:35
Ar. Detroit	11:50	4:35	10:35

Through time table west.

Lv. Detroit	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Plymouth	7:05	10:55	11:50
Howell	8:45	12:45	2:37
Lansing	9:55	2:05	3:26
Ar. Lansing	11:25	3:30	9:20
Howell City	11:40	5:15	11:10
Grand Rapids	11:55	5:15	11:10

Priority cars on all trains to Grand Rapids.
Seats 2 c.
Every day fast train.

CHURCHES AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.
for Muskegon, Benton Harbor, St. Joseph, Manistee, Traverse City, Elk Rapids etc.
The favorite to Western and Northern Michigan.
Trains leave at convenient hours in connection with D. & L. trains.
Full information as to how to best reach above points given on application to A. B. EDWARDS, Gen'l Agent, Grand Rapids.
Agent Plymouth, Gen'l Agent, Grand Rapids.

SOCIETIES.
G. A. R. ALLEN M. HAMMON POST No. 218 G. A. R., Department of Michigan, meet every alternate Friday. Visitors made welcome.
H. O. WADE, Com.

NORTHVILLE TENT NO. 300, K. O. T. M., meets in Ambler's Hall every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
J. W. DOLPH, Com. B. S. WEBBER, R. K.

KINGDOMS OF PYTHIAS. Mystic Lodge No. 100, meets every Thursday night in the Ambler hall. Uniform rank tickets first Monday night of each month.
B. G. WEBSTER, C. C.

W. H. NIENHUIS, K. of R. & S.

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. M. A. PATTERSON HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon, Office in High block, Office hours 8 to a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

J. E. HOAR, DENTAL PARLORS OVERTON, Richardson's store on Myrtle St., Northville. Satisfaction guaranteed on all kinds of dental work. Teeth extracted without pain by use of vitalized air.

C. B. TWEDALE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, SALM, MICHIGAN.

MUSIC LESSONS. Mrs. J. H. Neal, teacher of instrumental music. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. S. LAPHAM & CO. NORTHVILLE, MICH. Established 1871.
Office Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 3:30 p. m.
Transacts a general banking business. Loans money on choice real estate security, on good collateral on first class, substantial names, and buys good notes. Receives money on deposit, payable on call. Draws drafts (cheaper than P. O. orders) available everywhere throughout the United States and Canada.
M. E. LAPHAM, Cashier.
Four (4) per cent interest paid on all deposits from day of deposit for full months.

M. N. JOHNSON & CO., LIVERY, FEED AND BOARDING STABLES.

Special attention taken to furnish the public with first-class turnouts at MODERATE PRICES.
Miss Fuller, of North Center street, having returned home and resumed dressmaking, would like to see her old customers and also new ones. Prices reasonable.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Things Said and Did in the Liveliest and Prettiest Village in Michigan.

Council proceedings this week.

The strawberry season is a thing of the past.

Regular meeting of U. R. K. of P. next Monday night.

H. F. Brown has been quite ill for several days past.

A South Lyon dealer has bought over \$6,000 pounds of wool so far this season.

At the Wayne hotel in Detroit is the place to stop for a first class meal, prompt and courteous attention.

The most beautiful sunset ever witnessed here was that of Monday evening about eight o'clock.

FOUND Jackknife. Owner can obtain same by applying to Jarve Palmer, proving property and paying for this notice.

E. R. Reed has lately lost 65 hens and is off-set. He just captured three lively coons and the traps are now set for the fourth one.

The F. & P. M. railroad company say they will enter Detroit via their new route and land in their new depot about the middle of September.

Will the Farmington Enterprise please explain the meaning of "rif-rif." We do not quite catch on. By the way, where did you find the word, Bro. Bloomer, anyhow?

Is it not about time to put our streets in proper condition again? Are they to be spoiled all summer just to let them settle where they were dug up to put down the water works pipes?

Farmers have not been able this season to make hay while the sun did shine. The sun did not get in its share in a very satisfactory manner and a quantity of hay couldn't be properly cured.

The cycle club look a nine mile run Friday night. This was their first out together as a club. Thirteen started out, but after about four miles "kick-in," the editor happened to think that "13" was an unlucky number and he dropped out.

There is talk of offering the use of water free for the balance of the year to those who will put in their pipes when the water works system is complete. This is seemingly a move in the right direction and will no doubt encourage many more takers.

Mr. Crothers, of Cauley & Crothers, plumbers, writes us that owing to the death of his wife and some financial difficulties they are obliged to give up their business here. Another plumber is expected here soon to buy their tools, etc., and occupy the building.

Our readers are invited to contribute items for our secret society column. We are also very thankful for all matters of news handed in. If any one is visiting you, or you are visiting out of town, we should like to know it. That's what our "Personal" column is for.

During the ball game at the Lake Monday, Fred Slafer was struck in the head by a double jointed snake carved ball and for a few moments saw more than ten million suns, moons and stars. Fred dropped to the ground like an ox, or like an ox would if it only weighed 135 pounds. The plucky "colt" was soon himself again however and speeding around the diamond like a butterfly.

Rev. Bradley's discourse at the Union Temperance meeting Sunday evening was pronounced one of the best ever listened to by a Northville audience. Elder Bradley took for his subject "Sunday Observance" and dwelt especially on the question of closing the World's fair on the Sabbath. By a rising vote, almost unanimous, it was decided to close the institution on that day.

The Northville ball club lost their first game at Walled Lake the 4th. The score was 5 to 3 in favor of Plymouth. The feature of the game was the good pitching of Penny of the Plymouth's and Yerkes of the Northville's. German, the Northville's old stand-by, was way off, the Plymouth's making 5 runs in the 3d inning. Webster made a long running catch of a pop-up fly, the only real good catch of the day. Umpire Brown of Plymouth did elegant work and he was highly complimented by both clubs.

Genl. Supt. Clark, of Michigan's U. S. fish hatchery, has commenced the preparation of an alcoholic fish exhibit for the World's fair. The exhibit will be similar to that for which Mr. Clark won the medals at the great Berlin exhibition a few years ago. The work has commenced at the Northville hatchery and when completed next spring will contain the eggs as it is extracted from the fish, its various stages of incubation from week to week; the fish as it is first hatched and then one, two, three and four weeks old; then by months until a year old and then by years until five or six years old. Mr. Clark is taking great pains with this exhibit and it will undoubtedly surpass anything of the kind ever exhibited in the world.

A Communication.

Editor Record:
Will you please give space in your paper for the following article:
An alleged newspaper published at Farmington and edited by Mr. E. R. Bloomer, published last week a scurrilous article reflecting on the N. B. club and its Manager. While Manager Brown does not deem the article worthy of his notice yet the "Goats" wish to enter the same vigorous protest against the unwarranted articles they did against the senseless and impertinent of the young and verdant umpire James McCreese. The whole trouble, as stated by one of the Farmington club, arose from umpiring a man who had never before filled that responsible position in his life. The same player wearied his club that there would be trouble if such an accident was umpire. The crowd could not be blamed for gaying an umpire who did not know that a base runner was out in a forced run if the ball reached the baseman before the runner and who calls "balls" that were thrown over a batter's head "strikes." Imagine the monumental gaul of a man who insists on umpiring in a friendly amateur game when the club who furnished him were as anxious for his removal as the opposing club because of his incompetency. "Northville's best judges stated he was filling the position in an impartial manner" is to ridiculous to deserve more than a denial. They need breaking. We will have never yet been broken to "ride" and refuse to submit to the operation of being ridden by a green horn masquerading in the character of an umpire. The statement made that the "rif-rif" that was thrown over a batter's head "strikes" is true we will acknowledge, but some of the same "rif-rif" came from Farmington as well and were loaded with a large sized jug and expressed their derision by "chick the crowd." That our players gazed the Farmington boys is also false as the most cordial feeling then as now exists between them and we do not believe the article referred to was prompted or endorsed by any of the players whom we consider to be gentlemen with out any exceptions. We, as players, cannot be held responsible for comments of a few whom we most heartily wish would be conscientious by their absence from the games any more than the F. B. club are responsible for some Farmington's getting full and using profane language on our diamond.
"One of the Goats."

Chas. Dolph succeeds H. P. Adams as time keeper at the Globe Co.

E. L. Riggs has now opened up his clothing store in the Wheeler block.

A. W. Reed and family are the happy possessors of a very pretty new surrey.

Firemen attention! Practice drill next Monday night. Be on hand every one of you. By order of Chief.

Lost, Saturday, July 2. Bunch keys, has brass tag with word "Lindsey" on it. Finder will please leave at this office.

The great Pearls vs. Northville ball game billed for Saturday was unavoidably postponed on account of rain, and several hundred people were disappointed.

Will Allen wagered he could jump across the Plymouth water works excavation and it took twenty feet of rope and several men to fish Will out of the deep hole.

Al Blair sold his O'Donnell house and half the lot to Mrs. Alice Whitaker for \$750. Mr. Blair expects to build himself a nice residence on the east half of the lot.

The many friends of Inez Rockwell are sorry to learn of her continued severe illness. The church bells have ceased ringing since Sunday last they disturb the sufferer.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will have a "Mothers meeting" at the next regular meeting of the Union, Wednesday, July 13 at the residence of Mrs. A. W. Reed. They extend an invitation for all ladies to attend.

Chauncey Hinman, two and a half miles east of Northville, has recently built a new picket fence along the front of his farm. Its the best, and most handsome in that part of the county and adds greatly to the looks of his place.

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The attention of our readers is called to the communication in the council proceedings this week from the Refrigerator Company to the village board. This means something and deserves more than passing attention. A word to the wise should be sufficient. Do you want another factory here which will employ 150 to 200 men? If not, we know of a certain city, in fact two or three, that does want just such a factory. Bad, too.

The occasion of H. P. Adams' leave taking at the Globe Co. was the kind remembrance which the employees gave him as a token of regard and esteem. A sum of nearly \$40 was handed and he responded feelingly to the presentation speech of James Nash. Mr. Adams will be missed by every officer and employe of the factory. He will also be greatly missed in Masonic circles where he took such an active part.

The Misses Dunlap and H. F. Brown tendered the Northville ball club a reception at their Randolph street residence Friday evening. Members of the club with their ladies and about 30 other invited guests, all young people, were present. The reception was from 8 to 10 after which dancing was indulged in until 12. The refreshments were ice-cream, cake, etc. The home was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, house-plants, evergreens and the like. It is needless to add that all those present had a most delightful time.

The only redeeming feature, in fact about the only thing not a fizzle, at the Lake the 4th was the ball game. This was what brought the crowd and Walled Lake people did not have energy enough to even have the ball ground ready. The boys had to have the grass crop harvested from off the field and erect a back stop after their arrival in the afternoon. The game should have been played at Plymouth or Northville. There wasn't even a place to sit down at Walled Lake and half the people could not be even feed.

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ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters remaining in the Post Office July 5, 1892.
Mrs. James Downey.
Mr. Wm. Edwards.
Miss E. F. Thompson.
Mr. Wesley Wilson.
Mrs. A. E. Grace.
E. S. HORTON, P. M.

NORTHVILLE POSTOFFICE.

Mails arrive and depart from the Northville post-office as follows city time.
MAILS CLOSE.
Going South, 6:52 a. m., 2:42 p. m., 8:00 p. m.
Going North, 8:35 a. m., 2:20 p. m.
MAILS ARRIVE.
From South, 10:10 a. m., 2:50 p. m., 7:15 p. m.
From North, 3:10 p. m.
E. S. HORTON, P. M.



Fishing for Trade
With a fine line of Watches
in Gold & Filled cases
for Bait
The Jeweler.

Comparisons are not odious.

When you wish to decide as to relative value and qualities, our goods will take precedence over those of all other dealers in our city. Hence we solicit careful inspection.
Our new and beautiful line of Watches, Watch Chains and Charms, Ladies Button and sets, Brooches in Gold and Silver, Gents Sleeve Buttons and Single Studs, and all our new goods will meet your approval because they are the latest, and the prices the lowest.
Our Spectacles are still at the front because we have the appliances and can fit the Eyes perfectly.

Cook Stoves And Ranges.



Remember our "New Process" Gasoline Stoves are the only ones that can be sold on their merits.

Our "Peerless" Refrigerators are the best in the market.

Most complete stock of Hardware in town. We also handle the celebrated "CHAMPION" BINDER and MOWER. WIARD PLOWS, SPRING TOOTH DRAGS; CULTIVATORS; LAWN MOWERS; PAINTS; OILS; FENCE WIRE; CORN SHELLERS; SCRAPERS; PUMPS; SPRAYERS; Etc., - Etc.

CALL AND SEE US!

Knapp & Yerkes

SHOES!

THEY ARE HERE!
Yes, we have just received a New and Elegant line of Ladies' Hand Turned Patent Leather Tipped Shoes, in all the latest Styles, and the prices are exceptionally low. We should like the opportunity of showing you these goods.

Benj. F. Springer, Northville, Mich.
Northville City Laundry Co.
Prices Reasonable and First Class Work done.
WEBBER & ADAMS, Proprietors.

Miller's Meat Market.
"When shall we meat again?"
This is for the Housewife to answer, but when you are in need of any kind of FRESH MEATS, SMOKED MEATS, OR SALT MEATS, Give me a call. I am here to please you in the Meat business and please you I will!
F. A. Miller, Propr.
Highest market price for Hides & Pelts

Stark Bros.
Rain Rain Rain!
But this has nothing to do with the elegant line of Buggies and Carriages, and the special inducements, I am now offering.

SEE OUR CARRIAGES \$60 & UPWARDS.
SEE OUR BUGGIES \$45 & UPWARDS.

Every Vehicle made by skilled workmen and warranted in every particular, and that my work is the very best my hundreds of patrons will testify.

John Hirsch, Northville, Michigan.

WOLVERINE WHISPERS.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS OF MORE OR LESS IMPORTANCE.

The Graduating Class of the University of Michigan.

Six hundred and 89 students were graduated at Ann Arbor at the 92nd commencement at a vast expense of flowers. This is the largest class ever graduated from any college in this country. It took three tedious hours to complete the work, half of which was occupied in distributing the diplomas. Each graduating class assembled in its own department and then marched out on to the walks in front of the University. Down past the law building to State street and then in a grand procession up the walk to the University. They were headed by President Angell, ex-Gov. Luce, ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, Dr. Winser and the faculty. Justin Winsor, LL. D., Librarian of Harvard College, who is a distinguished historian, delivered the commencement oration. It was read rather from a published pamphlet. It was learned, eloquent and historical, but as very few people could hear what he said it was wasted breath upon the big audience that gathered in University Hall to see the same event. Of the week the distribution of the sheepskin diplomas.

At the close of the exercises of the morning President Angell stepped to the edge of the platform and conferred the honorary degrees of D. D. upon John Williams Linnell, for 14 years professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Michigan, now professor of electrical engineering in the Case school of applied science at Cleveland, and Robert Simpson Woodward, astronomer of the coast and geodetic survey at Washington, D. C.

Important Supreme Court Decision. A recent ruling of the supreme court settles a much disputed point in legal and commercial transactions.

A woman named Sloyer, who resides at Grand Ledge, owned a certain piece of property. She failed to pay the taxes, and the lands were sold to John W. Fitzgerald. The title of the property expired on April 30, which occurred on Saturday. On that day Mrs. Sloyer, by telephone, asked the auditor-general if the money should be sent in on that day if it would be in time to redeem the land, and was told that it would. The deed for the property was issued, but it failed to reach the auditor-general until Monday, the 2d day of May.

Fitzgerald applied for a deed on the grounds that the time for redemption had expired on April 30, and that he, being the lawful owner, should be entitled to the property. The auditor-general refused to issue the deed, and Fitzgerald applied to the supreme court for a mandamus to compel him to do so. The court held that the assurance of the auditor-general warranted Mrs. Sloyer's belief, and that a mandamus should not issue.

A Youthful Suicide. Ray Donaldson, 17 years of age, of St. Joseph, has discovered that the course of true love is often over a road paved with boulders. He has a sweetheart still younger in years than the sighing swain, and they couldn't agree as to what it were better to do, or to whether it were better to elope or to wait. The result was that the young man shot himself with a revolver, and as Ray started for home, with a great big stock fast in his throat, the world looked very dark, gloomy and dismal to him, and he resolved to give it a cold shake. When near the hotel Whitcomb he threw a stone at a dog, which he mistook for a woman, placed its muzzle above his right lung, and pulled the trigger. It was not a well-managed gun, and it exploded. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Rowing at Port Huron. A sad drowning accident occurred at Port Huron by which Fred Clements, 27 years of age, lost his life. Fred Clements, with a companion who is generally known as "Joie Jones," hired a boat at Race Holland's fish house and went over to Sarnia bay fishing. On returning home Clements offered to help with the oars, as Jones couldn't row. The boat was doing the rowing at that time, but not making much of a success of it, Jones, when opposite the Grand Trunk freight sheds, asked him to exchange places with him, and in so doing Clements fell overboard and sank like a stone. Not again making his appearance, his body was not seen until it was found some time. Clements was a young Englishman, a brick layer by trade, about 27 years of age.

Bitten by a Mad Dog. Howard Rapson, employed as foreman on the farm of Norman J. Ellis, of Springfield, was severely bitten by a mad dog just below the eye. He was standing near a mowing machine when a strange dog nabbed him. He was taken to Clarkson for medical aid, and the wounds were burned. He will go to Chicago at once for the Pasteur treatment. The dog has not yet been killed, and the residents of that locality live in great fear. Great effort is being made to capture the animal.

For Uniform Legislation. In accordance with a resolution of the last legislature Gov. Winans has appointed A. C. Maxwell, of Bay City, and S. M. Cotechaun and Charles W. Casgrain, of Detroit, commissioners to represent Michigan at a meeting to be held in New York next month for the purpose of promoting uniformity of legislation in the United States.

Married for Sixty-Four Years. Isaac Voorhees and Sarah Terry, in accordance with a custom of several years, celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage in the farm grove on Timbered Lake, near Pontiac. Their continuous residence on the same farm is doubtless without a parallel in Michigan. Their age is now near to the nineties and it may possibly be the last anniversary for one or both of the aged couple.

The M. & E. has already had several wrecks on its new branch to

BLAZE AT ST. IGNACE.

Barrel Stave Factory Make Two Acres of Ferocious Fire.

Three volumes of smoke were seen coming from the windows and doors of the large plant formerly used by the Veneer Manufacturing company, at St. Ignace, but since its failure by Stager, Smith & Company, manufacturers of lock barrel staves under the Penfold patent. The employees hastily gave the alarm and every appliance for extinguishing fire in this section hastened to the scene of destruction, but in vain, as the immense plant was soon leveled to the ground by the intensity of the flames. The department was powerless to combat a fire of this magnitude as the fire element covered an area of two acres and made a grand but awe-inspiring spectacle. The character of the buildings and the materials for manufacture used aided rather than otherwise to make the fire one of the greatest that has ever visited this section. The walls were high and favorable or else the whole city might have shared in a general conflagration. Many brands as large as a man's leg were carried upward in the whirl formed, but luckily in falling did no damage. The entire plant was not occupied by the barrel stave factory, but was used as a storage place for the dissolved veneer machinery. But it all shared a common fate. The amount of loss will fully reach \$55,000 and there is no insurance. All the manufactured product of the barrel stave factory was destroyed save one load of staves shipped. The value of the factory was \$1,500 per month. The saw-mill of Junison & Company, purchasers of the Machinery Lumber company, was saved with much difficulty.

British Columbia Sealers Protest. Premier Abbott, of Ottawa, Ont., received a telegram from the British Columbia Sealers' association, declaring that the recent seizure of Canadian sealers by a United States cruiser were illegal and asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the imperial authorities.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

The Huron county circuit court has adjourned July 15.

The Bridgeport Free church will build a new house of worship.

Dave Macdonald, the last Indian resident of Fremont, is dead.

Amos Sillson, an Iowa horse-trainer, was kicked by a vicious horse and may die.

The West Michigan Kennel club is arranging to hold a fall bench show at Muskegon.

Fred Luton, a former resident of Grand Rapids, was accidentally killed at Perry, Mich.

Andrew Olson was accidentally killed by falling over a well at the Champion Iron company, near Lapoint.

Henry Hutchinson, of Plainwell, by mistake swallowed a dose of Paris green, but will recover.

Rev. E. Chesney, of Bay City, has been made a doctor of philosophy by the Illinois Wesleyan university.

Rev. E. M. Stephenson, of the South Haven Baptist church, has accepted a call from a church at Quid.

Albert Bacon was thrown out of his buggy at Ypsilanti by a runaway team and is in a critical condition.

The Sigsbee Bay Coal company, at Sigsbee, has abandoned its work and is now mining by hand.

Thomas Brush heroically put out a fire in the Charlotte Gas works, but was severely injured about the hands and feet.

Several tough-looking Policemen Abramson's club away from him at Saginaw, and with it almost beat the life out of the officer.

A colony of Hollanders are settling on the Standish road near Beatty, occupying all the vacant land in their immediate vicinity for farms.

A 2-year old son of E. P. Barnes was drowned at Milton, Antoin county. The boy fell into a spring, the water of which was confused by a sunken barrel.

Wiesler & Co., the West Bay City ship-builders, will double the capacity of their engine house, so as to accommodate the largest engines used on the lakes.

A regimental reunion of the Fourth Michigan cavalry will be held at St. Johns, July 3. This is the regiment to whom belongs the credit of capturing Jeff Davis.

Mrs. William Moffit, of Bridgeport, was suddenly taken sick. Mr. Moffit administered some of a poison and administered some of a physician saved the woman's life.

The huckleberry crop of upper Michigan will be enormous. The berries are already very large and are too far advanced to be injured by frosts. The blackberry crop will also be a heavy one.

Henry & Bates, of Minneapolis, have been awarded the contract for building the new South Shore line from Iron River Junction to West Superior. The line is to be completed by Oct. 1.

About three years ago, Jerry Cox, of Eaton, in the county of the same name, suddenly disappeared. Now he has just as suddenly returned, having spent the three years working in Wisconsin.

The Scandinavians around Cadillac do not propose to let their native language die out. During the summer vacation a Swedish school will be started by Prof. John Olson with a view to perpetuating the north European tongue.

The engineers and fireman on the ore switch trails of the D. S. S. & A. road have been granted an advance of 15 cents in wages per day and a reduction of one hour in time. Hereafter a day will consist of 11 hours work, having previously been 12 hours.

The church scandal at Wacousta is still agitating every one. The 10 ex-communicated persons and 15 others in good standing have called for an investigation of the pastor on July 5. They want the charges made against the pastor sifted.

In April, John Moll, of Lincoln, bought from a peddler a tripod rustic stand made of native woods of about one inch in diameter. The ornament is painted and varnished and has been kept on a parlor carpet away from moisture or immediate sunlight, but the wood is budding, there being over 20 heads. The budding is spreading through the paint and

WEAVER AND FIELDS.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

Gen. James E. Weaver, of Iowa, and James C. Field, of Virginia, Secure the Nominations.

The national convention of the People's party held at Omaha was well attended by delegates and was interesting from beginning to end. Rev. William McCready, of Buffalo Gap, in the Black Hills, offered prayer after which Temporary Chairman Ellington at once proceeded to business. The credentials committee reported no contests and the committee on permanent organization made adopted. For permanent chairman, H. L. Louges, South Dakota; for permanent secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey; for assistant secretaries, S. S. King, of Kansas; George Wilson, Michigan; G. W. Denmark, South Carolina. Following this was also a long list of vice-presidential candidates, each receiving the distribution of this honor. The report was unanimously adopted and applause, and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor, Chairman Louges, a one-legged man and made an odd sight as he gestured his right arm by starting a crutch at arm's length. His speech was received with considerable applause.

Gen. W. Jackson Armstrong, who was inspector-general of consuls under Grant, next delivered an oration in his best manner and it captured his audience. He had to give way to the rush of business.

The committee on rules made its report which was adopted with a few amendments.

After a short recess the roll of states was called for. Chairman Branch of the resolutions committee offered a resolution appointing a committee to prepare a platform for the party. The committee consisted of the following: Northern, Pacific and Great Northern railroads to determine why delegates to the convention had not been given half fare rates as had been done with the Republican and Democratic delegates. This stirred up Marion Cannon, of California, who protested against the resolution. The vehement denunciation of the roads brought attention to its feet several times and led to the liveliest scene of the day. Mr. Cannon said: "I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it is not by accident that the delegates have been overlooked. Our best and our most patriotic citizens have been deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention so far as California is concerned and so far as I am concerned to go back to that railroad company, and in hand, and ask for approval of the platform. I am not a Republican. The Democrats and Republicans secured half fare, but we, not connected with railroads, but producers of the earth, have been refused equal terms. We can stand the refusal of the railroads. Cannon showed evidence of his feeling by the increasing tremulousness of his tones. Now he grew livid with passion, as he swung his hat in the air and declared in tones that rang from end to end of the hall that "We can tell those railroads to go to hell, and we will operate those roads yet. Here the enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience. Every member rose and cheered until the hall resounded with the sound of applause."

Several moments before the speaker could conclude, "I grasped the matter to make politics out of it. There was an interstate Commission and he moved that the resolution be brought before that organization to see whether the law permitted railroads to discriminate in favor of the national political parties or not. Let us use this for the purpose of a political campaign," he said. The motion to make complaint to the commission was carried.

After this exciting episode the next business was the report of the committee on platform and resolutions, which was read by Thomas Y. Cator, of California. The platform, which follows a lengthy preamble denouncing the Republican and Democratic parties, is in substance as follows: That the union of the laboring people of the United States this day declared that the people, and held perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind; wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry will be a dollar that never shall be earned. We believe in the government owning and managing the railroads, telephone and telegraph; that the constitution should be amended to bring all government employees under civil service examination.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private and that without the issue of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a cost not to exceed 2 percent per annum to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements; free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal rate; that the amount of circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita; a graduated income tax; that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is not to be monopolized for speculative purposes, or alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only. The platform was adopted by a unanimous rising of delegates and tumultuous applause.

At the evening session additional resolutions were received from the resolutions committee. They were substantially as follows: We demand a free ballot, and a free count and

pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter through the Australian or secret ballot system. Revenue derived from an income tax should be levied to relieve the present burden of taxation. Pledge ourselves to support pensions for ex-military soldiers and sailors. Condemn the present method of protecting American labor. Denounce the present laws against contract labor and undesirable emigration. Sympathize with organized labor in the effort to secure shorter hours and enforcing the eight-hour law. Regard the maintenance of the link-erton system of detectives as a menace to our liberties and we demand its abolition. Commend the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum. Favor building office of President and Vice-President to one term. Favor the election of senators by direct vote of the people. Oppose subsidy or national aid to any private corporation.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted after considerable discussion: Resolved, That this convention sympathize with the Knights of Labor with their righteous contest with tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Massachusetts, and that the duty of all who have tyranny and oppression to resist to purchase the goods made by the said manufacturers or to patronize any mechanics which seek to do so.

A telegram was received from Judge Gresham positively declining to accept the nomination if it was tendered him. This left the field open and the call of states was at once begun. The first state called was Alabama and J. S. Manning at once placed in nomination. Then came Texas, and Gen. J. G. Field, for president. J. S. Norton, of Illinois, was given the floor by Colorado and he named James H. Kyle, of South Dakota. The call then proceeded rapidly and resulted: Weaver, 955; Kyle, 265; Field, 235; Norton, 100. The nomination was made, naming of a vice-presidential candidate proceeded, Ben Terrell, of Texas, and Gen. J. G. Field, of Virginia, were placed in the field and the balloting resulted: Field, 723; Terrell, 554. Gen. Weaver and Field then thanked the convention for the honor and the convention adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN A BRIEF RESUME.

The Prohibition National Convention Held at Cincinnati, O., Nominates Presidential Candidates.

On the first ballot at the Cincinnati convention Gen. John Bidwell, of California, was nominated to head the national prohibition ticket. The totals before any change or corrections were made stood 582 for Bidwell, 194 for Stewart, 142 for Demorest and 3 for Bascom.

Michigan's 43 votes were divided as follows: Bidwell, 17; Demorest, 6; Stewart, 20. C. Canell, of Texas, was nominated for vice-president on the first ballot. The state shone that night on a grand scale at all appearances harmonious national prohibition party, but the sun had gone down on that party in discord and the agonies of internal dissension, with a not remote prospect that the convention might end in a bolt on the part of a large and influential element of the party. All the latter part of the afternoon it looked as though the party might split in twain.

The platform was the cleaver which had separated the party, and the conservative element found it with some difficulty to find a platform which would endorse the most radical economic ideas of free trade, large issues of currency and government control of corporations, and when a declaration that prohibition was the sole test of party fealty was defeated they felt that nothing remained but a reluctant and sorrowful departure from the party. But some of the leaders recognized the danger ahead and brought peace by the reconsideration of the action on the prohibition fealty resolution and its adoption as a part of the platform. The platform which caused the trouble is a broad radical document. The absence of a free and unlimited coinage plank is not noteworthy, however, for the convention refused to accept this platform of the majority of the resolutions committee and struck it from the platform without replacing it with any other declaration on the silver question.

Rejected the Nuns as School Teachers. At a meeting of the board of education at Stillwater, Minn., a resolution was adopted that the applications of five sisters of charity to be employed under the recent arrangement with St. Agatha's Parish as teachers in the public schools be rejected. Another resolution was adopted that hereafter no church or other sectarian property shall be leased for school purposes. President Mulvey of the defenders presented a communication signed by over 1,000 members of the society, asking that this board take such action as would place the city schools on their previous basis before any agreement was made with the Roman Catholic church. This is a decided victory for the defenders, and affects Bishop Ireland's parochial public school at Stillwater.

Cholera Epidemic in Russia. The real mortality from cholera in Russia largely exceeds the mortality given in the official reports. A regular panic prevails at Baku. The troops in Turkestan have been ordered to encamp outside the towns. Dispatches received here in reference to the progress of the cholera epidemic say that 31 fresh cases of the disease and 31 deaths of stricken persons have occurred in the trans-Caspian in five days. The dispatches also say that 43 new cases and 35 deaths were reported in Baku. The town is described as being in a deplorably filthy condition and without the least pretense of sanitary arrangements. Other advices received here are to the effect that cholera has appeared in the vicinity of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey.

Three Men Blown to Atoms. Three men were blown to atoms and one boy was seriously injured in the detonator building of the Brownbridge, Ont., bridge factory. The detonator building was blown through the door and was the only one who got out of the building alive. The killed are: James Kearns, of Montreal; Wm. Gunn, of North Maisonneuve; John Carren, foreman. The explosion was distinctly heard at this place, which is four miles away.

Fatal Balloon Accident. At the Crystal Palace, London, a captive balloon, which carries passenger's up as far as the rope attached to it will allow, ascended with four occupants, and after reaching a height of 103 feet it burst. Captain Dale struck the ground with terrible force and was instantly killed. The three other passengers were terribly injured and it is not believed that they will live.

They Hired a Dog Feast. Six thousand Sioux Indians were at Cheyenne River Agency, S. D., to take part in the congress of Catholic Sioux Indians to celebrate the completion and dedication of the fine new Catholic church erected by Miss Frances Drexel. The meeting was followed by a magnificent dog feast. The dog feast will conclude Tuesday.

Natural Gas Explosion. A gas explosion in the Frantz hotel at Bradford, Pa., wrecked the greater portion of the interior of the building and caused a panic among the guests. Several persons were injured, Albert Kelly fatally.

Americans Will Use It. Rome special Signor Balzanello, the inventor of the submarine vessel Polio Nautilus, has arranged with an American syndicate to employ the vessel in pearl fishing and other enterpraves, although the was intended for naval warfare.

Petitions are being circulated in every town in Van Buren county asking the board of supervisors to call another election on the local option law. Many persons have signed who labor under the impression that the question has to be voted on every two years.

The common council of Homer has opened bids for lighting the streets with electricity. The contract calls for 42,000 candle power lamps.

Dr. Ashe, of Vienna, says that experience showed that the cholera at Baku and in Tyria is less virulent than the true Asiatic cholera. He thought that the gravity of the outbreak had been exaggerated, that the disease would soon be checked by sanitary measures, and that there was no need of alarm or apprehension of its spreading to Europe.

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SENATE AND HOUSE.

SENATE.

The Senate showed its ability to work when it came to a pinch on the 29th. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to. The legislative appropriation bill also went through, as did the pension appropriation bill, 12 story order. The appointment of Gen. A. Foster of Indiana, as secretary of state was received from the President and confirmed without being referred to a committee. The post-office appropriation bill was passed and then the bill for free coinage of silver was taken up and unanimous consent was given that a vote be taken on the bill and amendments on July 29. The Senate bill for the North and South Dakota was passed. It requests the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company to release to the United States all its claims on the railroad public lands occupied and improved by the company. It selects the lieu thereof, the public lands in those states. Adjourned.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was rejected and the bill again sent to conference. The agricultural appropriation bill with a rider was reported back with a request that the Senate amendments (increasing) be non-concurred in and a conference ordered. Agreed to. Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, then called upon the conference report on the army appropriation bill and moved that the House sign on its disagreement to the Senate amendments striking out the proviso prohibiting the starting of any money appropriated for the payment of the transportation of troops and army supplies over any non-bonded lines owned, controlled, or operated by the Union Pacific or Southern Pacific systems. Agreed to. July 28, 29 and 30 further conference was ordered. Mr. Rockwell, of New York, substituted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The bill as agreed upon appropriates \$7,927,537, being \$281,603 less than it appropriated when it passed. The Senate bill \$490,565 more than it originally passed. The report was originally passed without division, and the bill was again sent into conference. An attempt to bring up the tin-plate bill was met by filibustering by the Republicans, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The plan of taking a vote on the free coinage bill on July 27 was killed at the session of the 30th. Conference reports on the agricultural appropriation bills were agreed to—the last bill being the only one of the three, however, in which all the points in dispute were arranged. In view of the fact, which is without precedent, that not a single general appropriation bill has yet been sent to the President, a joint resolution to continue the appropriations for the expenses of the government for 15 days on the new fiscal year was passed and sent to the President. Adjourned. House.

The joint resolution extending 15 days the appropriation of the support of the government passed the House today after some discussion. The Republicans of the House then proceeded to filibuster against the tin-plate bill and their effort was successful in preventing its consideration. The conference report on the Disposition of Columbia appropriation bill was called up and the Senate sent back for another conference. The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up, but pending action the House adjourned.

THE MARKETS. CATTLE—Good to choice, \$3.75 @ \$1.55. BOGS—... 5.00 @ 5.50. LAMBS—... 5.00 @ 6.50. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 85 1/2 @ 87 1/2. White Spot, No. 2, 85 1/2 @ 87 1/2. CORN—No. 2 yellow, 54 @ 55. OATS—No. 2 white, 40 @ 42. RYE—... 75 @ 80. HAY—No. 1 timothy, 14 @ 15. POTATOES—Per bu. new, 75 @ 75. APPLES—Per bu. new, 1.00 @ 2.25. BUTTER—Per lb., 14 @ 15. EGGS—Per doz., 23 @ 24 1/2. LIVE POULTRY—Crows, 9 @ 10. Spring Chickens, 16 @ 17. Turkey, 10 @ 11.

CATTLE—Steers, \$4.70 @ \$5.25. Common, \$4.00 @ \$4.50. SHEEP—... 4.00 @ 4.50. LAMBS—... 4.75 @ 6.00. HOGS—Common, 5.00 @ 5.40. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 85 1/2 @ 87 1/2. No. 2 white, 85 1/2 @ 87 1/2. CORN—No. 2, 54 @ 55. OATS—No. 2, 40 @ 42. RYE—... 75 @ 80. HAY—No. 1 timothy, 14 @ 15. POTATOES—Per bu. new, 75 @ 75. APPLES—Per bu. new, 1.00 @ 2.25. BUTTER—Per lb., 14 @ 15. EGGS—Per doz., 23 @ 24 1/2. LIVE POULTRY—Crows, 9 @ 10. Spring Chickens, 16 @ 17. Turkey, 10 @ 11.

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PURPOSE.

The uses of sorrow I comprehend better and better at each year's end. Deeper and deeper I seem to see why and wherefore it has to be.

A SHADOW CAST BEFORE.

Several years ago I was traveling in the State of Wisconsin, in the interest of a Southern tobacco factory. Traveling men were scarce. We grew lonesome and suffered many hardships of which the travelers of today know but little.

He then related to me the following story, which I give in his own language, as accurately as my memory serves me, and I am positive that I have forgotten no incident connected with it.

"I cannot say, even after the experience I am about to relate, that I place much credence in dreams, this one being the only one I have ever been able to trace to anything like tangibility. I am sure that I am no more superstitious than the average of men, and I have always chosen to attribute the fulfillment of any dream to chance or coincidence rather than to any other cause.

"Fourteen years ago last winter I was in identically the same position which I now fill, excepting the fact that I am now directing the movements of a few men. You will know, of course, that at this time I was a young man—to be accurate, 23 years of age. At the time of which I speak I was on my maiden trip, and as though to insure me to the trials and hardships of a traveler's life, the house had kept me out almost a year without so much as a twenty-four hour visit to the city in which my parents resided, and which, for the lack of any other my parents, being dead, I still claim as my home."

"Here he hesitated and passed his hand through his hair. He seemed to be lost in meditation or in trying to think where he should begin again. Presently he said:

"I will not worry you with the details of a love story; but so as to say that this same city was the abode of my sweetheart, Mary, whom I had known in infancy, whom I had loved from childhood and to whom I had been betrothed for two years. I held close and regular correspondence with her, and her entreaties for me to come home were at times pitiful. However, wishing upon this trip above all others to convince the firm that they need have no fear of my becoming homesick, I had never asked for leave of absence.

"At last about the 1st of December, a letter reached me from the house while I was in Alabama, stating that after the 10th inst. all traveling agents will be at liberty until January 1st, and wishing us a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Of course I was extremely well pleased, and mentally calculated that after the day's labor was completed on the 10th I would board the 9-p. m. train for Nashville and reach home by the morning of the 12th.

"Retiring early on the night of December 6th, suffering from no undue mental or physical excitement, I fell into what appeared to me to be a peaceful sleep, in which I dreamed that I stood at the rear entrance of a strange brick house, one which I had never seen in my waking moments, but every exterior detail of which I seemed to note carefully and still remember. Why and how I was supposed to be there or why I was at the rear door, I do not know, but I was perfectly sure that it was proper to be there and also equally sure that this house was Mary's home. I knocked upon the door and was admitted by Mary's sister, who though it seemed not in the least strange to me, expressed but very little concern at seeing me, merely saying, 'Mary is in the front parlor, and as persons do in dreams appeared. I was alone. Taking a hasty survey of the room, I noticed that it seemed in such a disorder as results from moving before articles are placed in their proper positions. I scanned things closely. A pair of lady's shoes were in the middle of the room close to the leg of a center table. A lounge was in the further end, against one of the curtains, which hung over a folding door, the other curtain being drawn, disclosing a small room, in which the only article of furniture visible through the curtains was a bureau, such as were so much used at that time.

"It is needless for me to mention every object which I seemed to examine in that one brief moment, though I recall everything vividly, even to the carpet, the wall paper, the unhung pictures and their frames; suffice it to say that Mary stood in

front of the bureau in the little room, with her long black hair hanging over her shoulders, while she searched for something in the topmost drawer, in utter ignorance of my presence. I gazed upon her—a moment and called her name. She turned toward me with a look of wildest surprise, which quickly changed to one of joy as she rushed toward me with outstretched arms, crying aloud my name. I advanced toward her. As she threw the curtain further back in her wild state, her foot caught under a rug which lay in the doorway, and she began to fall. I leaped forward and caught her in my arms before she had fallen completely on the floor, raised her gently and placed her upon the lounge, not a yard away.

"Her sister had heard the noise we had made and came running in. Mary did not speak. I did not seem to be excited and can ever remember in the dream having attributed her quiet, as she lay upon the couch, to faintness. Her sister bade me enter an adjoining room to the right, which I did, seeming to know that it was the sister's desire to be alone with her while she prepared her for bed and the treatment necessary to resuscitate her.

"In this other room I began to feel alarmed, and endeavored to allay my fears, as well as to divert my thoughts, by examining things closely. A door with a broken glass opened out upon a driveway which seemed to have been newly paved, and which led to the street a few steps away. A civic procession of some kind was passing at which I gazed intently, at first through the broken door, then stepping out upon the drive. I seemed to have forgotten Mary. I advanced but a few steps, when I slipped upon the icy pavement and fell to the ground. The imaginary fall woke me with a start. I was much excited, but my nerves soon became quiet and my sleep was normal during the remainder of the night.

"So much for the dream, and now the sequel. "I arrived home safely, and at once inquired about the girls, Mary and her sister, for the dream had made a wonderful impression upon my mind, which grew rather than diminished as time went by. They were well, but had moved to another portion of the city only a few days before. "Strange," thought I, "I will go at once and find them."

"I found the home with ease, having been directed by my father. A domestic upon a step ladder, with a scrub brush in hand, was engaged in washing the woodwork and pane of glass in the parlor, and at the same time, completely obstructing the rear passage. I was told to go to the rear door. I did so, and knocked. This was the very house, I had seen in my dream, even to the minutest detail. My knock was answered by the sister, who did not greet me with a surplus of cordiality. She informed me that Mary was in the front parlor, and withdrew from the room, without so much as addressing me a dozen words. Even her information concerning Mary was erroneous, as will be seen.

"The room was identically the same one which I have already described as having seen in my dream, even to its disorder, the pair of lady's shoes, the lounge, the curtains, the hanging picture resting on the floor—everything, I was struck, bewildered. The dream flashed through my mind like lightning.

"There stood Mary before the old bureau, her hair hanging loosely over her shoulders. I trembled violently from fright by a mirgry exertion I called her name, which was the first intimation she had of my presence, as she seemed to have entered the little room while I was silently examining my surroundings in the other. She turned, halted a moment, and rushed toward me, calling out, 'Oh, John! John! My dream! My dream!' These were her only words. She was falling. Her face was as white as a corpse. I pulled by instinct, I ran toward her and caught her in my arms, and laid her tenderly upon the couch. The same couch. Her sister entered. My God! I shall never forget the absolute terror which seized me at that moment. I was wild. My awful dream was being enacted in stern reality, and I was one of the helpless, powerless actors. At least she seemed to be unconscious; at least she uttered not a word. The sister motioned me into the other room to the right. I went, laced like a machine. I seemed to be impelled by some unknown power or influence. My senses seemed to have left me. I wondered if I were not dreaming the dream again and would awake with the fall which I seemed to know would inevitably occur. No; it was real. I even examined the room as I had done in my dream. It was the same. The glass was broken from the door. I looked out. A procession was coming down the street. It was too much; I felt myself growing faint—dizzy. I wanted air. Boreheaded, I rushed out upon the drive—and fell.

"Two weeks afterward, on Christmas day, I regained consciousness. As I grew stronger they told me that my Mary was in heaven. She had expired from paralysis of the heart, within an hour from the time she had fallen into my arms. They had buried her, and I never saw her face even in death.

"In falling upon the pavement my head had struck upon a projecting stone causing a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, from the effects of which my parents and the physicians had but little hope of my recovery.

"There is not much more to say. I am not versed in the science of dreams, but am informed that it is very, very rare that they correspond in every particular as mine did. When I became well I ascertained the cause

of the sister's coldness toward me, which was a rumor concerning me of a purely personal nature, and which I quickly put down. I have always been positive that Mary had experienced a dream similar in every essential particular to mine."

FOOT-PRINTS IN SANDSTONE.

Indications of a Strange Creature in the Connecticut Valley.

A good many million years ago the interesting anisobryus deweyanus—that is what the learned Hartford professor called him—gambled about the Connecticut valley, and at Portland, village across the river from the city of Middletown, where are great red sandstone quarries, he plumed his feet down with considerable force on the plastic face of the earth.

He appears to have had a particular liking for Portland as a place to gambol in, and walked back and forth in the warm sand and now and then sat down. It is not likely that the deweyanus had any scientific design in strolling around Portland and sitting down. Nevertheless, he left various marks of himself there. The earthy spread over them, and now professors of geology in spectacles are examining some of the imprints in the hard Portland sandstone.

In blasting out blocks of red sandstone for fire houses in the avenues in New York city, the quarrymen have penetrated 130 feet, and recently they excavated a block of stone at the depth that is spotted with marks of the anisobryus deweyanus's claws. The specimen, unusually fine, was taken out of Brainard's quarry, and Prof. William North-Rice of the Middleton Wesleyan university bought it for \$100. The stone is ten feet in length, two feet in width, and three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

It has eighteen tracks of the deweyanus on its face, and all were made by that curious animal's hind feet. Near the end of the slab are a few slight indentations, indicating that the deweyanus sat heavily on his haunches, and wobbled his fore feet like a kangaroo, so that now and then they touched the soft sandstone. The professor said that the deweyanus belonged to the dinosaur order of reptiles and is classified in an intermediate place between crocodiles and birds.

All that is known about the creature has been learned from the scrutinizing tracks. No bones have been found. The creature drifted about the Connecticut valley millions of years ago. There was no river then, but a kind of bay fifteen miles in width extending from the border of Massachusetts to the ocean. The first imprint of the deweyanus was discovered about a century ago at Portland, and Prof. Hitchcock described it in his "Ichthyology of New England."

Only the prints of toes were in that specimen, however, and Prof. Hitchcock described the creature as a bird-like quadruped combined. The creature was numerous in the valley. Prof. Rice says, and were in the habit of strolling on the microscopic sandstone after spouting in the waters of the bay. The petrified tracks of the "frontonotum," which belonged to a totally different family from the deweyanus, were found not long ago and the specimen is in the Wesleyan museum.

THE ONLY EXPLANATION.

Case Where a Politician Car-Torter Causes a Fee.

The man came in and said he wanted to see the city editor, of the Detroit Free-Press and that gentleman responded. "I heard something to-day," said the visitor, "that I thought ought to be printed."

"What is it?" queried the city editor. "Well, to begin it is perfectly inexplicable to me, and if you can explain it I'll be obliged."

"I'll have to hear it first," observed the city editor. "That's so, excuse me. It's this: A man told me, only this afternoon, that he had traveled on a Pullman car last night and this morning the porter refused to accept the customary gratuity."

"Possibly he was high-toned and wanted a half dollar," suggested the news man. "No, that wasn't it. There was no gag about it. It was perfectly straight. He said he offered the porter a half dollar, but that it was refused on the ground that he (the porter) was receiving fair pay from the company; that it was his business to be attentive to Mr. Pullman's patrons; that he considered it both a duty and a pleasure to be polite to all passengers who were on his car, and so on through a whole category of unexpected virtues. Now," continued the visitor after a brief rest, "what do you think of that? Isn't it worth publishing?"

"It certainly is," ventured the city editor thoughtfully. "Can you explain it?" "Easily," asserted the city editor, with easy grace and profound confidence. The visitor's face was a perfect picture of incredulity. "Come off," he stated bluntly. "But I can," protested the man at the desk. "How?" "The man who told it to you was a liar."

A New Kind of Knitting. "I can't start the fire," growled McJunkin. "Why don't you use words?" asked Mrs. McJunkin. "Words? What kind of words?" "Words that burn of course."—Detroit Free Press. For Immediate Insertion. Butcher—How much bologna sausage did you say? Hungry Reporter—Give me—give me about three quarters of a column.—Chicago Tribune

CAPTURING A PYTHON.

A NOVEL COMBAT WITNESSED IN AN INDIAN RIVER.

How Three Men Worried the Monster Reptile Into Submission—Twisting the Tail of a Snake as a Means of Capture.

Several years ago Mr. Blank had a special request from the managers of the great Zoological Gardens of London for a living specimen of the python, the largest member of the family of large serpents, whose habitation is the lowlands and estuaries of the sea coast in certain parts of the tropics, and of which territory Burma forms a part. He made search and inquiry on all his many journeys into the jungles, and although every native fisherman and hunter in a radius of 100 miles was on the quiver to capture a python, month after month passed by and still the report went to England that no capture of the desired kind had yet been made. A standing reward large enough to seem quite a fortune to the simple natives was offered by the missionary for a full grown python, and the matter became almost a monomania in his anxiety to procure the great snake, but still all effort was unavailing, and nearly a year passed without success.

Mr. Blank was in the cabin of the missionary boat deeply engaged in the mysteries of some theological work, the Karen boatmen were almost asleep on their thwarts yet mechanically keeping up the steady stroke of their oars, when a great outcry was raised by the old fellow at the steering oar. "Arah unway gee! Ya dem an!"

A great snake in the water! At a bound Mr. Blank was out of the cabin and eagerly scanning the water for a sight of the cause of the steersman's shout. Sure enough, some fifty yards in advance of the boat, he could see, raised some two feet above the water, the head of an immense snake, and for a prodigious distance behind, the head could be discerned the convolutions of his body actively exerting every muscle to escape from the neighborhood of the boat, and as the python is a far swifter traveler in the water than on the shore, he was making good progress and rapidly widening the distance between him and his unwelcome neighbors.

As soon as Mr. Blank saw before him the very object that he had been searching for so long, and perceiving at the same time that it was certainly the largest python he had ever seen, he became even more excited than the steersman himself, and with a shout ordered his men to pull as if for life, adding the promise of liberal rewards to all in case of capture.

Under these inducements the men bent to their work with such energy that the tough oak oars sprang at every stroke, and the rowlocks fairly smoked with the friction, but upon them, while the boat seemed to fly through the water, this speed soon brought the parties to the chase near together, and it became evident that the python would, quickly be overhauled. But how to capture him even then was the question. Blank was a magnificent swimmer himself, and his boatmen, like all natives of that coast, were as much at home in the water as on land, but the idea of attacking a monstrous serpent in the water with the hope of taking him alive would seem at first thought, to be too preposterous to be entertained for a moment. Just that, however, was what our domineer had resolved on doing, and with that plan in view he ordered two of the men to cease rowing and prepare to follow him into the water.

It is strong proof of the confidence these men had in their leader, that they did not hesitate an instant, but did as he directed them, and in less time than it takes to tell, Mr. Blank was clothed to his close-fitting underclothes, while his two assistants, by a quick turn of the wrist loosened the strips of cotton cloth they had around their loins, and stood as nude as when they came into the world, ready to plunge into the river when the word should be given. Meanwhile Blank unrove the light sail, and the little boat, the boat some yards carried, and rove the end into a slip noose, then carefully coiling it hung it over his neck, and as the boat had now drawn up almost beside the apparently exhausted serpent, he gave the word and all three plunged into the water.

The great snake started again, frightened by the swimmers, but before he could gather any headway, Blank seized him by the tail, and by a quick jerk completely brought him to a standstill. Enraged out of his usual sluggishness, the python turned with wonderful quickness to seize his rash assailant, but in an instant Blank dove under the water, while one of the Karens caught the tail and jerked it as his master had done before. These tactics were kept up until the snake apparently lost his temper, turning and thrashing until the water was beaten to a foam, but never able to seize one of his lively enemies either in his great jaws or in his coils. A few minutes of this sort of work supplementing his previous exertions, sufficed to so exhaust the python that his motions became far less active, and Blank, watching his chance, passed the slip noose quickly over the creature's head and drew it tight.

This brought on a fierce struggle than ever, and it was by the utmost vigilance and activity that the three venturesome men escaped injury from the enraged snake; but the tightening rope about his neck and the great exertions he had been putting forth for so long a time told on his strength, and before long he was towed in triumph to the boat by the three who had fought so hard to capture him. Here a large provision

box was emptied, and the python, now limp and almost lifeless, was hauled out of the river and put into it, and the lid strongly nailed down.

The snake proved to be a magnificent specimen, fully twenty feet long, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and with a diameter of six inches, and when, after a sea voyage of two months, he reached his destination at the Zoological gardens in London, he was declared to be the largest specimen of his kind ever belonging to that celebrated collection, and the plucky missionary received no small praise for the capture.

A STRANGE TRADITION.

Concerning Prehistoric Man Near the Colorado River.

The Utes of the Colorado river have preserved among them a remarkable tradition concerning that region and the people who formerly inhabited it. They say that in years long past they lived near a vast warm lake to the northeast of the Big (Colorado) River; that the country was low and filled with big trees and big deer, and big oxen with white horns as long as a lodge-pole. The big warm lake was filled with fish that had three eyes and four legs each besides snakes 20 inches (about 14 inches) long. One day all the big oxen began to bellow, and they raised such a steam from their nostrils that the sun was obscured. Then the lake began to fall, and by the end of one moon was all gone, having been drained away to the south through the present canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers.

When the water was gone the big oxen with white horns and the big deer all strayed away to the north and east, and perished from cold or the arrows of the Ute hunters. Soon after the bursting of the lake and the flood came a small people with skin cañoes and seed-corn. They were always white and very peaceable. They taught the Utes how to make earthenware and to weave mats and blankets. They built their houses in the cliffs. They had iron tools, and cultivated pumpkins, corn and beans. After this big red Indians came down from the northwest and killed and drove off the little people, the remnants of whom went to the south and built many bridges and villages of stone houses. Soon the big red Indians (believed to be the Apaches and Kiowas) also went south, because the land near Big River (Colorado) was becoming dry and cold. This left only the Utes on the Big River and its branches. Then there was a time when the mountain took fire (volcanic eruptions), and poured out red-hot lava all over the valleys. After these terrors had subsided a few of the little people came back and lived in peace near but never with the Utes. They taught the Utes many arts, and told of the country where they had been driven by the big red Indian, and among other things of a water-lake where abounded a fish with a head like a man. The flesh of this creature was as poisonous as the venom of a rattlesnake, but the oil would cure the wheat in the head (probably insanity).

CONCERNING CHECKS. A Banker's Suggestions as to Printing and Signature.

The cashier of a New York bank said that when the public learned which end of a check they should sign their names on, it would be great and glorious day for the employees of the banks. "When the public has been taught this little detail," the cashier said, "it would be well to give the banks a lesson in printing their checks. The latest fashion in checks is by far the most convenient one. All of the information on the check which is of value to the banker is placed on one end. At the right hand upper corner is the date. Under this is the name of the man to whom the check is drawn. Beneath this again is the amount of the check in figures, and right below that the signature of the man who draws it. The other end of the check is filled in with the name of the bank, and so on. The advantages of this form of check are: First, that the date, amount, signer and drawee can be seen at a glance, second if the check is bound up with dozens of other checks and bills it is not necessary to pull it out from the bundle to get information about it. A cashier can take up a bundle of such checks, thumb over the ends and set them aside in less time than it would take to go over two or three checks of the older form. Nearly all of the larger banking houses and big corporations have adopted the check and it will eventually find its way down to the smaller concerns."

HOW THE NAVAJO HUNTS.

He Uses a Mirror to Temp the Fat Prey, the Coy From His Home.

Living almost wholly upon game as they do, the Navajos cannot be prevailed upon to taste either fish or rabbit. I have known some very ludicrous things to happen when meanly mischievous Americans deluded Navajos in eating either of these forbidden dishes and sometimes there have been very serious retaliations for the ill-mannered joke. Rabbits are wonderfully numerous in the Navajo country, according to St. Nicholas, being molested only by feathered and four-footed enemies; but the Indian who would fight to the death rather than touch a delicious rabbit stew is greedily fond of the fat and querulous prairie dog.

"That whole region abounds in 'dog towns' and they are frequently besieged by their swartny foes. A Navajo will stick a bit of mirror in the entrance of a burrow and lie behind the little mound all day, if need be, to secure the coveted prize. When Mr. Tusa ventures from his bedroom, deep under ground, he sees a familiar image mocking him, at the front door; and when he hurries out to confront this impudent intruder, what goes a chalcone-tipped arrow through him, pinning him to the ground so that he cannot tumble back into his home, as he has a wonderful faculty for doing even in death, or a dark hand dart from behind like lightning strikes his chunky neck safety behind the reach of his chisel-shaped tooth, and breaks his spine with one swift snap.

The Dog Would Be Welcome.

Lady (at railway station)—Is there any objection to dogs in this car, conductor?

Gentleman (on platform)—I am not the conductor, madam. I will say, however, that there is a crying baby in this car, and if your dog is big enough to swallow the baby, I think he will be welcome.

After the Case.

Kitty Winslow—How dare you! I wouldn't let a man kiss me like that if he were engaged to me!

Tom DeWitt—Well, it's all right then; I'm not engaged to you, am I?

Promoter (of scheme before city council)—But you surely think our measure entitled to some consideration?

Alderman from the Twelfth Ward—Why, that depends, of course, on the—Hm—the consideration.—Chicago Tribune.

CATTLE TRAILING.

An Interesting By-Gone Feature of Western Life.

The barb wire fences shut off the great trails that stretched from Corpus Christie through the Pan-Handle of Texas, and on up through New Mexico and Colorado and through Indian territory to Dodge City, coming of the railroad also made trailing of cattle to the markets superfluous, and almost destroyed one of the most remarkable features of the West. This trail was not of course, an actual trail and marked as such, but a general driveway forty miles wide and thousands of miles long. The herds of cattle that were driven over it numbered from 300 to 3,000 head, and were moving constantly from the early spring to the late fall.

No caravan route in the far eastern countries can equal this six months journey through three different states, says Harpers' Weekly, and through all changes of weather and climate, and in the face of constant danger and anxiety. This procession of thousands of cattle on their slow march to the North was one of the most interesting and distinctive features of the West.

An "outfit" for their expedition would consist of as many cowboys as were needed to hold the herd together, a wagon, with the cook and the tents and extra ponies for the riders. In the morning the camp wagon pushed on ahead, to a suitable resting place for the night, and when the herd arrived later, moving on an average fifteen miles a day, and grazing as it went, the men would find the supper ready and the tents pitched. And then those who were to watch that night would circle slowly around the great army of cattle, driving them in closer and closer together, and stinging as they rode to put them to sleep.

This seems an absurdity to the Eastern mind, but the sound of something familiar, quieted and satisfied these great stupid animals, that can be soothed like a child with a nursery rhyme, and when frightened can not be stopped by a rigger. The boys rode slowly and patiently until one and then another of the herd would stamble clumsily to the ground, and others near would follow, and at last the whole great herd would lie silent and immovable in sleep. But the watchfulness of the sentries could never relax. Some chance noise—the shaking of a saddle, some cry of a wild animal, or the scent of distant water carried by a chance breeze across the prairie, or nothing but sheer blind wantonness—would start one of the sleeping mass to his feet with a snort, and in an instant the whole great herd would go madly over the prairie, tossing horns and bellowing, and filled with a wild, unreasoning terror. And the skill and daring of the cowboys were put to their severest test, as they saw their master's income disappear toward a canyon or a river, or to the hills in the brush. And the cowboy tried to head off and drive by this galloping army of frantic animals had to add a race that meant his life if his horse made a misstep, and as the horse's feet often did slip, there would be found in the morning some where in the trail of the stampeding cattle, a horrid mass of blood and flesh and leather.

"Do you wonder then, that after this long year of weary, restless riding by day, and sleepless anxiety and watching under the stars by night, when the lights of Dodge City showed across the prairie, the cowboy kicked his feet out of his stirrups, drove the blood out of his pony's sides, and came in to town with both guns going at once, and yelling as though the pent-up speech of the past six months of loneliness was striving for proper utterance?"

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