

Plymouth Mail.

VOL. I. NO. 13.

PLYMOUTH, MICH. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887

WHOLE NO. 13

PLYMOUTH MAIL.
PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN.

Published Every Friday Evening.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
In Advance.

J. H. STEERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Office in Pitches Block, on South Main street.

Entered at the Postoffice at Plymouth, Michigan, as
Second Class Mail Matter.

WHAT THEY SAY.

They want to see the city,
Two of the rural class,
And one blew in his money,
And one blew out the gas,
The one who blew out the gas out,
Was buried yesterday;
Dead is the other also—
Dead broke, that is to say.

Toys! Toys! At Peter Gayde's.

—The Star grocery has a few words to say this week.

—John King and wife visited at Northville, Sunday.

—Ol Westfall, of Northville, was in town Tuesday.

—Fred Shafer is the new clerk at Dohmstreich's.

—John Tinham, of Northville, was in town Wednesday.

—Highest market price paid for dried apples at Dohmstreich's.

—Misses red lined Alaskas, 12's to 2's, 50 cents per pair, at Gale's.

—Mrs. Geo. Burnett has been visiting at Wayne for two or three days.

—E. F. Steers and wife, of Wayne, were guests of ye editor on Tuesday.

—Anderson & Cable have a new advertisement this week. Look it over.

—Dewey Berdan returned from Dakota, last Friday for an extended visit.

—George Hunter will act as village clerk during the remainder of the term.

—The Kansas prohibition law has been declared by the Supreme court to be valid.

—Mrs. Jennie Voorheis dwelling, occupied by Mrs. Cole, has been newly painted.

—Bassett & Son are making an unusually fine display in goods suitable for the holidays.

—"True Irish Hearts," is the name of the play at the Casino theatre, Detroit, this week.

—George Stevens and Owen Williams left Monday for Tacoma, Washington Territory.

—Marcus Miller's new barn opposite the Scott residence, has been painted this week.

—George Wills, blacksmith, in the old Bennett building has dubbed his shop the Red Front.

—The finest Christmas present is something in the shoe or slipper line—all sold at cost, at Gale's.

—Ben Rhead, of Eaton Rapids and Jake Rhead, of Wayne, were in town Tuesday, calling on friends.

—Belleville Enterprise: Frank Wright, of Plymouth was a guest of Mrs. Melissa Wright last week at Belden.

—Siron Kellogg is making preparations to build a house on the lot adjoining E. J. Bradner's residence on the north.

—Parties from Lansing were in town last Friday, making contracts with farmers to ship milk to the condensing factory at that place.

—Al Durfee returned from a hunting trip up north, Friday last, with one deer. W. H. Wherry secured the head and neck and will mount it.

—Several of our merchants, to whom we have spoken, inform us that their trade has been considerably better this last fall than one year ago.

—One of Charley Miller's black horses has been very sick with congestion of the lungs. It has been treated by a horse doctor from Detroit.

—There is to be a paper flower social at the Baptist church next Wednesday evening. Light refreshments will be served. All are invited to attend.

—Large quantities of grain are daily unloaded at our elevators. It doesn't take farmers long to learn where the best market for their products are.

—The F. & P. M. R. R. will sell holiday excursion tickets to all points on their road on Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31 and Jan. 1, and 2, good for returning to Jan. 3, 1887.

—Francis Baker, father of Fred A. Baker, the Detroit lawyer, was killed at Holly on Tuesday by an F. & P. M. engine. He was eighty-two years of age.

—Have you noticed the neat display made in M. Conner & Son's show window? Our readers can find many beautiful and useful articles there suitable for the holidays.

—At the special election at Wayne last Monday to vote for and against bonding the village for \$5,000 for the purchase of lands for public improvements, not a negative vote was cast.

—South Lyon Picket: "W. L. Heald and Jerome Bowers have each put up a Plymouth iron windmill this week. This company are selling a number of their excellent machines in this vicinity."

—E. W. Davis was called home from East Seginaw last week Thursday by telegram, on account of the severe illness of his aged father, who was taken suddenly ill, by what was thought to be apoplexy.

—Work on the new wagon factory at Wayne is progressing finely. The building will be a large one, 85x120 feet and two stories high; besides an engine room 20x26. There will also be a large dry kiln.

—Numerous inquiries are made here as to the condition of the road between Northville and Plymouth. We refer the matter to some of the young men who travel the road on foot occasionally, Sundays.

—Some one avers that it is the female mosquito alone who makes herself acquainted with the best blood of society. This rather heightens the impropriety of being shut up all night in a dark room with her!

—A "smart Aleck," at Windsor, Ont., gave a man a cigar loaded with powder, when the cigar was partially smoked it exploded, tearing away a portion of the man's cheek. The said s. a. will have to face a trial for assault and battery.

—Peter Gayde has enlarged his store, giving him much more room in which to display his fine stock of goods. He has everything in nice shape and has lately added a fine lot of toys for the holidays. Please give him a call before you buy.

—F. R. Patches, who has been living at Toledo for a couple of years past, came home early on Sunday morning and left the next day for Huntington, Indiana, where he has a position in the express office. The MAIL will be his weekly visitor.

—C. D. Durfee had his corn threshed last week, and we are told that he was so well pleased with the experiment that he will not again husk corn. In threshing, the corn is not only taken from the husk, but is also shelled and the stalks cut up ready to feed.

—There will be an auction sale at the residence of the late Calvin Whipple, north-east of this village, on Wednesday next, of a large amount of personal property, including eighteen dairy cows, fourteen tons hay, stalks, corn, oats, horses, agricultural implements and household goods.

—Miss Isabela Ewen, teacher of piano, organ and sight-singing, wishes to announce she has not discontinued teaching in Plymouth, and does not intend to. She will be happy to receive any new pupils that desire thorough instruction in the above branches. Names may be left at the residence of James Park, Sutton street. 13w2*

(More local on fourth page.)

'TIS SAID THAT—
"GOODS WELL BOUGHT ARE HALF SOLD."
When we bought our Mammoth Fall Stock,
WE BOUGHT WELL!

'TIS SAID THAT—
"PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN CHEWING THE STRING."
Expert buyers indorsed with liberal patronage, the above mentioned stock. To-day is nearly all sold, which proves that
WE BOUGHT WELL!

THAT IS WHY WE SMILE---
"Now Here We Go Again."
Perspiring under the pressure of an increasing patronage, dazed with the delight over our success; no discouraging obstacles in our path to impede the progress of a live and snapping business; driving the wheels of trade over a smooth and gilded track, as it were, we have again fully prepared ourselves with an

IMMENSE STOCK!

For late Fall and Winter wear, which will meet the requirements of the most exacting. Never, No Never, has it been our privilege to exhibit so complete and attractive a line of seasonable goods as at this very moment.

Dress Goods and Trimmings, Shawls, Cloaks, Jackets, Hoods, Toboggans, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Skirts, Flannels, Yarns and Underwear for the Ladies and Misses.

Hats and Caps, Mufflers, Ties, Gloves, Mittens, Jersey, Mackinac and Fine All Wool Overshirts, Jersey Coats, Kensington Coats, Cardigan Jackets, Denim and Duck Jackets, and Underwear for Men and Boys.

And Thousands of other worthy of a better description than can be given in this hurried announcement. Compare us with the whole country, and the result will be the discovery of a very good reason for trading with

GEO. A. STARKWEATHER & CO.

<p>AT THE</p> <p>RED FRONT!</p> <p>DISHES LEFT!</p> <p>That we are selling at the following prices:</p> <p>Six Inch Plates, - 70 cts. Seven " - 75 cts. Vegetable Dishes, - 80 cts. Individual Butters, 25 cts. Tumblers, - - - 30 cts.</p> <p>All Best Ware!</p>	<p>FLOUR! FLOUR!</p> <p>FLOUR!</p> <p>Why will you have poor bread? Thence discord in the family? When, by using the</p> <p>Celebrated Mayflower Brand of Flour,</p> <p>You can ALWAYS have GOOD bread, and a contented household. For Sale by</p> <p>L. C. HOUGH,</p> <p>F. & P. M. Elevator, - PLYMOUTH.</p> <p>Also, Graham, Buckwheat, &c., &c.</p> <p>Leave your orders and have it delivered at your door.</p>	<p>C. A. FRISBEE,</p> <p>Dealer in</p> <p>Lumber, Lath, : : Shingles, : : and Coal.</p> <p>A complete assortment of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Hard and Soft Coal.</p> <p>Prices as Low as the Market will allow.</p> <p>Yard near F. & P. M. depot, Plymouth.</p> <p>\$500 REWARD!</p> <p>We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, acid headache, indigestion, constipation or colic, if cured with Wheat and Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WATSON & CO., 862 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.</p>
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Yes, Our Unprecedented Success

AS THE

GENERAL MERCHANTS OF PLYMOUTH

Is due to the fact that we strive to please and give Better Goods, and More Goods in every line than ever known before in Plymouth. Come in and see what place is the

NEW STORE

OF

H. DOHMSTREICH & CO.

WHO HAVE

Dry Goods; Yes, Groceries, Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishings
Yes, Ladies', Mens' and Childrens' Underwear and Hosiery
Winter Wear; Yes, also, Crockery, Carpets
Cloths; Oh, Yes! All New and Fresh

Plymouth, Mich., November 18, 1887.

H. DOHMSTREICH & CO.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

Barred in Jail. The village lockup in Webberville, Ing...

Bohemian Oats Agent Convicted. The first conviction in Michigan of a...

Thankful Grangers. A joint letter to the mayor and common...

Titled of the Navy. One year ago Richard Gill, 14 years old...

PENINSULAR POINTERS. Charles Foster of Flint, aged 22 years...

Gas was struck in Warren, Macomb...

Twenty Killed. Twenty persons were killed and many...

Col. Robert F. Hill of Kalamazoo, has...

Charlotte liquor dealers' bonds have...

Notwithstanding big offers from outside...

At Hubbard, Heald & Dingwall's lumber...

The number of convicts at the Jackson...

Gov. Luce heartily approves establish-

Eight young children were arrested for...

The Rev. W. M. Colby of North L...

Gas was struck in Warren, Macomb...

ONE FOR PROHIBITION.

The supreme court renders a decision...

The effect of this opinion is to declare...

The following are the estimates for the...

The following amounts are asked for the...

The debt statement issued from the...

Pardons Granted and Denied. The president...

Gas was struck in Warren, Macomb...

Twenty Killed. Twenty persons were killed...

Gas was struck in Warren, Macomb...

A STUPENDOUS SCHEME.

A gigantic scheme of the Standard oil...

The Standard company has already com-

The Journal of United Labor of Phila-

The coroner's jury which has been in-

President Grevy has at last resigned...

President Grevy has at last resigned...

The Lawrence hotel, six business houses...

Fred Edwards, a farmer of Darlington...

Twenty Killed. Twenty persons were killed...

CONGRESS CONVENES.

House and Senate Meet—Carlisle...

Scenes at the Opening of the Fiftieth...

The time of the house on the morning...

The president sent the following nomi-

Speaker Carlisle hopes to have the house...

The annual report of Attorney-General...

Representative wool growers and wool...

It is rumored that an attempt is to be...

A Big Estimate. The secretary of the treasury...

A REFORM MESSAGE.

The Financial Question Plainly Stated and Forcibly Discussed.

Taxation Must be Immediately Reduced.

All Other Questions of Minor Importance.

The following is the full text of President Cleveland's annual message sent to Congress Dec 6:

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties, with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually received through the operation of the present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible and a culpable betrayal of fairness and justice.

THE EVILS OF OVER-TAXATION.

This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of taxation and evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a boarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, usurping our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprises, threatening financial disturbance and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in congress, who have been unable to apply a remedy, and yet the situation still continues with aggravating incidents more than ever pressing financial convulsion and wide-spread disaster.

JUST NOT IGNORE THE DANGER.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and the unforeseen and unexpected occasion will come when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us. On the 30th day of June, 1897, the excess of revenue over public expenditure, after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was \$1,333,730.24. During the year ended June 30, 1896, such excess amounted to \$49,043,343.20, and during the year ended June 30, 1897, it reached the sum of \$50,739,914. The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$133,056,324.41, and deductions from the surplus as stated were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three per cent bonds of the government.

THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

During the six months prior to June 30, 1897, the surplus revenue had grown so large by represented accumulations and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money, needed by the people, would affect the business of the country, that the sum of \$79,364,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of three per cent bonded debt outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1897, the remainder of the three per cent bonds then outstanding, amounting, with principal and interest, to the sum of \$18,717,941, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Now outstanding these operations of the treasury department represent a condition of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril seemed near at hand. In these circumstances, the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27,604,233.55 in the purchase of government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent interest, the premium thereon averaging about 25 per cent. For the former sum, 1897, the interest account accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

STILL THE SURPLUS GROWS.

While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying in the treasury saved to avert immediate danger, the surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55,385,118, and estimated to reach the sum of \$112,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the treasury to \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was recently produced from the same cause, and while the functions of our national treasury should be few and simple, and when the best condition would be reached, it believes, by its entire discontinuance with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore, in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

NO EXECUTIVE MEASURE OF RELIEF.

If such an emergency arises, there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of the three per cent bonds only, which were payable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the distribution of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been redeemed, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditures in the purchase of bonds, has been already made for the current year, so there is no outlet in that direction. In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenue to the people by its expenditure, consists in the suggestion of the secretary of the treasury, who may call the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriations bill, passed a number of years ago, and is subject to the supposition that it is intended as a temporary and limited application, instead of a permanent and continuing device which would

act upon his judgment of its necessity to withhold from or release to business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the treasury, and thus affect at his will the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested and provided, as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define the official right and duty and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase; that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government. It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest and the difference between the old and new securities paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must be founded upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement, which must be afforded them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it. The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country for use by the people is, it seems to me, an exceedingly objectionable principle, as reaching too close a relationship between the operations of the government to the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of the money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive efforts should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprises.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant operations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditures, besides the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, emulates a reckless improvidence, not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our government.

LEGISLATIVE RELIEF DEMANDED.

I have deemed it my duty thus to bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives, the responsibility of legislative relief for the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to provide against the danger, which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since their last adjournment which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which could be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstance—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a precipitous fall in the future by the removal of the cause.

Our scheme of taxation by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importation from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessities; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws—the various, inequitable and illegal sources of unnecessary taxation—ought to be at once revised and amended.

THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

The laws, as their primary and plain effect raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturers. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume import articles, and thus create a tax upon our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufactures. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing industry. But this reference should not mean a condition which without regard to public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to the ranks which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So substantially have all efforts to

relieve that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purpose of manufacturers to speak of "infant industries," still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and care that can be wrung from federal legislation. It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workmen employed in manufacturing than is paid for what is called "pauper labor" in Europe. We all acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen and lies at the foundation of our development. It is entitled, without question, to the highest regard. The standard of our laborer's life should be marred by that of another country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of our advantages.

THE TARIFF BENEFITS THE FEW.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,322,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal services, 2,493,816 of which are domestics, servants and laborers, while 3,101,256 are employed in trade and transportation and 3,837,112 are classed as employees at manufacturing and mining. For present purposes, however, the late number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate, and it will be conceded that there should be deducted from these, which it includes, 374,143 carpenters and joiners, 255,150 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 173,126 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 10,000 masons, 70,241 butchers, 41,330 bakers, 22,182 plasterers, and 4,881 manufacturing agricultural implements, leaving 2,632,066 persons employed in manufacturing industries such as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are engaged in a busy life among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operations of tariff laws should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet, with slight reflection, they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings; and that the prices of the necessities of life as well as the amount of those wants will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort; but the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workmen or the lessening of his wages; and the profit still remaining to the manufacturer after a necessary readjustment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees in either their employment or the amount of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increasing price which the tariff permits the hard earned compensation of many days of toil.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMER.

The farmer and agriculturist who manufactures nothing, but who pays the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things, as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation. He is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to rear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is, by this scheme, obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus, as consumers, must return the share of this increased price to trade-men. I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from 25 to 50. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 19 cents each pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece the duty thereon would be 90 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from 25 sheep, and \$36 that from the wool of 50 sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum which, in all its changes, will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime it is necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased price his tariff profit on the wool he sold and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacturer. Thus, in the end he is exposed to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool, seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced.

NOT A PARTIAL ISSUE.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those entrusted with the seal of a confiding people, but the obligation be declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction; and neither its citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress towards wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This involves too much of hazy and inefficient theory. A condition which confronts us as a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home producers, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated.

cost of living caused by such tariff, becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, and the poor, the employed and the unemployed, the sick and well and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with restless grasp is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land; reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

COMBINATIONS AND TRUSTS.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty paid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemers.

If, however, in the absence of such combination a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if with such reduced price its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept over prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative and later prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, where either of these conditions exists, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

TWO OBJECTS TO ACCOMPLISH.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion, that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Now the presentation made of such consideration, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good, and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety when they are reminded of the fact that the financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, affords no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not over-estimated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country. Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened. The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures or its free importation is, of course, an important factor in an effort to reduce the price of these necessities. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost, caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufacturer's product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve besides to largely reduce the revenue.

It is not apparent how such a change can have an injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those entrusted with the seal of a confiding people, but the obligation be declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction; and neither its citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress towards wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This involves too much of hazy and inefficient theory. A condition which confronts us as a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home producers, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated.

MARKETS FOR WIVES.

The Four Great Matrimonial Markets of New York.

The four great markets for wives in New York, writes a correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press*, are the Sunday school, the big stores and factories, the street, and the boarding-houses. I have purposely arranged them in the order above because the greatest matrimonial markets are the Sunday schools and the least are the boarding-houses. Marriages are made in boarding-houses, but the average boarding-house keeper's daughter is more apt to end an old maid than a wife. The reason is that it seems not to be good for the girls for men to see them too much or in too varied a range of employment. It takes the romance and poetry out of the wife-hunter's head and the charm from a girl's personality for her to be seen on her knees scrubbing or with her hand in a towel sweeping or sifting ashes in a slovenly wrapper. Of course there are girls who can do every sort of house work with such an air and grace that even a level-headed lover will try to steal the broom or ashes sifter she has held in order to have it for a keep sake, but those girls are not apt to be developed in the dull and cruel grind of boarding-house routine.

In the Sunday schools the girls look their very best. Not only do thousands of tender-hearted young fellows attend them in order to develop a circle of lady friends for themselves, but just so do the myriad of young women, who are either here without any families or who are shut up in factories all day and live in parlors tenements by night, seek the same religious resorts for similar ends. It is a curious function that New York Sunday schools perform. They are resorted to by about 700 Chinamen, who go there simply to learn English, and by thousands of Christians who go there to get mated.

When I say the big shopping stores are great matrimonial markets I do not mean to have it inferred that the girls who stand behind the counters are given to wedding the male customer they wait upon. Such things do happen, I suppose, but not frequently enough for consideration, the fact being that nothing could be worse for a counter girl in a big New York store than for her to be courted while on duty. If her employers did not discharge her the other girls would torment her beyond endurance. Meetings between the girls and their beaux on the way home from work are not to be taken in consideration, for the ladies go home in troops, and are merciless teasers, so that this is also a rare occurrence. One of the big shopping stores, by the way, employs detectives to see that no young fellows hang about the store at closing time to meet the counter girl. But there is a field for matrimony that is directly in the stores, and is exceedingly fruitful. The male employes, buyers, cashiers, and even the members of the firms get very many wives from among the girls whom they meet every day and grow to admire, if their qualities are such as recommend them. Acquaintances thus made lead to visits at the girls' homes, to evening companionship, and to wedlock. These same men and women in the big stores, by the way, are among the hosts that attend the Sunday schools.

There are actually streets set aside for courtship by the parlors poor. Upper Eighth avenue, where the little shops are; lower Second avenue, past the houses of the old fogey rich, and the Broadway, where all the great shipping and express offices are closed and dark—there are the great flirtation promenade of the tenement boys and girls. There are stupid folk who see the long procession of giggling girls, in their best bows and streamers, and imagine them to be off the path of virtue, or slippish off. But these are not the places where such girls are found, and he who thinks fit of these girls had better not presume upon his ignorance or he will find them well able to take care of themselves. If they have put on their second-best gowns, and the young mechanics and porters have put on their best coats and plastered their locks with oil, and both sexes have sallied out to meet and flirt and pair off and walk home. They don't know it, but they can not help doing so. It's nature.

A Nice Point of Law.

A couple of justices were talking one of them said: "What bothers me most is to see at a first decision where the losing party is not the loser and the winning party is not the winner." "That don't bother me," said the other.

PLYMOUTH MAIL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

Wayne.

Davy Coykendall, of Dakota, is home on a visit.

Rabbits are very plentiful in this section this year.

Lawyer Brown, of Plymouth, was in town this week.

Horace Barnes has bought the Mrs. Kilborn place for \$500.

Bert Hannan and Henry Barber arrived home from Brainerd, Minn. last week, to spend the winter.

Dr. G. D. Parr, of Pierre, Dakota, brother of R. P. Parr, dentist, of this place, was visiting here last week.

The Roland Reed theatre company visited the town for a few hours on Tuesday. They took the train for Flint.

Benzie county evidently wants no more benzine dispensed in its territory by the vote it cast for prohibition, on Monday.

The special election for bonding the village for \$5,000 passed off triumphantly on Monday, 104 votes being cast and all in the affirmative.

A large force of men are engaged building the carriage factory. They expect to be in it and working by the 15th of January next.

John Marker was in town on Saturday and Sunday. He is a partner in with Dr. Morrison in the drug and grocery business and consequently a sufferer in the loss sustained by the burglary on Friday night.

A new inter-lock switch is being put in at the railroad crossing. This switch will allow trains to pass without coming to a halt, when they get the signal, and to prevent collisions a cut-off is put in 800 feet each way on the track.

Earl Goldsmith's white mule turned up his toes in death on Saturday last. He was probably one of the oldest settlers in this section of the country and although he never ran for office, was probably one of the most conspicuous characters in the history of Wayne. His age is as much of a mystery as "Topsy's," who "spec" she "grewed." His name now honors a saloon, "White Mule."

Burglars visited this town last Friday night and blew open the safe in Morrison & Marker's drug store, gaining entrance by forcing open the front door. The safe door was blown to pieces and \$150 in cash and some jewelry belonging to Mrs. Horace Wilson. The postoffice was also entered and the letters rifled, but no money found. Suspicious characters were seen in town the day before and on the night of the burglary which were identical as to description.

A couple of Macomb county farmers arrived here Sunday evening and put up at the Varney house. They had been living in Kansas for a few years back and were on their way to their old home near McClemens, having driven all the way here in a covered wagon, taking forty-eight days. They claim panicky times and poor crops for the last three years has knocked all the sentiment out of them for Kansas. They sold all their stock, tools, farm and farm implements at auction and did not realize cash enough on the sale to pay the auctioneer, having to sell on long time. They had over one hundred head of cattle which only brought them one cent per pound, live weight. They say they had to feed their stock some years as long as six or seven months.

Mead's Mills.

Mrs. H. S. Burdick was on the sick list last week, but is out again.

Mrs. G. R. Patterson, of Plymouth, spent a few days with friends here last week.

A young man from Florida is to manage affairs on the farm of the late Wm. A. Ramsdell, the coming year.

We are soon to lose our neighbor, Mrs. Loud, as she goes to Grass Lake to spend the winter with her son, W. B. James.

The winter term of school began Dec. 5, with Frank Morgan, (late of Dakota), wielding the rod of correction.

Jewett Cransom and family moved to Northville this week. That seems to be the place of destination for most people who migrate.

A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bryant spent last Thursday at their house. An enjoyable time was the verdict rendered.

Mrs. Nancy Ramsdell and daughter Edge returned home last week from Leingsburgh, where they have been visiting a sister of Mrs. R.

We had a good attendance at the last session of Sunday school. The afternoon was pleasant, after the two days storm, and people were glad to get out.

Miss Eva Bryant has taken up her abode in Northville during the winter term of school, having decided it too much of a good thing to go back and forth every day.

Who knows but what this town may soon be a milk and flour town? There is a prospect that the water power near this place will be sold to parties who contemplate building a milk condenser here, and using the water in that business. If this is a fact, we shall all rejoice, for we

Salem.

Henry Whipple is very sick. Dan McArthur intends leaving for Kentucky next week.

Mrs. T. I. VanAtta rode out last Wednesday, since her recent illness.

Miss Hattie Utley accompanied by Miss Mable Payne, of Detroit, spent last Sabbath at Ann Arbor.

T. VanAtta is on the road the greater part of the time wholesaling binding twine for a firm in Ohio.

Mrs. F. H. Tousey, who was mentioned last week as being seriously sick is so far recovered as to be out of danger.

Ed. Crandall is having a serious time boring a drive well. He has gone down some 180 feet and has no well as yet.

The oyster supper held at the residence of L. D. Perkins, last Tuesday morning, was a success; some sixty persons being present.

Cass Southerland, of East Saginaw, has bought Will Southerland's half in the firm of Southerland and Ensign and will now run the grist and saw mill to its full capacity.

Newburg.

W. I. Smith is on a business visit to Birmingham this week.

Mrs. Sidney Fitzgerald and son, of Saginaw, are here visiting.

Chester Clark, of Carleton, Mich., made a business trip here last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Crosby, of Cuba, N. Y., are visiting relatives here and in neighboring towns.

Will Armstrong has a position in a grocery store, on Michigan Ave., Detroit, which he assumed this week.

J. T. Radcliffe drove home from Monroe, Mich., last Saturday, ending an over 4,000 mile trip for D. M. Ferry, the past season.

E. Hodge is agent for Wilbur's patent clothes washer. He is now visiting the ladies and doing their washing for them in fine style.

Mrs. J. T. Radcliffe, who had a severe attack of cholera morbus last week and was under the doctor's care for some days is recovering.

Be sure you notice the new electric lamp put up by the N. S. S., which is in a very prosperous condition and will soon give another of their fine entertainments.

The M. E. church people are agitating the question of disposing of their church, that is if they can purchase the Congregational church, as it is near the cemetery and it is necessary to keep it in repair for services. Sabbath school at 1:30 and church at 2:30 each Sunday. The congregations are increasing, which shows the general popularity of Rev. J. M. Shank, pastor.

Livonia.

Another nice rain last week. G. P. Benton called on A. Stringer last Sunday.

B. Downing, while at Ferguson's shop, had a horse drop dead, last Monday.

Wm. B. Ewing has a gang of men chopping wood for him on E. C. Leach's farm.

Hand A. Springer one dollar and get the MAIL one year. It is worth the money.

H. Kingsley is now ready to saw fence slats at the Centre. Bring on your timber.

The grangers had a wet, time of it at their meeting last Saturday, although a good time is reported.

Geo. Fisher is working for C. L. Ferguson, blacksmith, and the way they turn the horses out is a caution.

To hear some men talk, they are big choppers in the summer, and great cradlers in the winter time.

Tim Springer and E. Millard were married Nov. 29 and went to housekeeping the next day. Quite a sensible move.

It is not very pleasant to have a gambling hell right in under your nose. [Our devil suggests that either the hell, or the nose be removed.]

E. Wurm intends to work at his trade, shoemaking, at the Centre this winter. The citizens feel much pleased over it, because they know he can't be beaten.

Lewis Peltier, of this town, is now seventy-three years old. He had lived in the town over fifty years. He was born in Detroit and he says it was not a very big city when he first saw the light of day.

THE FAMILY EDUCATOR.—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is a great family educator, and no family of children ought to be brought up without having ready access to this great volume. It will answer hundreds of questions to the wide-awake child. It is an ever-present and reliable schoolmaster to the whole family.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle her cough was cured. How glad was she to be cured. How glad was she to be cured. How glad was she to be cured. Thus write W. B. H. and others who have been cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption."—Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

Some Feats of Zerah Colburn.

Zerah Colburn was asked to say what number multiplied into itself would give the number 268,336,125, writes Prof. Proctor. The idea was to see how far he would get ahead of a practical computer, who was set to work finding the cube root of the number (for that was what Colburn was asked for) by the usual process. But before the practical computer had written down the number Colburn gave the answer, 645. Colburn was at this time only 8 years old, and he had not even so much instruction in arithmetic as most boys of that age have received. He knew nothing of the rules for extracting roots. But even if he had known how to extract the cube root of a number, his feat would not be less marvelous. Let any one who would learn to appreciate Colburn's calculating power try the following experiment: Set down the number just named and obtain the cube root by the ordinary method, making no hurry over the work; next copy the figures thus obtained, setting them down (in their order as obtained) as fast as a pen or pencil will travel, noting the time taken in this easy part of the work. Then consider that a child 8 years old obtained the right result, without pen or pencil, in less time than had been taken to copy down the number itself, to which all the calculation thus written out had been applied.

Asked what numbers will divide 36,083 exactly, Colburn at once answered; "None." Let the reader try how long it takes with pen and paper to prove that this is really so; he will have to try the divisors 3, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53 and many more, up to 187, before the proof will be complete.

Once, and once only, did Colburn have to make any considerable effort in dealing with a number as he dealt with 36,083. The number was somewhat famous in mathematical annals—viz: 2,294,067,297 of which the great arithmetician, Fermat, had declared that it had no division. Fermat even gave what appeared to him a proof of this; but the celebrated mathematician, Euler, showed that the proof was incomplete. Euler also, after long labor, found a number, 641, which will divide Fermat's asserted "indivisible." Colburn was set the same task which had foiled Fermat and occupied Euler for months. The little child could not answer that day, nor the next, nor for a week or fortnight; but in the third week he gave the solution. During that time he had kept no records of his work save in that wonderfully retentive little brain of his. It may interest the reader to know that the number over which Fermat and Euler had contended is obtained by multiplying two into itself thirty-one times and adding units. Colburn did the work of thus obtaining the number in a few minutes.—Ex.

How He Strengthened His Memory.

In the last number of Dress a writer quotes an extended account from Thurlow Weed of how he strengthened his memory. Mr. Weed tells that he suffered in early life from a defective memory, and that he never could succeed as a politician because he did not remember people and incidents except as they especially interested him. To overcome this he began a habit of, at its close, recalling everything that had happened during the day. Soon he made this resume aloud to his wife: "Every night, the last thing before retiring—(one would have expected Thurlow Weed to have said "going to bed")—I told her everything that I could remember that had happened to me or about me during the day. I generally recalled the very dishes I had had for breakfast, dinner and tea; the people I had seen and what they had said; the editorials I had written for my paper, giving her brief extracts of them. I mentioned all the letters I had sent and received and the very language used as nearly as possible; when I had walked or ridden. I told her everything that had come within my observation. I found I could say my lesson better and better every day. I am indebted to this discipline for a memory of somewhat unusual tenacity."

An Old One.

Nebraska State Journal.

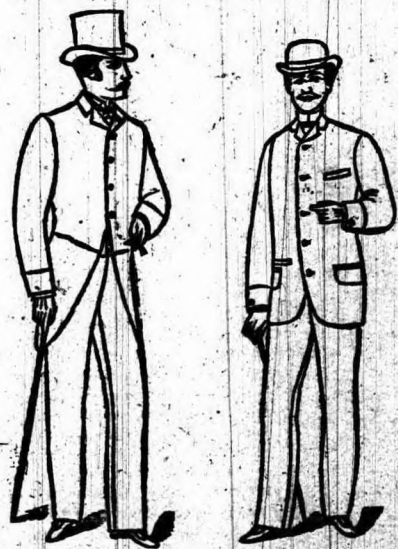
The oldest human being in the world is an Indian woman living in the southern suburbs of Lincoln. She was born in 1478, and distinctly remembers the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, assisted by Susan B. Anthony. She sold Columbus a pair of beaded moccasins at the time, and he gave her a Waterbury watch and a man to wind it for her. She refers to him affectionately as Chris, old boy. She says she had always predicted that America would be discovered, when a general boom would be inaugurated. She was servant to George Washington for a number of years, and was present when he chopped down the cherry tree. She protested against, but George answered that he had to do something to make a nation, and he had to chop down the cherry tree. She says she was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. How glad was she to be cured. How glad was she to be cured. Thus write W. B. H. and others who have been cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

SOMETHING STARTLING!

LOOK AT THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK.

MERCHANT TAILORING

A SPECIALTY!



A SPECIALTY!

We have a very fine line of cloths for making

CLOTHING TO MEASURE!

Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Diagonals, Kerseys, American and Scotch Cheviots, for Suits. Chinchillas, Meltons, Fur Beaver, Fine Imported Kerseys, for Overcoats. A variety of Pants patterns that has never been equalled here either in style or beauty.

When in need of a Suit or Overcoat, come and see us, we can and will please you, both as to fit and price.

ALL WOOL SUITS, as low as \$12.00
OVERCOATS, Heavy, Strong and Warm

We are our garments by the best tailors in the city.

PLYMOUTH MICHIGAN

We have a primer entitled "A Modern Wonder" which sets forth with singular...

The venerable but vigorous F. E. Spinner, formerly United States Treasurer...

Says a clergyman who is on the editorial staff of a religious paper...

An episode which at one time threatened to become of international importance...

CHAPTER VI. Continued. Mary's allusion to Norton's interview with Ella...

CHAPTER VII. Some time elapsed after Norton's departure before Ella found herself sufficiently composed...

CHAPTER VIII. There are men—and unfortunately they are not few—upon whom sudden good fortune produces much the same effect...

CHAPTER IX. In a large room, on the lower floor of a dingy house in a wretched neighborhood...

A Cent an Acre. A sale of seven thousand acres of land belonging to Mrs. J. Watson Williams...

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Meeting of the National Committee of Prohibition Party.

From Dickie Chosen Chairman. The national central committee of the prohibition party met in Chicago Nov. 24th. There were probably 500 present during the day. The principal objects of the meeting were to select a successor to the late John B. Finch, chairman of the committee; to select a time and place for the holding of the national convention, and to discuss ways and means for carrying on the campaign. Among prominent prohibitionists present were Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey, ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas, Mother Stewart of Ohio, J. H. Hobbs and the Rev. A. J. Judd of Chicago, D. P. Sagenor of Michigan.

Vice-chairman of the committee presided. The treasurer's report showed that \$1,000 had been paid out for Gov. St. John's campaign expenses. A committee of seven was appointed to attend to immediate political organization and work. This committee consisted of John Lloyd Thomas of Maryland, John P. St. John of Kansas, A. W. Vanhook of Illinois, James Black of Pennsylvania, Judge R. C. Wood of Massachusetts, A. H. Hopkins of New York and Mrs. Brown of Ohio.

The national committee as arranged is as follows: Alabama, L. C. Callison; Colorado, H. C. Dillon; Connecticut, George P. Rogers; Dakota, D. R. Groves; District of Columbia, A. A. Wheelock; Illinois, A. J. Judd; Indiana, John E. Vanhook; Iowa, E. W. Brady; Kansas, J. P. St. John; Kentucky, John H. St. John; Maryland, John Lloyd Thomas; Massachusetts, A. H. Hopkins; Michigan, C. C. Litchman; C. B. Knight; Minnesota, D. P. Sagenor; A. D. Power; Missouri, W. F. Battered; James Princham; Nebraska, James D. Baker; E. M. Hemis; Nevada, A. G. Wolfenbarger; R. A. Hawley; New Jersey, John K. Anderson; A. Parsons; New York, C. E. Meade; J. Westley Jones; North Carolina, Mr. W. A. Akshya; Missouri, Hammond; Ohio, McClellan; Oregon, J. H. Arman; Pennsylvania, James H. Black; W. F. Dunn; Rhode Island, Thomas H. Peabody; H. H. Richardson; Tennessee, J. W. Smith; Texas, J. B. Cranfill; Vermont, C. W. Wyman; Virginia, J. Smith; West Virginia, Frank Burt; J. D. Carleton; members at large, Frances E. Williams, Mother Stewart, A. A. Hopkins.

At the afternoon session Prof. Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich., was elected chairman and Mr. Finch. It was decided to hold the national convention during the first week in June 1893.

There was considerable rivalry manifested for securing the convention. St. Louis, represented by William C. Wilson, made a five-minute bid, stating that his city was the terminus of the rail road world and had a hall capable of seating 5,300 people. H. B. Multon, a young attorney of Washington, D. C., spoke of his beautiful city, of its being the political center from which radiated the light so necessary to all political parties. The hotel and railroad accommodations were unsurpassed. W. W. Battered wanted the convention at Minneapolis "because as both republican and democratic conventions would be held there it might be just as well to have the prohibitionists there too. The other parties will need an antidote, and I think we can give it to them." H. C. Dillon glowingly depicted the Rocky Mountain region, and wanted Denver selected, while William Makepeace Land and the Rev. Mr. Hickman spoke enthusiastically for Indianapolis.

A resolution adopted by the national committee, protesting against partisanship in politics, and urging all political parties and partisan papers to abstain from so doing. The newly elected chairman, Mr. Dickie, announced that he would resign his professorship in Albion college and devote his entire time to politics. The committee guaranteed him a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

He acknowledged his acceptance of the chairmanship, first calling for and receiving a cheer from each of the members that they could work in the coming campaign as they had never worked before, and above all to see that there should be no move by the prohibitionists looking to fashion with any other political party whatever.

The proceedings behind closed doors occupied three hours. Indianapolis was formally decided upon as the place for the next national convention, and the first Wednesday in June, 1893, was named as the day.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, etc.

Cattle—Market stronger. Fat, \$30 30; shipping steers, cow heads up, country and city, 10c; cow, head and tail, 10c; cow, head and tail, 10c; cow, head and tail, 10c.

FACT AND FANCY.

A Yassar, Mich., baby eats carpet-tacks and mice.

A cable road is about to be built at Tacoma, Washington Territory.

The University of Virginia has been left \$5,000 by a deceased Baltimore lady.

Sixty thousand heads of cabbage are cut up into sauerkraut every year in Reading, Pa.

Buildings valued at \$25,000 were burned one day recently at Durant, Miss., by a fire set by incendiaries.

The natural gas now used in Youngstown, O., is conveyed a distance of forty miles through a twelve-inch main.

On a farm in Orange county, New York, is a dairy school at which practical instruction in dairy farming is given for a nominal sum.

There is war between the cowmen and sheepmen in eastern New Mexico, which has led to murder, and more violence is expected.

Coyotes are so numerous and troublesome in Yolo county, California, that a bounty of \$20 a scalp is offered by the county authorities.

Another good thing came from Boston. The Veldar drawings for the Runyat of Omar Khayyase have been purchased by Mrs. Tracy of Buffalo.

Pinkeye has developed among horses in a number of large stables at San Diego, Cal. As yet it is in mild form, and but one fatal case is reported.

Thirty-one lumber cargoes arrived at San Diego, Cal., last week, with 13,200,000 feet. So far this year the total amount received is 113,200,000 feet.

Galwamps, according to The New York Tribune, are theatre goers who leave their seats between acts and step on other people's toes while going out.

The Dominion of Canada is in debt to the extent of \$28,500,000, fully \$30 per head of population. The Dominion debt has increased \$43,467,693 since June 1.

The people at Victoria, B. C., are much incensed at the conduct of the Canadian Pacific for a failure to meet its promise regarding the tonnage at Esquimalt by the Hong Kong steamer.

Montana territory claims to be ready for statehood, with plenty of property, plenty of population, 1,400,000 cattle, 100,000 horses, 2,000,000 sheep, and gold and silver at the rate of \$26,000,000 a year.

Queen Margaret of Italy has had capable Jewish instructors, can read the Old Testament in Hebrew with ease, and has collected a large Hebrew library, with the latest works on Jewish literature.

At the Benevolent home in Atlanta, Ga., a patient who had a cancer in his stomach was kept alive for weeks by nitro-glycerine. The explosive was placed on his tongue and absorbed into his system without being swallowed.

Capt. A. K. Ham, who died at San Jose, Cal., a few days ago, went to the Golden State in 1840, and in 1853 he opened up a livery stable at Santa Clara, which he ran up to the day of his death. He was worth from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The governor of Chihuahua sends word to the committee at Tucson, Arizona, on the Miles' sword celebration that, as he can not leave the limits of the state without an act of congress, he will send a personal representative to congratulate Gen. Miles on behalf of the people of Chihuahua.

A little girl while playing one day recently on a porch at Wallingford, Conn., was startled by a large bird flying over her head. The bird flew a short distance away and returned again and was caught and held by the child until her parents, who heard the noise, came out and secured it. It proved to be a full grown partridge, apparently unburnt.

Artificial oyster culture is being largely practiced in many parts of China. Bamboo poles are plastered with old shells and planted on mud flats between low and high-water mark until the oyster spat develops into tiny oysters when they are transported. When taken up six months after the bamboos are found to be covered with well-grown bivalves.

A novel plan to promote marriage among the settlers in the Northwest territory has just been adopted by the Canadian Pacific railroad. When a settler wants to go to Ontario for his girl he buys a matrimonial ticket at the usual rates; but on presenting the ticket a few weeks later at an Ontario station, together with a marriage certificate, he will be entitled to free transportation for his bride.

Steps are being taken by the authorities at El Paso, Tex., to run out the tribe of Chinese doctors that has been infesting that city for the past half year. The pitted disciples of Aesculapius practiced not only among their own countrymen but also among the white people. Their mode of treatment, diagnosis, and pharmacopoeia are the most ridiculous imaginable, and still they had plenty of customers. District Judge Falvey has appointed a board of medical examiners for the Thirty-fourth judicial district as provided for by the statutes of the state. The board will consist of three physicians, and when it is once organized no person will be allowed to practice medicine in the judicial district without a certificate from the board. The commissioners hold office for two years. This action of the court will doubtless put an end to a good deal of heathen Chinese doctoring in El Paso.

A question of interest in the Alaska controversy relates to the probable number of seals in and around Behring Sea. A computation last spring by Agent Rogers gave 6,507,750 as the total number of breeding seals on the two islands of St. Paul and St. George, the seats of the Alaska Commercial Company's monopoly. Agent Tingle's report estimates the number at fewer than 5,000,000. The Commercial Company employs, according to the Toronto Mail, a fleet of four steamers and fifteen sailing vessels in his operations, and has stations in the Alaskan isles as well as on the mainland. It is charged by some of the enemies of the Alaska Company that it kills over 200,000 seals a year, or twice as many as its lease allows; but its official reports state that only 104,833 were killed for the last year in procuring its 100,000 skins. The highest reasonable estimate of skins taken by the sealers during the year is 20,000. In view of the vast number of the animals it is not about the sealers' seal and sealers' seal.

Ben's Foreign Service.

Up at the hall there was a general commotion. Mr. Westley, the owner of Westley Grange, had come pretty nearly to the end of his tether. He had but lately succeeded to the estate, and it had come to him very heavily encumbered; and now, with reduced rents, irregularly paid, he found it impossible to go on. He had, therefore, determined to spend a couple of years on the continent, during which time he hoped that the agricultural depressions would pass away.

The establishment at the hall was not a large one by any means for a country bachelor squire, but it was larger than he could afford to keep up under existing circumstances. So one evening he called his servants together and told them how matters were with him, bidding them seek other institutions at once.

His personal servant, Ben Higgins, was not included in the general dismissal, but was destined to accompany his master abroad. Ben was one of those men not unfrequently met with in the country—a man who could turn his hand to most things, though he might not be good at any. The position he held at Westley Grange was a cross between a valet and gamekeeper, but at odd times he had been known to cook his master's dinner and make his master's bed. This was during a grouting expedition to the Welsh hills, but the rumor of it had travelled to Westley. Ben was in high spirits when he was told of the journey in store for him.

"I'll teach these foreigners a thing or two," he said to the cook one night; to which she replied: "You be very careful, Mr. Ben, that they don't teach you more than you teach them."

"Them!" he cried; "them teach me? Why I could wallop the lot of 'em, if I wanted to."

"Then you mind you don't want to," she answered.

"Way, you know very well," continued Ben, "that I set your watch going after James the watchmaker, had had it a month, and couldn't make nothing of it; and I stopped the blue bed room chimney smoking, when the smoke had nearly drow you all out of the place."

"Rubbish," she said. "The watch winding, and as for the chimney, it smoked because there was a bag of straw in it. You needn't crow over them things young man."

Yes, there was a little ill feeling on the part of the cook toward Ben. She had claimed him for her own originally, but Ben had fought shy; and latterly he had been paying a good deal of attention to Anna, the housemaid at the rectory. Either fault alone, on Ben's part, would have made the cook somewhat aggrieved toward him, but the two combined was more than culinary flesh and blood could stand. Thus it happened that her tongue had an access of acerbity when moving at Ben.

Down at the rectory the commotion was nearly as general. The servants discussed the situation from morning till night, and Anna received many unpleasant jests.

"Stick to you!" said the coachman, "not he. Them sort never sticks to nothing but their back. When you says goodbye to Ben, you says goodbye for ever, my lass."

"He can please himself," she said; "but if he thinks I shall die broken hearted because he takes on with some foreign girl, he's very much mistaken."

"That's always the way with you women folk. You talk as big as big, and when it comes to you doubles up to nothing."

"But Ben and me's different," said Anna. "If he's not in earnest, no more aren't I." Which was, perhaps, consolatory.

The time slipped rapidly by, and it wanted but a day till Ben and his master should start for the continent. That night Ben repaired to the rectory, and had a parting interview with Anna. His last words were: "You'll not forget me, Anna, when I am parted from you? I'm a-coming back for you some day. Till then, ho river?"

"Till what?" "That's a bit of French, my dear. I've bin learning the langwidge lately. It's something like 'goodby,' only more so. Ho river!" And so they parted.

In the course of a few weeks Ben and his master were comfortably settled in a small German village near Bonn. The house where they had made their home was an old farmhouse that had once belonged to a noble family, but was now partly fallen to decay. It was inhabited by the present owner, who carried on the business of a small farm. He had a wife and three children. The house was very comfortable, and the village was a quiet one. Ben and his master were very happy there, and they stayed for some time. Ben was very useful to his master, and they were very well liked in the village. Ben was very fond of Anna, and they were very happy together. Ben was very good to Anna, and she was very good to Ben. They were very happy together, and they were very well liked in the village. Ben was very useful to his master, and they were very well liked in the village. Ben was very fond of Anna, and they were very happy together. Ben was very good to Anna, and she was very good to Ben. They were very happy together, and they were very well liked in the village.

Ben and Fraulein Schmidt were often in each other's company, and, naturally, also, Ben improved the occasion.

And the Fraulein herself grew really to like the big boastful Englishman, and did her best to make both her lodgers contented with their temporary home. This was about the position of affairs when, some 18 months after they had left England, Mr. Westley told Ben he should soon be returning. This was a sad blow to Ben. No more poached eggs on hot battered toast, no more tempting Rhine wine, no more idle days. He told the Fraulein what the Herr had said, and she, too, grieved. No more stories about London; no more leaves from the stately genealogical tree; no more pleasant evenings.

"And you must go?" she asked.

"And I shall never see you no more see?"

This set him to thinking. Why should he go back? And the thinking ended in resolution—he would not go back. It came out in words the first opportunity: "I do not mean to go back to England, Fraulein, but shall settle down in Germany, if I can get any work."

"There is plenty of work on the farm," said the Fraulein.

This did not altogether chime in with Ben's view of life. Work was a thing to be endured, not courted. Plenty to eat and to drink, and nothing to do, was Ben's domestic creed. Still he could work, and not work very hard, and if he married Fraulein the farm would be as good as his at once, and absolutely his some day. He might do worse; he feared he could not do better.

"I've had some news from home, Ben, that ought to please you. Your old sweetheart at the rectory has had a couple of thousand pounds left her by her uncle, the miller."

"Two thousand pounds!" Why, that's a fortune. Things is becoming extremely complicated. I think I shall go back with the master.

That night a letter was dispatched to England, bearing on the envelope the name of Miss Anna Robinson, at the rectory, Westley, Shropshire. This was the letter:

"My dearest Anner—I hope this will find you in good health as it leaves me at present. My dearest Anner, it is a long time since I wrote to you, but there have been so much to do as I have, no time. I hope this will find you, in good health, dearest Anner. This is a very quiet place, there is no sports or nothing. I orphan as, for dear old England and the sweet faces, specially one, I left behind. I hope to see, it soon, so know more at present from your true lover. Ben."

What the Fraulein thought of it when she heard that Ben had changed his mind I hardly know, but he made some plausible excuse. I have no doubt, and promised (to soothe her wounded feelings) that he would soon return.

Once more at Westley! The first evening after his arrival Ben went down to the rectory. Anna was out—but the coachman was in!

"Yo' back again, my lad! Yo're just like a bobby, a-turuing up when you are not wanted."

That was the coachman's welcome, and Ben resented it.

"Perhaps, if you don't want me, there's some one else as does."

"Then perhaps there's two on 'em, for I see two on 'em together not five minutes ago."

"Hey!" exclaimed Ben.

"As much hay as yo' like, my lad. We gies it to the osses and can spare a bit for a donkey."

Clearly, there was no friendly feeling on the part of the coachman for Ben.

Then the cook tackled him. "You've made a fine mess of it, Ben. Have you heard what she's left her?"

"Left her?" exclaimed the humbug.

"Yes, left her—£2000; and she's going for it on Monday. It'll make them very comfortable."

"Her and her mother," suggested Ben.

"Ho, ho, ho, ho!" roared the coachman.

"Hi, hi, hi, hi!" laughed the cook.

"Hee, hee, hee, hee!" sang the kitchen maid—all in chorus.

"Her and her mother!" and then they went off again.

"It's very funny," said the victim, "but I don't see where the fun comes in."

"Don't 'e now? Then I'll tell yer. Yo're come back to make it up w' her because yo' an heard as her's got some money. But it bespoke already for—her and her mother."

Coachman, cook and kitchen maid repeat chorus.

"I'll not take it," said Ben. "I'm not one's lips but hers. Her said her'd stick to me, and I've stuck to her, and I expect her'll stick to me, and that's all about it."

when I had some money left me, you sent me a letter pretending as how you was very fond of me. After you was away I said to the coachman: "If he's not in earnest, then I'm not in earnest, and that's all about it."

"Never mind," said Ben to himself that night. "If one door shuts another door opens."

Yes, the door was open when Ben got those some six weeks after he had left. He entered the house with the air of a master, pausing a moment to look round on the vineyard which would soon be his. He opened an inner door; there sat Fraulein, busy with her needle.

"I am back again," said he; "give me a welcome."

"Then you can go back again," she replied.

"But I am come to stay and work on the farm."

"The farm does not want you, neither do I," she answered.

Then Benjamin waxed furious. He called her fickle and unkind, told her that no good could come to a double dealing person, and left her with the somewhat double edged remark that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

I think I ought to explain the Fraulein's behavior. The old cook at Westley wrote to her to warn her against "that presump' villan."—Cassell's Magazine.

Scientific Poisoning.

Some years ago Dr. J. B. de Lacerda, a learned scientist of Brazil, conducted a number of experiments for the purpose of discovering an antidote for the poison of venomous serpents. He at last tried as a chemical antidote permanganate of potassium injected into the bite, and met with wonderful success. The result of his experiments he published in book form, and at the time his brochure attracted considerable attention among scientists. An effort was made in France to repeat his experiments, but from one cause they were without success. Believing that there is a good deal of truth in what Lacerda claims, Dr. Yarrow, of the Smithsonian Institute, has undertaken a series of experiments with the poison of rattlesnakes, intending to use the permanganate of potassium as an antidote. Various herbal preparations, having the reputation among the country folk of being remarkably efficacious in cases of snake bites, will also be tried, and a "mad stone," popularly supposed to be possessed of great virtue, has been procured and will be tested in order to set at rest once and forever the conflicting opinions on this much-debated subject. Dr. Yarrow has procured four fine specimens of rattlesnakes from Loudon county, Virginia, and during the last week he has been collecting from them a quantity of venom. The manner of doing this was as follows: Taking a long stick, to the end of which was securely fastened a broad leather strap, he confined the latter loosely about a couple of inches from the end of the stick so as to make a loop below which could be drawn tight. Armed with this instrument, he caught the reptiles one by one by passing the loop over their heads. An assistant then held a long thin stick, to the end of which was attached a piece of cotton wool saturated with glycerine, to the mouth of the snake, and he was made to bite the wool which soaked up the venom emitted freely by the angry creature as it barred its fangs in its insatiable enemy. The poisonous virus having been thus extracted from the serpents, it was soaked out in an ounce of glycerine and the operation repeated on the following day. A draught and a half of venom has thus been secured, or more than enough to kill thirty men.

The experiments will be conducted on pigeons and rabbits. A certain quantity of the virus sufficient to kill will be hyperdermically injected into a pigeon as the first experiment. Then a little more than was enough to kill will be injected into another pigeon and immediately followed by an injection of the permanganate of potassium, which it is believed will prove an antidote. The experiments will then be continued, allowing varying spaces of time to elapse between the injection of the virus and the application of the antidote. In this connection Dr. Yarrow is anxious to find a man who would like to be bitten by a rattlesnake in the case of a snake bite, and he is willing to take his chance of surviving the experiment.

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AIR RIFLE.



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...of the wrong involved in the passage of an international copyright law. We prefer to put our demand for it upon this ground at once, because we believe we shall never have such a law till we appeal to the common conscience instead of the common interest. With the common conscience, it now distinctly rests, for, however literary piracy grew up, in the days before the wrong had been duly considered, it must now be owned that American publishers, with-but one or two exceptions, are in favor of its suppression. They stand with American authors in this, and it is now the American nation that wilfully perpetuates an abuse which in a small way is morally worse than slavery in a large way. Slavery compelled a man's labor, but it gave him in return food, shelter, and clothing, such as they were; literary piracy seizes the fruits of a man's labor, and gives him absolutely nothing in return. There can be no question of the nature of the wrong, and no justification of it. From time to time we hear that the English also pirate American books, but no one has the effrontery to urge this in defence of our piracy of English books; and every one knows that if the English continued to pirate our books for a hundred years the balance of guilt would still be upon our side. Moreover, every one knows that if we enacted justice to the English author, there would be an instant response on the part of England to our tardy reparation; in fact, prior publication in Great Britain already secures for the American author the protection which our law denies to the alien upon any condition.

We confess we have not much sympathy with the arguments of those who prove that foreign books would be just as cheap with a copyright law, and that we should somehow find our profit in doing justice to English authors. No doubt we should, if honesty is the best policy; but our people have no right to cheap literature by defrauding the author; they could have cheap silks and cheap wines by a like simple process. We are not to give over wrong-doing because it is wrong; and we are not to abandon literary piracy because it has disorganized the publishing business, but because it is a flagrant injustice, which no law, and no want of law, can change in its essence.

Those who appeal to the motives of self-interest in urging international copyright are like the philanthropists, of no great effect in their day and generation, who used to say that they did not care for the slaves, but were opposed to slavery because it was so ruinous to the masters. The masters smiled patiently under their burdens, and kept on holding slaves; and probably the literary pirates, unless they are rescued by a compassionate statute, will continue to bear their crushing load without murmuring. But the voluntary pirates are no longer numerous; they are very few; and this fact makes their offence more distinctly a national sin, because the nation could so easily suppress them. Some of us may seek to escape complicity in the sin by refusing to buy the cheap pirated editions of foreign books, as certain sealots used to refrain from the sugar and cotton produced by slave labor. But this privation had no perceptible effect upon the system of slavery, and for one just person who denies himself a ten-cent copy of an English novel because it pays the author nothing, a hundred of the wicked will buy it because it is a ten-cent copy.

It is the slow conscience of these hundreds and hundred thousands that we must reach before we can hope for an international copyright law; and we ought not to be discouraged because we are indefinitely remote from the desired end. After all, the American nation is not so wilfully as it is ignorantly guilty in this matter. The great mass of the people, even of those who buy books, have not the least notion what a pirated book is, or what the sacred principle which it outrages; they do not know what copyright is, international or otherwise. But they can be told; and we venture to suggest to our good friends of the International Copyright League that they prepare a very brief and very plain statement of the facts, such as the varying man, though a fool, would not be, to be printed in all the newspapers, and to be read in the churches throughout the country. We have seen the efforts of ministers to do this, and it is to be regretted that they have not done so more generally.

...In India it is the practice of Europeans and natives of the upper classes to hang over doorways and windows of their rooms thick porous cloths, which, being kept wet, the rapid evaporation going on cools the air in the houses to a comfortable temperature. A manager of a creamery in Southern Illinois caught onto this idea and by the use of heavy cotton cloths over the windows kept wet he kept the inside temperature down and kept out, adding to his own comfort and improving the condition of his creamery. The fact...

...should likewise pirated reprints in the Sunday-school library in proof of the shameful wrong involved by the absence of such a law. We urge little haste in the action of the League, because there has been proposed—ironically, perhaps—a "Bill for creating and maintaining National Free Circulating Libraries," which must have a great charm for the fancy of the cheap politician. This bill proposes to levy a tax, graduated to the bulk of the book, upon all foreign works imported or reprinted; but the money thus collected is not to be paid over to the foreign authors—that would be opposed to the whole tenor of our dealings with these outlaws—it is to be devoted to establishing, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, free circulating libraries throughout the Union. By this simple and ready means a temple to our national discredit can be erected in every principal town in the country, and all citizens can directly participate in the advantages of our common wrong-doing.—W. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine.

A Terrible Chamber.

"This chamber occupies the ground floor of the crenulated tower, the smallest of the three round towers on the quay. In the center was an ominous and singular-looking object. It was a sort of long and narrow table of lias-stone, joined with moulten lead poured into the crevices, very heavy and supported on three stone legs. This table was about two and a half feet high, eight feet long and twenty inches wide. On looking up I saw a great rusty iron hook fastened in the round stone which forms the keystone of the arch. This object is the rack. A feather covering used to be put over it upon which the victim was stretched. Ravallac remained for six weeks upon this table with his hands and feet tied, bound at the waist by a strap attached to a long chain hanging from the ceiling. The last ring of this chain was slipped on to the hook, which I saw fixed above my head. Six gentlemen guards and six guards of the provost department watched him night and day. Damiens was guarded like Ravallac in this chamber, and tied down upon this table during the whole trial of his case. Desruces and Cartonche were tortured upon it. The Marchioness de Brinvilliers, was stretched upon it stark naked, fastened down, and, so to speak, quartered by four chains attached to the four limbs, and there suffered the frightful extraordinary torture by water, which caused her to ask: 'How are you going to continue to put that great barrel of water in this little body?'"

"A whole dark history is there, having filtered, so to speak, drop by drop into the pores of these stones, these walls, this vault, this bench, this table, this pavement, this door. There it all is; it has never quitted the place. It has been shut up there; it has been bolted up. Nothing has escaped from it, nothing has evaporated; no one has ever spoken, related, betrayed, revealed anything of it. This crypt, which is like the mouth of a funnel turned upside down, this case made by the hands of man, this stone box, has kept the secret of all the blood it has drank, of all the shrieks it has stifled. The frightful occurrences which have taken place in this judge's den still palpitate and live, and exhale all sorts of miasms. What a strange abomination is this tower placed in the very middle of the quay, without any moat or wall to separate it from the passer-by! Inside the saws, the boots, the wooden horses, the wheels, the pinbeers, the hammers which knock in the wedges, the hissing of flesh touched with the red-hot iron, the spluttering of blood upon the live embers, the cold interrogator of the magistrates, the despairing shrieks of tortured man; outside, within four paces, citizens coming and going, women chattering, children playing, trades-people selling their wares, vehicles rolling along, boats upon the river, the roar of the city, air, sky, sun, liberty."—Victor Hugo's Memoirs.

A Foreign Idea.

In India it is the practice of Europeans and natives of the upper classes to hang over doorways and windows of their rooms thick porous cloths, which, being kept wet, the rapid evaporation going on cools the air in the houses to a comfortable temperature. A manager of a creamery in Southern Illinois caught onto this idea and by the use of heavy cotton cloths over the windows kept wet he kept the inside temperature down and kept out, adding to his own comfort and improving the condition of his creamery. The fact...