MAN-EATING REPTILES.

SNAKES FOUND IN THE PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.

Awful Fate of the Servant of an American Resident at Ti-Rando—The Man-Bones Found in the Reptile After It Had Been Killed—Snake Charming.

Charles E. Michaëlis, after twelve years' residence in the Phillipine Islands, has returned to his native city, saysthe Philadelphia Times. He was an engineer on a sugar plantation in Mindanao, in a remote part of the island, and had excellent opportunities for studying the wild animals and reptiles that infest that part of the world.

"The existence of man-eating snakes has been doubted by naturalists, but I can prove the facts from my own experience. In 1886 I was living then at Ti-Rando. One of our servants was a short, broad-shouldered Javanese named Picul. He was a cattle herder and frequently in the woods. Several times he had told us of the existence of a monster python fifty feet long, not a mile from the plantation. I gave him a gun and buckshot to kill it, but it never materialized and we became incredulous.

"One day Picul was missing. His gun and hat were found in the woods and brought in. One of the native hunters examined the ground and gave his opinion. Picul must have been caught by a snake, as no blood had been shed, but there had evidently been a struggle. The next Sunday in company with an English man named Mason and their native trackers, I took to the woods to look for our lost servant. The natives led us to the edge of a track of soft, merged land, covered with long grass. The water was about three inches deep. Here in the mud was the track of a big snake. The depression made by the body in the mud was quite eighteen inches wide. Suddenly one of the men called out:

"'Sook' sook' (look! look!) Three hundred yards away the water was agitated into waves and gliding towards us was a yellow snake that looked 100 feet long. The head was as large as a bucket. It was a bright yellow striped with black. To watch it gliding towards us was trying on the nerves, but we waited and at forty yards gave it two loads of buckshot in the head. It reared ten feet out of the water and lashed about, but finally sank and the natives hauled it on the bank with a rope. It was just thirty-eight feet long—our fears had added the other sixty. To keep it from the white ants it was at once cut open and skinned. Inside was the lower jaw of a human being and a leg and thigh bone, while a loin cloth was rolled into a perfect knot no bigger than a man's fist, and this Picul's sisters identified, so the poor fellow had fallen a victim to this horrid reptile.

"Of all the people under the sun the tourist Englishmen are certainly the most eccentric. A gentleman named Howard has been exploring the northern part of Mindanao for five years, and his specialty is snakes. No matter how venomous, he will take them up and they seem to become inert and harmless in his hands. One day he came into our warehouse, and after some conversation put his hand in his jacket pocket, and saying, 'I have here a curious snake, very strangely marked,' pulled out a chain viper, as flat as a ribbon—one of the most venomous of the snakes of the Archipelago. He handled it like a piece of tape, although its curious opalescent eyes fairly glared. In two seconds he had the place to himself.

"The Chinese were much afraid of him and always got out of his way. For two years he had, with a large party of native hunters, been looking for a huge serpent that was seen frequently in a large tract of wet land about 100 miles north of our plantation. It was known to have killed cattle and several hunters were missing. The track had been seen and described as large as that made by dragging a hogshead through the mud. After two months' search, one day the snake was seen gliding through the water. Howard and his men were quickly on the trace, and after a day's march through the pestiferous swamps came to a place where a number of palm trees had been overthrown by the wind, and under these the snake lay hidden. After a careful search one of the hunters discovered it, and pointing out the head to Mr. Howard, he was enabled to put a rifle ball in the right place. Shot through the head it was ten hours dying and one man was badly injured by a lash of its tail. It measured forty-nine feet two inches and the skin was so wide that I had no trouble in wrapping myself in it.

"Thanks to Mr. Howard, the crocodiles in our river were almost exterminated. They had killed twelve people in the village. I saw one twenty-two feet long. Mr. Howard's plan was to make a small raft of cane and fasten a duck on it, and set it afloat on the river. The bird would quack, and suddenly a huge head would emerge from the water, and the iron jaws clash, taking in the raft and all. Howard was an excellent shot, using an Express rifle and shell bullet, and never failed to hit. The explosion of the bullet generally blew the head to pieces, and in a few minutes the body of the murderous reptile would float, belly up, on the water.

"I am glad to get back to America. As a general thing Europeans don't live to be old men in that climate, and are sure to be attacked by fevers. I shall not return there."

Charlotte Corday's Last Portrait.

A most interesting anecdote of Charlotte Corday has seen the light, apropos of the centenary of Marat's execution. While Charlotte was on her trial she saw an artist sketching her portrait and she turned her face around so as to give him a better view. After her condemnation she gave him a sitting in the prison that he might finish his work, and when he had been thus engaged about two hours a tap was heard on the door and the executioners entered. The victim turned pale, but was self-possessed, and she cut off a long lock of fair with scissors and gave it to the artist, asking him at the same time to send a replica of her portrait to her family. This was done. The artist was a German named Hauer, and the story comes from his daughter-in-law, who is still living. The lock was afterward lost. The portrait hangs at Versailles.

We Did Not Always Shake Hands.

The English and American custom of handshaking first came into fashion, it is said, in the time of Henry II. It is curious to that the embrace and the kiss were in vogue, a relic of an ancient oriental method of greeting.

MUSIC THAT SPEAKS TRUTH.

Folk Songs Show the Ill Bits, Beliefs and Feelings of Ages.

In the folk songs of the different nations of the world men of science will one day recognize a body of evidence of great value in the study of popular origins, racial relations, primitive modes of thought, ancient customs, antique religions and many other things which make up the study of ethnology, says a writer in the Musical Herald. These folk songs are the echoes of the heart of the vast, vague, irresistible people. In them are crystallized habits, beliefs and feelings of unspeakable antiquity; yet not in the words of the song alone. Study of folk song text is only half study. Yet indeed, it is only half the lesser half of the subject in request of truthfulness. The words of the people's songs are a record of externals chiefly, and very often they were only half truths. If we would know the whole story which their creators put into them, consciously or unconsciously, we must hear also the music.

As the term implies, the folk song is the product of a people; and a people do not lie. Music is an essential element of it, and music not only does not—it cannot lie. The things which are at the bottom of music, without which it could not be, are unconscious human products. We all act on a recognition of this fact when we judge of the sentiments of another, not so much by what he says to us as by his manner of saying it. The feelings which sway us publish themselves in the pitch, dynamic intensity and timbre of our voices. Try as we may, if we are powerfully moved we cannot conceal the fact if we open our mouths for utterance. Involuntarily the muscles of the vocal organs become tense or relax in obedience to the emotional stimulus, and the drama which is playing on the hidden stage of our hearts is disclosed by the tones which we utter. I do not say in the words, mind, but in the tones. The former may be false, but the tones are endowed with the elements already enumerated, of pitch, intensity and timbre, and the modulation of these elements makes expressive melody. Science has recognized this law and Herbert Spencer has formulated it: "Variations of the voice are the physiological results of variations of feelings;" and "feelings are muscular stimuli." Thus simple is the explanation of the inherent truthfulness and expressiveness of the people's music.

MELTING IRON IN WATER.

An Electric Experiment Which Opens Up Large Possibilities.

Among recent electrical experiments made on either side of the Atlantic, that of melting a bar of iron immersed in cold water has perhaps excited more popular interest than any other.

Electricity gives the process as follows. The apparatus used is a vessel of glass or porcelain, provided with a sheet of lead electrode, connected to the positive pole of a continuous current generator; the vessel contains sulphuric acid and water. A flexible cable from the negative pole is connected to a strong pair of pliers with insulated handles. Taking in the pliers a piece of metal of any kind, iron, for instance, and immersing it in the acidulated water, the liquid is seen immediately in ebullition near the iron rod or plate, which latter is rapidly heated and brought to a dazzling white in a few seconds, and soon begins to melt in sparkling drops. The heating is produced so quickly locally that neither the water nor the body of the metal rod have time to become hot.

So rapid an evolution of heat necessarily means a tremendously high temperature. In a very short time as high as 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit have been developed, which is proven by using a carbon rod instead of a metal one, when, in a few moments, amorphous carbon fragments are seen dropping off. The inventors claim to have attained, with large currents, the enormously high temperature of 11,000 degrees Fahrenheit, or nearly five times hotter than molten iron.

The first suggestion for the practical utilization of the discovery was for welding purposes, to which it is evidently particularly well adapted. Another application to which the experiments would seem to lead toward is the tempering of one edge or one extremity only of steel-cutting tools. The hardening of the skin surface of large pieces of metal, such as armor plates, offers another inviting field. Krupp, it is stated, is already trying this new method of electric heating for tempering the superficial surface of large guns.

Buffalo's Still Exist.

Three years ago the wood buffalo was supposed to have become extinct. Now it seems that last winter the Indians brought in from the Slave lake and Peace river districts 200 skins of the wood buffalo, some of them of unusual size and fine quality. The theory is that the remnant of the great herds that formerly roamed in the Northwest found a feeding ground out of the reach of the Indians and hunters, multiplied greatly, and were driven South by the extreme cold of last winter.

Strange Bedfellows.

Rather a striking illustration of how trade and money getting make strange bedfellows is furnished by the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway. The concession for the railway was obtained by a native of Jerusalem. It was built by a French company, while the engines and carriages, manufactured in the United States, run over rails made in Belgium, and the most remunerative part of the passenger traffic is drawn from British tourists.

Accidental Deaths.

From a return presented to the English parliament it appears that during 1892 the total number of accidental deaths in England and Wales was 16; suicidal, 443; homicidal, 32, and otherwise not known, 12, making a total of 535. The number of persons sentenced to death during the year for murders committed with revolvers was twenty-two.

European Banks.

The bank of Venice was opened in 1157; of Genoa in 1345; of Genoa, 1407; of Amsterdam, 1607; of Hamburg, 1619; of Rotterdam, 1635; of Stockholm, 1688; of Scotland, 1695; of Copenhagen, 1736; of Berlin, 1765; Caisse d'Escompt of France, 1776; of Ireland, 1783; of St. Petersburg, 1786; of France, 1803; the Imperial bank of Germany, 1876.

Entirely Satisfactory.

Mrs. Artlayer—So her marriage turned out to be a happy one, after all.

Mrs. Stayson—Yes, indeed. She got all the alimony she asked for.

CROP REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The wheat crop of Michigan this year as indicated by reports at hand is 28,690,693 bushels. This total is obtained by multiplying the number of acres in wheat in each county, by the average yield per acre in the same county and adding the products. The acreage is taken from the Farm Statistics as returned by supervisors last spring, and the average per acre from records kept by threshers, supplemented by a special canvass by correspondents.

The total area in wheat as shown by the Farm Statistics was 1,578,252 acres. The number of acres in the southern counties was 1,297,158, in the central 233,383, and in the northern 46,711. Of the total area the records of threshings include more than 168,000 acres.

The average yield in the southern counties is returned at 15.36 bushels; in the central counties at 13.99 bushels; in the northern counties at 10.40 bushels, and in the state at 15.01 bushels.

Wheat is of good quality and full weight.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers last month is 2,277,655. Of this amount 626,623 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 512,276 bushels in the second tier; 390,466 bushels in the third tier; 241,096 bushels in the fourth tier; 170,045 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers, and 37,129 bushels in the northern counties. At 35 elevators and mills from which reports have been received there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the two months August-September, is 3,526,501, which is 474,332 bushels more than was marketed in the same months last year.

The average yield of oats as shown by threshers' records, is as follows: Southern counties, 27.57 bushels; central counties, 28.93 bushels; northern counties, 24.14 bushels; state, 26.46 bushels.

Corn is estimated to yield in the state 48 bushels of ears per acre. The estimate for the southern counties is 44 bushels; central 56; and northern 58.

Potatoes are estimated to yield 56 per cent of an average crop. The figures for the sections are, southern, 52, central, 61; northern, 67.

Winter apples are estimated to yield one eighth of a crop in the southern counties, and 22 per cent of an average in the central counties and the state. The figures for the northern counties are 58.

The mean temperature of the State for the month of September, 58.9 degrees, was 1.9 degrees below the normal. It was below the normal in all sections of the state except the southern two tiers of counties where it was just normal. The greatest average deficiency, 2.4 degrees, was in the northern counties of the lower peninsula. The mean temperature of each section was as follows: Upper Peninsula, 54.3 degrees; northern counties, 56.3 degrees; central counties as designated in the meteorological tables, 59.4 degrees and in the southern two tiers of counties, 61.9 degrees. The mean daily temperature of the State was below the normal on 17 days. The highest mean daily temperature in the southern tier of counties was 76 degrees on the 14th and lowest 41 degrees on the 29th.

The drouth, noted in the September report as having prevailed in the State since the 22nd of June, was not broken in the southern and central sections of the State, until September 12 and 13. On these two days there fell 0.29 of an inch of rain in the central counties, and 0.7 inch in the southern counties. The southern counties are here understood to include only the southern two tiers of counties, and the central counties the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th tiers according to the divisions in the meteorological tables. After the 13th a number of light showers occurred in these sections, but no heavy soaking rain. The average rainfall in the southern counties in September was 2.46 inches, a deficiency of 0.57 of an inch. The average in the central counties was 2.04 inches, a deficiency of 0.75 of an inch.

About one fifth of an inch of rain fell in the northern counties in the upper peninsula on September 1. The average rainfall for the month in the formerly section was 2.92 inches, a deficiency of 0.46 of an inch, and the average in the upper peninsula was 2.02 inches, a deficiency of 1.04 inches.

The dry weather has greatly damaged corn and potatoes, delayed wheat sowing, and reduced the wheat average.

JOHN W. JOCHIM,
Secretary of State.

NOW TRY THIS.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and satisfy for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Whitehead & Mitchell's Drug Store. Large size 50 cents and $1.00.

The French navy has 393 ships of all classes, armored and unarmored, and 38,671 men.

The German navy has seventy-seven warships of all kinds, 511 guns and 18,051 men.

Mortar boats were first built during the Anglo-Russian war of 1855 for a project to attack the fort at Cronstadt.

The Spanish Armada consisted of 132 ships, 3,165 cannon, 8,766 sailors, 2,088 galley slaves, 21,855 soldiers, 1,365 volunteers and 150 monks.

In the navies of the world are enlisted 191,000 men; the commercial marine employs 692,000; coast trade and fisheries, 810,000, a total of 1,693,000.

Great Britain and her colonies have 27,906 ships of all kinds; France has 15,278; Germany, 2,635; Russia, 4,406; Italy, 6,810; United States, 22,623; the world, 107,137.

The British navy comprises sixty-two armored ships, sixty-nine protected or partially armored vessels and 283 unprotected ships, a total of 373, which cost $35,635,000.

The origin of the American navy dates from 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers. By October, 1776, the American fleet consisted of twenty-six vessels, mounting 356 guns.

CEMETERY NOTES.

The season's work at the cemetery is nearly finished.

When the ladies first took up this care, two or three days' work during the week was all that they were able to have done much as they wished to employ someone for the whole time.

The work necessary to be done, has so increased that during the past summer, the sexton has been there nearly every day and at sometimes extra help has been hired.

The mowing no doubt requires a greater amount of time than any other one thing, as the raised lots in the old ground makes this work difficult.

The lots in the ancient burying ground to be done to keep plants and trees alive during the long period of drouth. Then the resetting of fence posts, hitching posts, etc., as the old ones constantly need replacing, the care of vines and hedges, the constant watching of the mole traps by which an effort is made to keep them from the roots of small trees, the spraying of hedges and vines, the pulling of the weed that is so troublesome, these are only some of the things to be done. Added to these the care induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and liver were in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds. I now can weigh 159 pounds, and am as stout as a good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a

Non-pull-out

bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, which will save your finger nails, sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

Ed White,
Carriage Painter.

I am prepared to do all kinds of painting and repairing. I also have some Combination Wagons that I will close out at wholesale prices. Call and get prices before going elsewhere.

Shop 32 34 South Saginaw Street, Pontiac, Mich.

Sep 7

$5. 50 and 25 cents. Genuine Confederate Jackson Diamond Spectacles and Eyeglasses, with Diamond frames, 50 and 25 cents. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, Mrs. D. Parker, 1 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. tf

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AND GENTLEMEN . . . *DETROIT, MICH*
Ladies' Waiting and Toilet Rooms.

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The Fall Term of Birmingham High School opens September, 1893, with the following Teachers:

High School—Superintendent, E. F. WALLS; Principal, T. W. HUGHES; Discipline, HARRIET IVES.

Grammar Dept—ANNA HALL.

Intermediate Dept—DELIA E. CROSBY.

2nd Primary Dept—ADDIE LATPENS.

1st Primary Dept—SOPHRONIA BATES.

FOREIGN TUITION.

High School	$5.00 per term.
Grammar Dept	4.00 per term.
Intermediate Dept	3.00 per term.
Primary Dept	2.00 per term.
Language	1.00 each.

F. BLAKESLEE,
Secretary.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Edward Sneider, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oakland, State of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims against said estate, and six months from the 16th day of October, A. D. 1893, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present them to us for examination and adjustment, notice is hereby given that we will meet on the 16th day of October, 1893, and on the 16th day of April, 1894, at 10 o'clock, at each day at the residence of James Harrison, in the township of Southfield, in said county, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting such claims.

JAMES HARRISON, } Commrs'rs.
ANDREW CHOPPY. }
October 6th.

Mrs. T. W. Hughes, M. D.

(Graduate Homœopathic Medical College University of Michigan.)

SPECIALTY—Diseases of Women and Children.

Office at residence near School Building, Martin Street, Birmingham, Mich. Aug31tf

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 5th day of March, 1891, executed by Alva C. Appleton and Lydia Appleton all his wife, of Troy, Oakland county, State of Michigan, to Calvin E. Kinnewood administrator of the estate of Darius Hovey, deceased of Troy, Oakland county state of Michigan, and recorded on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 1:45 o'clock p. m. in liber 78 of mortgages, on page 118, in the Register's office for Oakland county, Michigan, and there has claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty cents, $164.20, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the second day of November, A. D. 1893, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day at the front door of the Court House, Pontiac, Oakland county, State of Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Oakland is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described. Beginning at the northeast corner of lands now owned and occupied by B. F. Lanes and described as the middle part of the southeast ¼ of section 22, in town 3 north, of range eleven east in Oakland county, Michigan, and running thence south eleven and one-half (11½) rods; thence west fifteen (15) rods; thence north eleven and one-half (11½) rods; thence east fifteen (15) rods to the place of beginning. To satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars ($25) in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure.

Dated at Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan, this 2nd day of August, A. D. 1893.

CALVIN E. KILLENWOOD,
Administrator of the estate of Darius Hovey, deceased, Mortgagee.

JOHN FITZPATRICK,
Attorney for Mortgagee. Aug3-Oct3

FOR SALE.

The property which was owned and occupied by the late Dr. O. W. Hewitt as a family residence. Situated on the corner of Townsend and Pierce streets, and is in every way desirable for a nice home. There are six lots with a good house and barn; city water; all kinds of fruit trees. Will sell all together, or in lots separately, to suit purchasers. This property must be sold soon. My price is low; no speculation. See the owner, corner of Townsend and Pierce streets.

Birmingham Presbyterian Church.
REV. A. MANSH, PASTOR.

Sabbath services at 10.30 a. m., and at 7 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's Week-day Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All who are not identified with other churches are invited to come with us.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
REV. J. KILPATRICK, PASTOR.

Sabbath services at 10.30 a. m. and at 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Epworth League at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting at Thursday evening at 7 p. m. All are invited.

ALL OF AYER'S MEDICINES ARE ALWAYS for sale at Whitehead & Mitchell's.

Ladies' Library. Corner of Merritt and Saginaw Streets. Open on Saturdays from 4 to 5 and from 8.30 to 7.30 p. m.

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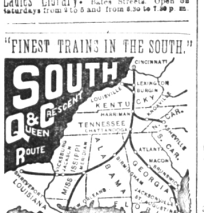

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When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Prunes. Sold by Whitehead & Mitchell. tf

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Lay aside some of your weekly earnings at 4 per cent interest in the

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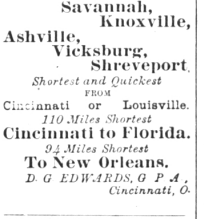

DR. C. PEARSALL

having returned from the north will resume his practice of doctoring horses and cattle. Anyone desiring his services can find him at George Bartlet's on the old Matteson farm.

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Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

We carry a complete stock of all kinds of Foot-wear from a 25c. Infant's Moccasin to a fine hand-sewed Shoe.

Boston Rubber Shoe Co's., goods always on hand. All STYLES and PRICES.

Call and see us when in Pontiac, and examine our goods and prices, and make our Store your Headquarters.

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The newest and Latest Styles for Fall Wraps, Jackets and Cloaks as well as

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You will concede, everybody concedes it, that pre-eminence the Clock and Dress Goods Business of Pontiac, belongs to us, and has for years. It is the selling of stylish and reliable garments at invariably low prices that has established and maintained this precedence. New styles weekly and new bargains almost daily. Call and see them.

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We have secured a 46 inch, all wool serge always sold at 75 cents.

We propose to sell them at 59 cents.

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Lowest possible prices made at

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I have the best facilities for furnishing

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together with all Trimmings. I will attend to every part of the business in a satisfactory manner. All orders for Funerals will be attended to promptly and the friends of the dead will be relieved of all care in arrangements. I shall keep a good stock of coffins, etc., always on hand.

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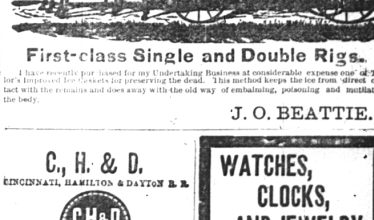

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