SILVER IN THE BALANCE.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The All Important Feature of the Session to Deal With the Financial Question in General and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in Particular—Former Extra Sessions.

[Special Washington Correspondence to the International Press Association.]

The condition of the financial affairs throughout the country has forced President Cleveland to call a special or extra session of the Fifty-third congress. This is the twelfth extra session of the United States congress called since the formation of the government.

The Constitution provides, Article 1, section 4, clause 2, that "the congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day." The Constitution also provides, Article II, section 3, that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them."

The first extra session of congress was called by President John Adams, and convened on Monday, May 15, 1797, and was the first session of the Fifth congress. It was called on account of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with France on the pretext on the part of the French directory that the Jay treaty was a violation on our part of a solemn compact in relation to the French West India possessions. Several important measures were passed, including acts for the organization of the militia, and providing for a naval armament, the session closing on the 10th of July.

The next extra session was the first session of the Eighth congress, which was convened by President Jefferson, and met on Monday, Oct. 17, 1803. The "extraordinary occasion" necessitating, in the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, an extra session of congress was the secret cession of Louisiana by the king of Spain to France, the intendent of Louisiana being instructed to make formal delivery, precisely as it was held by France when ceded to Spain. The treaty was successfully executed with promptness. During this session the unpopular bankruptcy act was repealed and several important measures passed.

The attack upon the Chesapeake by the Leopard, and the seizure of alleged deserters from the British navy under the "right of search" claimed by Great Britain, together with unsettled differences with Spain, induced President Jefferson to call an extra session of the Tenth congress, which was convened on Oct. 26, 1807. The earnest recommendation of the President for the passage of an "embargo act," the most vigorous legislation affecting private property ever yet enacted, was promptly concurred in. Other important measures, especially those making liberal appropriations for gunboats and for coast and harbor defences, and also those relating to the judicial and public land systems, were passed during this session, which closed April 25, 1808.

The fourth extra session was called by President Madison, who convened the Twelfth congress on the 4th day of November, 1811, to consider questions growing out of the condition of foreign affairs, especially resulting from the British orders in council and the French edicts, which seriously affected our commerce. The President earnestly urged upon congress "the duty of putting the United States into an armor and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." The "war spirit" of the day was strikingly manifested in the election of Henry Clay as speaker over Bibb, of Georgia, the peace candidate, by a vote of 75 to 38. During this session many important measures were passed in harmony with the President's recommendations, plans of internal revenue were considered, custom duties were doubled, treasury notes bearing interest were authorized to the amount of $5,000,000, and a 6 per cent loan of $11,000,000 was granted, so that upon the declaration of war against Great Britain by the act of June, 1812, the government was as fully prepared for that emergency as was possible.

The fifth extra session was called by President Madison, to meet on Sept. 19, 1814, and was the third session of the Thirteenth congress. It was called on account of the difficulty encountered in raising money to carry on the war. The President's message related entirely to the wants of the treasury, but mentioned the fact that negotiations were on foot for a return to peace. Congress sat continually until its expiration, on March 4, 1815.

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

The seventh extra session was that of the first session of the Twenty-seventh congress, which was convened by president William Henry Harrison on the 31st day of May, 1841. The occasion of this session was declared in the proclamation to be sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country. The death of President Harrison, one month after his inauguration, and the accession of Vice-President Tyler to the presidency, with the complications growing out of the change of policy on the part of Mr. Tyler from that mapped out by his predecessor, produced great bitterness in congress against him, so that the session was barren of any important legislation.

The failure of the Thirty-fourth congress during its first session (which terminated Aug. 18, 1856), to make provision for the army for the ensuing fiscal year necessitated an extra session, which was called by President Pierce, and met on the 21st day of August, three days after the close of the first session.

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

An extra session of the Forty-fifth congress was called by President Hayes and convened on the 15th day of October, 1877. This session was called on account of the failure of the Forty-fourth congress to make the usual appropriations for the army for the ensuing fiscal year, the differences between the two houses being the House provision in the fifth section of the bill, which imposed restrictions upon the President in regard to the use of troops in Louisiana and South Carolina, for the purpose of installing and maintaining the Packard and Chamberlain governments in said states. Besides passing the army bill (without the above restriction) and a deficiency bill, nothing of importance was done, the session terminating on the 3rd of December, 1877.

The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth congress without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial service, and for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, necessitated an extra session of the Forty-sixth congress, which was convened by President Hayes on the 18th day of March, 1879. Several important measures were passed during this session besides the appropriation bills above named, including an act placing quinine on the free list, one to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, the act creating the Mississippi River Commission, etc. During the session President Hayes vetoed five bills, viz: Army and legislative, etc., bills; a bill to prevent military interference at elections; a bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, and a bill to pay fees of marshals and their deputies, none of which were passed over his veto.

The Coming Extra Session.

The first work of congress on its assembling will be to select its officers. Vice-President Stephenson will preside over the Senate, by virtue of his election last November. Speaker Crisp's term as speaker of the House is at an end, and he will be a candidate for re-election, but it is well understood that there will be considerable of a speakership fight as usual on the reassembling of congress, but that Mr. Crisp will again be honored with the office of speaker is not doubted for a moment by his friends. The next work will be the appointment of committees. Usually this takes two weeks to a month, and is interrupted by the Christmas holidays, but as Mr. Cleveland has had the foresight to assemble congress in August, there will be no holiday interruption, and the committees will be in working order by the middle or latter part of the month. This gives promise that congress will have all its preliminary work done, and will be ready for real business on Sept. 1.

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

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

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

After the silver question has been disposed of, the extra session may continue at work until the first Monday in December, when the regular session begins, or may adjourn as soon as silver and financial matters are decided—if before that time. Whatever the move, the legislation which follows, whether in extra or regular session, will be upon several important matters. First will doubtless be the tariff question, which has never been so difficult of solution as at present. The McKinley act, the pride of the Republicans and the bugbear of the Democrats, will receive some hard raps from its enemies. Yet, they recognize that the government is hard pressed for funds, and that the repeal of the McKinley tariff act means the sudden disappearance of those vast sums gathered from customs and internal revenue which carry on the government. When there was a surplus in the treasury, as there was during the previous Cleveland administration, it was easy enough to reduce the tariff. But now, with the surplus exhausted, and with the United States treasury actually in need of more revenue to carry on the government, it is extremely difficult to reduce the McKinley act in any part, and apparently out of the question to wipe the McKinley act out of existence. The President and Secretary Carlisle are giving most anxious attention to some scheme which will carry out the promise of the party to annihilate the McKinley act, and will yet leave the government enough money to carry on business. Many plans are being suggested.

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

Since the election last fall two members of this congress have passed away and left two vacancies, viz: Senator Leland Stanford, of California, and Representative W. H. Enochs, of Ohio.

Algeria's Population.

The number of Europeans in Algeria is estimated at 550,000, but of these more than one-half are French. The natives number 4,000,000, and there is no immediate prospect of the European element being in any greater relative proportion. The natives consist of three very different races. The Arabs, who are met with mostly in and near the province of Orin, are essentially nomad. The Kabyles, who live among the mountains of Djurdjura, have stone houses and hold labor in great respect. To this must be added a mass of other indigenous people and scattered tribes of mixed origin.

Henry Miller and Charles Davis pleaded guilty to stealing bicycles at Ann Arbor. Miller was sent to Ionia for two years and Davis was fined $100.

A BEAR YARN.

Bruin Rivals a Backwoodsman in His Courting Experience.

"It was when I was boss of a railroad shanty at Gresham, Ohio," said the little man whose turn came to tell a yarn, says the Detroit Free Press, "that I was an eye-witness to what I am about to relate, and I tell you, gentlemen, that Gresham was a mighty wild, lonely spot in those days, and houses were a mile apart. But that was before the railroad was built.

"The gang of men boarded and lodged at the shanty, but I was more fortunate, for I lodged with a widow, who had a pretty daughter who was keeping company with a young backwoodsman, and I had the spare chamber over the living rooms. The lover was a big, brawny fellow, who came late to do his courting, and whose voice sounded like the scrapings of a buzz saw.

"One night, as I sat at my window smoking my first pipe I heard his steps outside and saw his great bulk coming through the trees. It was unusually early for him, but I knew the coast was clear. But what was this? He did not usually come on all fours, as he was now approaching the house. I looked again and saw my mistake. 'Some neighbor's dog,' I thought, but I was glad to be out of the way of such a powerful mastiff.

"Miss Nancy was rocking and singing in the room beneath. I had a curiosity to see if the dog would walk in upon her, and peeped through the cracks in the pine floor.

"'Jehoshaphat!' I nearly yelled, for it was no dog, but a big black bear, and he had swung the door open like a human being and trotted in.

"Like all women, who expected company, Miss Nancy was not to be taken by surprise. She heard him fast enough, but went on rocking and singing, with her back to him.

"Then he stood up on his feet and threw his arms around her and hugged her till I thought I heard the poor girl's bones crack, but I couldn't have moved or spoken to have saved my life.

"'You're late, Bill,' I heard her say; 'gimme another hug.'

"There was no answer, naturally, but the bear hugged her again, shivering the back of the rocker.

"'Easy, Bill; yer huggin' the cheer. Wot yer been eatin'? Seems like yer breath ain't nat'ral.'

"The bear gave Miss Nancy another hug, and his paw swiped her cheek as he did so. It made her mad.

"'Yer meaner nor snakes, Bill. I've more than a mind to gin yer the shake, an' I will if yer don't hug prettier nor that. Yer ain't no more grip nor a mouse. Why don't yer talk some?'

"At that moment Bill himself appeared on the scene and Mr. Bruin retreated. There was no scrimmage, for bears in Ohio were as tame as kittens, but as I withdrew my eye from the crack I heard Miss Nancy saying to the young man:

"'I kinder reckened, Bill, that yer huggin' was powerful weak, an' I 'lowed to make yer git a new cheer, but I never suspicioned it were a real bear, or I'd a been a kinder scared.'

"That beat all the domestic comedies I ever saw," concluded the little man, cheerfully, as he refilled his pipe, and we all coincided with him.

THE KING'S HORSES.

A Slim Man Who Wasn't Put Out by an Important Official.

A good story is told in the New York World, of a purse-proud old nobleman who was traveling through the rural districts of Sweden. In that country the people do not have quite as much respect for the titled aristocracy as in some other localities of the continent.

One day the nobleman came rolling up to a country tavern, and, as he stopped his carriage, he called out in an imperious tone:

"Horses, landlord — horses at once!"

"I am very much pained to inform you that you will have to wait over an hour before fresh horses can be brought up, replied the landlord, calmly.

"How!" violently exclaimed the nobleman. "This to me! My man, I demand horses immediately."

Then, observing the fresh, sleek looking ones which were being led up to another carriage, he continued:

"For whom are those horses."

"They were ordered for this gentleman," replied the landlord, pointing to a tall, slim individual a few paces distant.

"I say, my man," called out the nobleman, "will you let me have those horses if I pay you a liberal bonus?"

"No," answered the slim man, "I intend to use them myself."

"Perhaps you are not aware who I am," roared the now thoroughly agitated and irate nobleman. "I am, sir, Field Marshal Baron George Sparre, the last and only one of my race."

"I am very glad to hear that," said the slim man, stepping into his carriage. "It would be a terrible thing to think that there might be more of you coming. I am inclined to think that your race will be a foot race."

The slim man was the king of Sweden.

The Place of Danger.

"How did this happen?" asked the surgeon, as he dressed the wound in the cheek and applied a soothing poultice to the damaged eye.

"Got hit with a stone," replied the patient.

"Who threw it?"

"My—my wife," was the reluctant answer.

"Hum—it's the first time I ever knew a woman to hit anything she aimed at," muttered the surgeon.

"She was throwing at the neighbors' hens," explained the sufferer. "I was behind her."

His Natural Character.

A celebrated actor who had been driven to his theater in a hansom paid only the legal fare. Cabby, looking gloomily at the money, said:

"Are you the gentleman wot plays Shylock, the Jew, at that 'ere theayter?"

"Yes; I am," was the reply.

"Ah, I thought so," retorted the cabby, "and you does it first rate; it's quite natural to you."—London Tid-Bits.

Americans Abroad.

First Chicagoan, in Paris—Who is this fellow Louie Cans, they spoke about over at the picture gallery?

Second Chicagoan—Don't know. Must be some pork packer. Don't believe he amounts to much in the trade.—Raymond's Monthly.

No Wonder.

Grummey—Miss Kittish's beauty quite intoxicating.

Glanders—That is because she smiles so often.—Truth.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

From Pontiac Times:

At the present time when the Sherman bill is receiving so much attention the Times takes pleasure in presenting an article from the pen of such an able gentleman as the Hon. John D. Norton. Mr. Norton had not the time to give the matter the attention he felt it deserved, but briefly gives his views as follows:

I think the Sherman law should be repealed. There is no more justice in compelling the government to make monthly purchases of silver than there would be in making monthly purchases of wheat, cotton, corn or any other commodity and when the silver so purchased is coined in to a money that other countries with whom we may deal, refuse to take at its value in this country, the injustice becomes very rank and places our people at a great disadvantage. I do not consider that the Sherman law is entirely the cause of our present financial stringency. A great many causes have combined to produce the present financial paralysis. We know money is but medium of exchange and that medium should be as good and valuable as the medium of exchange of any country. Less than 10 per cent of the entire business of this country is done with money; credit and paper are the factors of the other 90 per cent. Anything that destroys confidence, impairs credit or causes curtailing of credit reduces business activity. Our business relations are so interwoven with the commerce of other countries that we must not only keep our credit good at home but abroad as well and when foreign nations with idle capital seeking employment think they discern a tendency on the part of our government to force silver to a value it does not possess they lose confidence in us and hence with draw their credit and force our own securities upon our own market. There are more securities for sale than there are buyers, hence down the former go. Banks insurance and other financial institutions who have loaned largely upon these securities are forced to sell to protect themselves. As a result more securities are thrown upon an overloaded and unwelcome market. Depositors feel nervous over their bank accounts and withdraw the money and lock it up. Banks call in their loans to meet demands and financial stringency results.

With wise legislation the financial question will work out its own solution. I care not how much money is coined by our government providing it is an honest dollar. I recognize the fact that it is very difficult to keep gold and silver at a parity, yet I should favor the endeavor. Put in a certain amount of silver and endeavor to keep the metals as near parity as possible. This would not destroy our silver industries but would place them upon a substantial basis of their own where they would be maintained as they deserve.

NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Those who have read "From the Old World to the New," need not be told that in the Woman's building at the World's Fair there is a library room, where an effort has been made to place upon the shelves, all books written by women of every country and in every tongue. The state of New York alone has sent 2500 volumes to the collection. She is no doubt best represented of the states and countries owing to the fact that a very strong woman's club in that state made a very thorough canvas and brought to light much that is not now on the book-seller's shelves. Michigan is represented by only about a dozen volumes.

Of course no women goes to the Fair without visiting the Woman's building, and no one can visit it without being proud of her sex and of the work she has done. Do not fail to go to the Library Room, not to look at books but to see the wonderful ceiling painted and put in place by woman's hands. Then go to the Cincinnati Room and look at the border and the ceiling. These were painted on the canvas after it was put in place the women working from scaffolding.

Go into the room used for the meeting of the Woman's Board of Managers and see the statue called "Young Nebraska," see the painting on the east wall done by Mrs. McMoneis, also the little fountain designed, made and given by the women of Nebraska. Go into the room of the gallery devoted to different societies and you will have some idea of the women's clubs. Here may be seen busy at work, prominent members of the New York Sorosis, W. C. T. U., National Suffrage society, Daughters of the Revolution, Mt. Vernon society and scores of others. Here are often seen Lady Abberdeen, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Palmer, and our own Mrs. Bayles, Mrs. Jenkins and Miss Bates.

The very spirit of kindness, social hospitality and good feeling seems to have taken possession of that building and seems in fact to be the leading spirit that animates the women in charge. The desire to work for and to help women is seen at every turn. At a meeting of the National Library Association lately in session in one of the rooms of the building, Mrs. Troutman the 1st Vice President of the Board of Lady Managers, in a neat little speech of welcome urged everyone in the room to come to the New York building and join the ladies at their five o'clock tea. She was followed by Mrs. Potter Palmer who was even more cordial, begging leave to present to the society a notable couple whom she saw in the audience, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder.

In this way, are strangers entertained really made to feel at home in the Woman's building. A WOMAN

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by Whitehead & Mitchell.

FOR SALE.

Extraordinary Seed Wheat for sale, raised from seed bought one year ago in Ohio. Yielded this year thirty-two bushels per acre. Will sell at 75c per bushel. Call, see and buy it, at the O W Shipman farm, one mile west of Birmingham. Aug10 3t

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

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

Every Dose Effective

EVERYTHING HOME MADE AND PALATABLE. PARCELS CHECKED FREE.

FENWICK'S LUNCH PARLORS

(LATE CAMPUS LUNCH.)

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. 77 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH

Ladies' Waiting and Toilet Rooms.

FRANKLIN FLUTTERINGS.

Dog days.

Coolest summer in 17 years.

Farmers are busy at oat harvest.

The dry weather is injuring crops to quite an extent.

Dr. Shaw recently paid a visit to his old home in Canada.

Miss Sadie Thomas is re-engaged to teach the fall and winter term of school.

Mrs. R. C. Cummings entertains the Ladies' Missionary Society at their annual meeting held Aug. 10.

Sammy Green's house is progressing finely. David Brooks and Mr. Faint are doing some artistic work.

Mrs. H S. Buel is suffering from a partial stroke of paralysis but her many friends hope to see her about again soon.

Our school picnic held in Cummings' grove, Orchard Lake was much enjoyed. About 70 were present which included Miss Thomas' pupils with their parents and friends and the school board.

On Tuesday evening of last week Mrs. Luke Stanard, Mrs. Emma Blanding, Misses Addie and Sadie Sly arrived home from St. Paul, Minn., to spend a few weeks with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sly.

The funeral of the late Reuben Adams was held from his home Thursday afternoon, Aug. 3, and the remains interred in Franklin cemetery. Mr. Adams was an old resident of this county and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

SOUTHFIELD.

The social at C. I. Johnson's for the benefit of the Sunday school was very pleasant and well attended.

The young people have decided to help raise the money to paper the church and will give an ice cream social at the home of Walter Sterman, Friday evening, Aug. 11.

Mary and Emma Erwin and Leslie Montgomery have gone to the Fair this week.

Preaching at the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

Plenty of threshing machines about now and as they do not obey the requirements of the law it is danaerous going about. Why don't they obey and avoid hurting or killing some one?

Hattie Moiles, of Detroit, is visiting old neighbors.

Jennie Means is visiting at James Cannon's.

Miss Eva McDonald is visiting her brother in Tuscola county. She has been gone about two weeks.

Mrs. Lackie and Lottie have returned to their home in Baltimore.

Mrs. Jerry Russell has friends visiting her from St. Louis.

Hon. C. V. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. John Beddow have returned from the "White City" and report a grand time.

Nettie Young is spending a few days with her brother, Jimmie, at Flushing.

The Southfield Star Literary Society met at the home of Miss Jennie Bell last Friday evening. A large number were present and a good program was given.

Dr. Holcomb and Joe McClelland talk of visiting the "White City" in the near future.

ALL FREE.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a somple box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to health and household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Whitehead & Mitchell, Druggists.

NOTICE TO DAIRYMEN.

The following resolution was passed by the board of directors of the Birmingham Separator Butter Co., at a meeting held July 24: That, the milk be purchased for the month of August on the pool plan at the rate of 90c per 100 lbs. Further, milk showing less than 3 per cent. butter fat will not be taken and milk showing 4½ per cent. butter fat or over will be paid extra for in proportion. W. J. BOYDE, Asst. Sec'y. Aug3tf

There are sixteen American cities having more than 200,000 population. Of these sixteen Cleveland has the largest proportion of foreign born inhabitants. Washington has the smallest.

There are more than 1,000,000 Germans in the chief cities of the United States. They are most numerous in New York and Brooklyn and in the cities of the West. They are least numerous in Boston and Washington.

There are 681,000 natives of Ireland in the chief cities of the United States, 207,000 natives of England and 56,000 of Scotland. New York and Philadelphia have the largest proportion of Irish-born inhabitants; Baltimore, St. Louis and Cincinnati have the least.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, A. D. 1884, executed by John E. Wiles and Susie R. Wiles his wife, of Birmingham, Oakland county, state of Michigan, to Mrs. Caroline Utter of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Oakland, Michigan, in liber 97 of mortgages on pages 212, 213, 214 and 215, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1884 at 9 o'clock a. m. And, whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Caroline Utter to George H. Mitchell, by assignment, bearing date the second day of April, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, Oakland, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1892, at 8 o'clock a. m., in liber 123 of assignments of mortgages on page 17, and the same is now owned by him. And, whereas, the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of one thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-eight cents of principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue thereof, the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises, therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan (that being the place wherein the Circuit Court for the said county is held) on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the village of Birmingham, in the county of Oakland and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lands bought by J. H. Alger of David K. Crooks and wife, running thence westerly four rods along the line of lands owned by O. Poppleton, thence southerly and along the line of lands owned by John Howland seven rods. Thence easterly and parallel with the north line four rods to lands owned by O. Poppleton. Thence northerly and on line of lands owned by O. Poppleton seven rods to place of beginning. Also a strip or piece of land one rod wide adjoining the above described parcel of land running thence westerly to the D., G. H. & M. R. R. and described as follows: Being on the south side of above described lands, and bounded on the east by Poppleton and south by Alger, and west by railroad, and this parcel of land one rod wide is for the purpose of giving the said Wiles a road out to the railroad lands.

Dated July 3rd, 1893.

GEORGE H. MITCHELL, Assignee.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Attorney for Assignee. June29-Sept21

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage bearing date the 5th day of March, 1891, executed by Alva C. Aspinwall and Lida Aspinwall his wife, of Troy, Oakland county, state of Michigan, to Calvin E. Ellenwood (administrator of the estate of Darius Hoxsey, deceased) of Troy, Oakland county, state of Michigan, and recorded on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 1:45 o'clock p. m. in liber 116 of mortgages, on page 114, in the Register's office for Oakland county, Michigan; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy cents, $164.70, 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 ten 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 wherein 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 two 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. ELLENWOOD, Administrator of the estate of Darius Hoxsey, deceased, Mortgagee.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Attorney for Mortgagee. Aug3 Oct26

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OAKLAND, } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Oakland, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Pontiac, on the 8th day of July, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three. Present, Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of James O. Beattie, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Florence A. Beattie, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing, heretofore filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be appointed for proving said instrument; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Oakland.

THOMAS L. PATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

[A TRUE COPY.] July13-Aug3

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OAKLAND, } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Oakland, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Pontiac, on the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three. Present, Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Luther Stanley, deceased. On application of Polly Ann Stanley, the Executrix of said estate, for the examination and allowance of her final account and settlement of the estate.

It is ordered that Monday, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for said petition: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Oakland.

THOMAS L. PATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

[A TRUE COPY.] July20-Aug10

Birmingham Presbyterian Church.

REV. A. MARSH, PASTOR.

Sabbath services at 10.30 a. m., and at 7 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's Meeting 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. Sabbath school at 12 m. Epworth League at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting on 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 Merrill and Bates Streets. Open on Saturdays from 2 to 5 and from 6.30 to 7.30 p. m.

"FINEST TRAINS IN THE SOUTH."

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

Solid Vestibuled Trains TO

Lexington, Chattanooga, Birmingham, New Orleans, Atlanta, Macon.

Through Sleeping Cars TO

Jacksonville, Savannah, Knoxville, Ashville, Vicksburg, Shreveport,

Shortest and Quickest FROM Cincinnati or Louisville.

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MERRITT & HARRIS,

PONTIAC, MICH.

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.

MERRITT & HARRIS.

THE BEEHIVE, PONTIAC.

The public know where to buy their

SUMMER DRY-GOODS CHEAP

Competitors! Opponents!! Rivals!!!

Competition! Opposition!! Rivalry!!!

It is too warm for a war of words. That we hold our own is certain, vide the crowded condition of our store, not only with goods but with good, genuine, bona-fide customers.

WELCOME ALL TO THE BEE-HIVE.

A cut in Summer Wash Silks in a multitude of colors and patterns is on for the week. We shall not carry a single pattern over. All are invited to examine the large stock submitted for public inspection.

JOHN POUND.

5--TEMPTATIONS--5

—AT—

J. S. STOCKWELL'S,

PONTIAC, - - MICH.

Temptation No. 1. All of our 15c, 20c and 25c light colors in wash dress goods, will be sold for 10c per yard.

Temptation No. 2. One lot of Ladies' Fast Black Hose at only 5c per pair.

Temptation No. 3. One lot of Moire Ribbons, all colors, No. 7 and 12 will be sold at 10c per yard.

Temptation No. 4. One lot short lengths. Fine Dress Goods will be sold regardless of cost.

Temptation No. 5. Remnants in every Department will now be sold at almost your own price.

Do not fail to attend this Great Clearing Sale.

You cannot afford to miss it.

The Goods Are First-class.

But many of the Dress Goods being short lengths we are determined to sell them.

J. S. STOCKWELL, Pontiac.

I have the best facilities for furnishing

Caskets AND Burial Cases

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.

Livery Department.

First-class Single and Double Rigs.

I have recently purchased for my Undertaking Business at considerable expense one of Taylor's Improved Ice Caskets for preserving the dead. This method keeps the ice from direct contact with the remains and does away with the old way of embalming, poisoning and mutilating the body.

J. O. BEATTIE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by L. B. PEABODY, & SON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

Adolph Enggass,

78 WOODWARD AVE. ESTABLISHED 1865.

The foreman of my Repairing Department, Mr. Marshall Barnard, is an experienced, artistic workman and I make a specialty in repairing and cleaning watches, and do work at prices as low as anyone can. Satisfaction guaranteed on everything. ADOLPH ENGGASS, 78 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Watches for repairing and cleaning can be left at the store of Whitehead & Mitchell, where they will be promptly cared for.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Commencing Sunday, June 25, the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R. will run a special train to Bay Port and return, via Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad, every Sunday during the summer. Take your family and friends for a day's delightful recreation on Wild Fowl Bay. Every convenience for excursionits. Just the place for family picnics. Ample accomodations for sailing, rowing, bathing, fishing. Resturants on the grounds. A large pavilion for the free use of excursionists. The Bay Port Hotel has capacity for 350 guests at popular prices. Children between 5 and 12 years old half rates. Returning train will leave Bay Port at 4:30 p. m. To obtain the reduced rates passengers must purchase tickets, which will be strictly limited to date of sale.

JAMES HOUSTON, Gen'l Supt. W. C. SANFORD, Gen'l Pas. Agt.