THE DEAL IS OFF.

Offer to Transfer Detroit Street Railways to the City Is Withdrawn by Tom Johnson.

Detroit, Mich., July 17.—Gov. Pingree sustained another defeat Saturday. His opponents have put up such a stiff fight against the purchase of the street railway system that Tom Johnson, principal owner of the street car system, Saturday withdrew from the city and declared the deal off. He, through the Metropolitan railway, which operates all the lines, sent a letter to H. S. Pingree, president of the Detroit Municipal railway, in which it was said that the company was satisfied it was not feasible to make the transfer under the conditions existing.

This letter, in which it is intimated that fares may be raised to five cents straight, as the franchise permits, was received by the governor:

"Detroit, Mich., July 15.—Hon. H. S. Pingree, President Detroit Municipal Railway, Detroit, Mich.—Dear Sir: We are satisfied that it is not feasible to consummate under existing conditions the plan of transferring the street railway properties to your company. We must face squarely the proposition which the opponents of the plan put forward, that our franchises are running out and that when they do expire we shall have an expensive plant on our hands which the opponents of the plan say they can compel us to sell at a ruinous sacrifice unless we are willing to accept a new franchise on their terms.

"We must so manage the railways in the meantime as, if possible, to prevent the loss so threatened. Low fares and short franchises are incompatible if railways are to be run for profit as a private enterprise, as truly so as low rents and a short-term lease would be if a great building like the Majestic were put up by a tenant on leased land. In bringing our negotiations to an end we thank you heartily for the courtesy and fairness which you have shown to us throughout. Yours truly,

"METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CO.,
"By Bernard Clark, President."

The superintendent says he has received no instructions to raise the fare.

The threat in the letter to return to straight five-cent fares does not cause much commotion. It is realized it is in Johnson's power to charge five cents straight, but by doing so the lines would only further antagonize the people and rouse them to force the council to make it expensive for the company in many ways, besides keeping alive the feeling on the franchise question.

Judge Speed says that so far as Gov. Pingree is concerned the whole plan is to be abandoned. He was asked Saturday noon if any new move was in contemplation by the interests he represents before Tuesday. "No further move will be made," he said.

"What will be done after Tuesday night, in the event that the veto of the mayor is sustained?"

"Nothing will be done. The whole effort will be abandoned."

The citizens' committee is not taking it for granted that the scheme has been downed, but will keep up an organization, so as to be ready with its firing line should the battle be renewed.

Detroit, July 15. — Three-cent fares, with transfers on all lines, went into effect Friday, and the change did not create the sensation expected. From inside sources it was learned Mr. Johnson was opposed to the reduction, but his objections were overcome by Gov. Pingree and his associates. They advanced the argument that the people could not withstand the cheaper fares, and that they would immediately besiege the aldermen to pass the security franchise over the mayor's veto, and also enact into law the working franchise under which the incorporators wish to operate the roads.

Gov. Pingree issued two circular pronunciamentos which were distributed on the streets by boys. In the first he attacks the newspapers, claiming that they are bought up by capitalists to oppose his plan, and that the "enemies of the people" control every utterance. He says they never have given him a chance, not even when he has offered to pay for his matter as advertising. The second one deals with the financial side of the street railway deal and tries to show how easy the plan may be made to work.

Fee Grabbing Stopped.

Lansing, July 15. — A little decision by the supreme court effected a saving of at least $50,000 a year to the taxpayers of the state. It was in the case of Clarmont vs. Cummins. The complainant was a constable in Ingham county, and put in a bill for witness fees. The point was raised whether an officer could make an arrest, give testimony, and receive a certificate for fees in both cases. The supreme court says there is nothing in the statute to indicate it, and decides that relator is entitled to but one fee. That decision affects every county in the state.

Automobile Factory.

Port Huron, July 15. — A new industry will be established here within a week which will be of much importance to the city. The Standard Novelty company is placing machinery in position for the manufacture of mechanical clothing and automobiles. The company has a patent on an automobile. Representatives of different wholesale concerns are in the city endeavoring to fit the company out with the necessary appliances.

Stricken with Rabies.

Lakeville, July 14.—Mrs. John Edgett, wife of a farmer three miles east of here, was bitten by a dog about a year ago. Thursday she developed symptoms of hydrophobia and is now raving mad. She barks, bites, spits and foams at the mouth. She has been strapped down to her bed and death is but a question of a few hours. Mrs. Edgett is only 16 years old and has been married less than a year.

Died at the Supper Table.

South Haven, July 13.—Capt. William E. Stewart, editor of the Sentinel, died while eating supper Tuesday at his home in this place. He was born April 25, 1841, at Paw Paw, and was the oldest newspaper man in Van Buren county, preparing copy for his paper three hours before his death.

REFUSE TO PAY BOUNTY.

The Michigan Officials Reject the Claims Set Up by the Sugar Manufacturers.

Lansing, July 14. — The issues between the state and manufacturers of beet sugar as to the constitutionality of the one cent a pound bounty law of 1897 is now squarely drawn and the question will shortly be taken to the courts for adjudication. Two years ago the legislature enacted a law providing for the payment of the bounty mentioned for all beet sugar manufactured in Michigan during the ensuing seven years. At the same time there was enacted a law appropriating $10,000 for the payment of bounties earned during the year 1898, this law containing a provision that all sums earned in excess of the sum named should be paid out of the general fund of the state. Attorney General Oren says that the question of the right of the state to pay bounties in aid of purely industrial enterprises has come before the legislature at various times since the adoption of the constitution of 1850, and in some instances legislation was enacted along lines similar to the present beet sugar act. Reference is made to the salt bounty of 1859. The constitutionality of this act was never brought in question before the courts and was apparently acquiesced in and stood without protest until its final repeal. Acting on the advice received Auditor General Dix will refuse to issue the warrant and the sugar company will apply for a mandamus to compel him to do so. The case cannot be brought before the supreme court until October.

TROPHY FOR THREE OAKS.

The Michigan Village Gets Spanish Cannon for Contribution to the Maine Monument Fund.

Three Oaks, July 15.—The village of Three Oaks has won the cannon which Admiral Dewey sent from Manila for the Maine monument fund. The cannon was to be given to the city or village making the largest contribution in proportion to its population. Three Oaks, with a population of from 800 to 1,000 people, raised $1,132, representing more than one dollar per capita. Three Oaks entered the contest with considerable spirit and determination. The village officials began a campaign, adopting the motto: "Three Oaks against the world," and started the subscription list with liberal figures opposite their names. Business men and private citizens added their determination with the result that on Friday the announcement came from the committee that the trophy of war would be shipped here at once.

PARK IS OPENED.

Leaders of the Forward Movement Dedicate a Large Tract of Land to Use of Poor Youth.

Saugatuck, July 17.— Forward Movement park at Saugatuck was dedicated Sunday with impressive ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Graham Taylor, Judge Charles G. Neely, W. H. Tuttle, Maj. W. S. Harbert and Prof. Ferris. The Forward Movement is a Chicago philanthropic society, and the design is to give the poor children of the city, and more especially those of the Eighteenth ward, a summer outing. The tract of land purchased here consists of 55 acres, has a frontage on Lake Michigan and is beautifully wooded. The building now erected is 70 feet in length and 30 in width. The first floor consists of dining-room, kitchen, lavatory, storeroom and two private sleeping rooms. The second floor is occupied by the boys as a dormitory and the third floor by the employes of the movement.

OLD POKAGON CLAIM.

Pottawatomies Give Attorney in Michigan Title to Chicago Lake Front Real Estate.

Dowagiac, July 17. — A big meeting of Pottawatomies was held here Saturday to confer with W. W. Wood, of Washington, their attorney, to secure the title to about 120 acres of land on the lake front at Chicago. The chief, Wosaw Motay, of Hartford, and the business committee — Thomas Topah and Joseph Person, of this city, Joseph Cushaway, of Ludington, William Mix and Samuel Wosaw, of Hartford—gave Wood a quitclaim deed to the land to be held in escrow until the case is decided. This is a revival of an old claim often pressed by Simon Pokagon, chief of the Pottawatomies, who died a few months ago. The land is said to be on the North side near the river in Chicago. Pokagon's various efforts failed.

To Succeed Plankinton.

Milwaukee, July 17.—Judge Johnson in the circuit court Saturday appointed Capt. Irving M. Bean to succeed William Plankinton as assignee of the defunct Plankinton bank. According to the writ of mandamus issued by the supreme court the creditors are granted leave to examine the books of Assignee Plankinton and officers of the bank. The report issued by Mr. Plankinton was not in accordance with the statute and unsatisfactory to the bank's creditors and complete investigation of all affairs connected with the failure will now follow.

Found Dead in Bed.

Saginaw, Mich., July 17.—Maj. James W. Quinby, of Scranton, Pa., one of the most noted men of the turf and a prominent pool seller for many years, was found dead in his bed at the Hotel Vincent Saturday. He sold pools Friday evening as usual, but complained of not being very well. Maj. Quinby was about 60 years of age.

James Bradt, of Mendon, champion pie eater of Michigan, died of heart failure.

FULL OF NEWS.

Much Information of General Interest to Be Found in the Paragraphs Below.

Blissfield's electric light plant will cost $10,000.

A fine gypsum mine is said to have been struck in Arenac county, one mile east of Turner.

Grand Rapids' new city directory will show a population of about 100,000 in the Furniture city.

The Kalamazoo & Battle Creek electric railroad is graded to within three miles east of Augusta.

Six members of the Thirty-fifth Michigan volunteers reenlisted for service in the Philippines at Grand Rapids.

The Indians in Arenac county are profiting by the large yield of huckleberries and wild raspberries this year.

S. A. Hulbert, of Cassopolis, has a turtle farm at Saddle Lake. He ships the turtles to Philadelphia and is making money.

The bank examiner has levied an assessment of 60 per cent. on the stockholders of the failed Citizens' national bank of Niles.

Kalamazoo's chamber of commerce has decided not to hold a street fair this year. Merchants and manufacturers objected to it.

The cold weather of last winter did not injure trees in Oceana county and the crops of all kinds of fruit will be the largest in the history of the county.

The McVoy Mining company has been organized at Carney with a capital stock of $50,000. The company will conduct explorations for copper near Carney.

Difficulty in securing structural steel is delaying the work on the beet sugar factory at Holland, but nevertheless it is expected the plant will be ready for operations by October 1.

The catching of turtles for the eastern markets is getting to be quite an industry along the Grand river. One Dimondale man recently made a single shipment of 1,000 pounds.

Kalamazoo growers and shippers of celery say that the crop of the present year is going to surprise everyone by its immensity. Shipments, they say, will far exceed those of any previous year.

Ann Arbor will make the consideration of the deed to the property which Ann Arbor donates for a site for the new homeopathic hospital, the condition that the regents permanently maintain a hospital thereon.

The Federal Steel company has secured control of the Dexter iron mine, nine miles west of Ishpeming, and will reopen it with a force of 100 men as soon as the workings can be unwatered. The Dexter has been idle practically for ten years.

John Mains, father of C. R. Mains, the Battle Creek lawyer who has been engaged in so much litigation, has placed mortgages on his property aggregating about $10,000. It is supposed that the father has been practically ruined in defending his son.

On June 30 the four banks at Ann Arbor held in deposits an aggregate of $2,618,965.30. Their total resources were $3,139,924.31. The cash in bank was $557,080.22. The total loans and discounts were $1,150,625.40 and the stocks, bonds and mortgages held, $1,299,153.89. This showing is regarded as phenomenal.

The Flint & Pere Marquette railroad is to be double-tracked between Ludington and Baldwin, a distance of 30 miles, in anticipation of unusually heavy traffic over that portion of the road next winter, after the consolidation with the Chicago & West Michigan goes into effect. Baldwin is the junction of the two roads.

Sparrow bounty workers have been scattering poisoned grain about the streets at Ann Arbor to kill the sparrows by wholesale. Numerous other birds, as well as squirrels, have fallen victims to the trap set for the sparrows, and there is trouble in store for the person who has been scattering the poison, if he can be found.

Death of Henry Cornwell.

Ann Arbor, July 15. — The death of Henry Cornwell, the last of the famous Cornwell brothers who were the establishers of the vast paper mill interests in Ann Arbor, Geddes, Fosters, Ypsilanti and Jackson, occurred Thursday night. A week ago he was stricken with paralysis and did not recover consciousness thereafter. The interests of the Cornwells were instituted here in 1852, and they accumulated a considerable amount of wealth.

New Course at Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, July 14. — The board of regents at its last meeting decided to institute a branch of marine engineering. The university has at the head of the mechanical engineering department Prof. Mortimer E. Cooley, a graduate of Annapolis, who served in the Spanish war on the Yosemite. A competent instructor will be provided and the work will be under Prof. Cooley's direction.

Michigan Recruits Lead.

Chicago, Ill., July 15.—Most of the recruits for the Thirtieth United States volunteers who have arrived at Fort Sheridan have come from Michigan. There is a possibility that the regiment will be more of a Michigan than an Illinois organization. Nearly 200 Michigan men have arrived at Sheridan.

Youthful Robbers Sentenced.

Eaton Rapids, July 14. — William M. Stein, county agent of correction and charities, sentenced Paul Brown and Roy Merritt, the two boys who robbed the Michigan state bank last week, to the industrial school for boys until they reach the age of 17 years.

Killed by Lightning.

Adrian, July 14. — Oscar Lee Curtiss, of Rome, took refuge under a tree during a shower and was killed by lightning. Curtiss had just insured his life.

The New Lesson of Wealth.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent public declaration that a man should give away his riches before he dies has set one of the enterprising newspapers to work trying to get opinions on this subject from other American millionaires. They did not to any great extent fight shy of it, and the result as set forth in print leads to the surprising conclusion that the American millionaire, as a rule, is actuated by a burning desire to give away all that he has, only he cannot find the proper channel of distribution. Mr. John D. Rockefeller is credited with saying, "I do not believe that there is a man in this country today with a million dollars beyond his own personal and business needs who would not gladly give it to any object that he felt perfectly sure would help the community." This is a valuable piece of information, and while it does not present a very favorable picture of the community it nevertheless overturns some of our previous notions. It is specially fatal to that widely held opinion that the more money a man gets the more he wants. If Mr. Rockefeller is right, the more he gets the more he wants to give it away. Instead of the acquisition of gold, when it becomes the main object of life, making a man miserly, it, on the contrary, broadens and deepens his generosity and liberality. In fact, with this new light on the subject, we see that in order to learn how valuable money is to other people one must devote his life to snatching it for himself. It may certainly be set down as a fact that no man but a millionaire is eaten up by a desire to give away all that he has. If Mr. Rockefeller expects the hard working and average American to swallow this "taffeta" at a gulp, he is very much mistaken. There are certain facts in human nature that are dead against his conclusion, and one is that if a man begins business with a particularly generous nature and a moderate knowledge of the amount of need there is in the world he will never become a millionaire. The question has been impertinently asked by the socialists, and it has never been satisfactorily answered, "Can a man in an ordinary lifetime make a hundred million dollars honestly and give an equivalent for it?" It is not at all improper, in view of Mr. Rockefeller's statement, to answer that question to this extent: No man can make a hundred millions who begins with the proposition that he is willing to give all over and above his personal needs to the community. Once admit the statement and there would not be a millionaire in the land.

Commend us in times of stress to our Chauncey. Always when the human heart sinks into despair and the cause of man is lost somebody intercepts Chauncey, and then the dawn appears and all is well with the world. He has just been interviewed in London, and, presto, here he is! "The situation in Paris, which is equivalent to France, seems gradually becoming more satisfactory. All this spasmodic upset, this changing of ministers, these cries from the housetops, are surely laying the foundation for something better and making men divide off into those cognate parties which, well defined, will, in my opinion, yet raise France into the very front rank." This beaming obviousness is positively refreshing. One can now see through Chauncey's glasses that France advances into the serene ether through her own mud puddles, and Esterhazy himself is laying the cornerstone of a higher and better civilization. As an optimist Chauncey beats Joe Jefferson. "Here's to you and your friends. May they live long and prosper."

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has shaken the dust of America from her feet and gone to live permanently in England. There are some evidences of pique in this movement. Her last book, "A Lady of Quality," was not well received in this country. It was pronounced by the critics a sad falling off from the standard she had raised in "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and it was undeniably theatric and tawdry. When it was produced here upon the stage by Miss Julia Arthur, the two women fell out over it. Mrs. Burnett had selected as the ideal of her heroine an English actress, and nothing that Miss Arthur could do satisfied her. But Miss Arthur made a success of the role, and the ideal English woman failed in it. This only made matters worse, and now Mrs. Burnett, like Mr. Astor, has gone to England to spend the money she made in America.

The celebration of the Fourth of July this year was far more earnestly patriotic in the small towns of the central and western states than it was in the large cities of the east, where it expended itself in meaningless noise and ordinary outdoor games. But in many of the lesser towns and quieter hamlets of the country the Declaration of Independence was read with solemn sincerity, and local orators fanned the old flames of patriotism. And this is as it should be. The Fourth of July is the nation's chronological altar, where we ought to bring our children and tell them over all those hackneyed things which will live forever.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 13th, 1898.

TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON.	
No. 8—on signal	1:35 a. m.
No. 52—freight	7:25 a. m.
No. 6—	11:30 a. m.
No. 14—on signal	6:26 p. m.
No. 22—	8:35 p. m.

TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON.	
No. 7—on signal	2:15 a. m.
No 21—	6:52 a. m.
No. 3—	1:56 p. m.
No. 53—freight	3:20 p. m.
No. 23—on signal	5:04 p. m.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.
F. J. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent, Lawton.

South Haven & Eastern R. R.

Time Table—in Effect June 4, 1899.

Go'g West. [Read down] STATIONS.	No. 17 F. M.	No. 15 F. M.	No. 13 F. M.	No. 11 F. M.	No. 9 Ex. M.	No. 7 F M	No. 5 A. M.	No. 1 A M
Lawton	6:30	5:10	8:40	6:00	4:30	2:00	11:20	7:00
Paw Paw	6:40	5:25	8:50	6:40	4:40	2:10	11:30	7:12
Lawrence	7:20	6:10				2:38		7:47
Hartford	7:35	6:50				3:04		7:58
Covert	8:18	7:20				3:28		8:25
So. Haven	8:40	7:45				3:50		8:45

Go'g East. [Read Up] STATIONS.	No. 19 A. M.	No. 4 A. M.	No. 6 Ex. M.	No. 10 F. M.	No. 12 F. M.	No. 14 F M	No. 16 F. M.	No. 18 A. M.
Lawton	6:30	11:00	1:30	4:55	6:10	8:00	9:35	3:00
Paw Paw	6:20	10:50	1:20	4:45	6:00	7:50	8:55	2:45
Lawrence		10:35				7:20		2:15
Hartford		10:05				6:50		1:31
Covert		9:35				6:25		1:05
So. Haven		9:10				6:00		12:30

Sundays only; No. 18 Sunday only. No. 15 daily except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sundays.

D. H. PATTERSON, General Manager.

Nos. 17 and 19 Saturdays only.