

Ingham Democrat

VOL. XVII.

MASON, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

NO. 28

TAKE NOTICE

We are the People

Who are Selling

GROCERIES

CHEAP.

We do not quote prices. Call at our store and we will convince you we are doing just as we advertise.

Bring Your Butter and Eggs.

Just the Same as Cash.

W. M. PRATT.

Business Directory.

PHYSICIANS.

D. A. J. THOMSON, Physician and Surgeon, Office over U. S. Williams' drug store, Mason, Mich.
O. GIBSON, Physician, Surgeon and Oculist, Night calls answered, Office over Postoffice.
G. D. GREEN, M.D., Homeopathic, Office in Police block, Residence, first door east from church.

ATTORNEYS.

A. M. CUMMINS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over Howard's Grocery, Mason, Mich.
L. B. HARRIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over First State and Savings Bank, Mason, Mich.
E. S. AVERY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over Farmers' Bank, Mason, Mich.
J. W. WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Darrow Block, Mason, Mich.

HARDWARE.

FITCH & RAYMOND, Dealers in General Hardware, Paints, Oils and Farmers' Supplies, Main St., Mason.

VETERINARY.

D. H. GEDD, O.D., Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, (Graduate Ontario Veterinary College), Treats all diseases of Horses and Cattle. Will attend calls day or night. Office and residence corner A and Mill streets, Mason, Mich.

AUCTIONEER.

JOHN HIMELBERGER, Auctioneer, Property sold at reasonable rates. Holt, Mich. 15-2

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

C. L. OSTERLIN, Loan, Collection, Insurance and Real Estate Broker. Office over Webb's Shoe Store, Mason, Mich.
JOHN DUNNICK, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Main street, south of postoffice, Mason.

INSURANCE.

J. A. BARNES, Notary and Conveyancer, Loan, Insurance and Collection Agent, Toronto Insurance Company, Office at residence, Mason.
FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Ingham county, Safest, cheapest, best. For information write to O. F. Miller, secretary, Mason. R. J. Bullen, president, Mason.

FINANCIAL.

J. M. DRISSE, Office at Farmers' Bank, Mason, Mich., has money to loan. Business promptly attended to.

DENTISTS.

C. E. HENDERSON, D.D.S., Teeth extracted by the use of Gas, Vialized Air or Cocaine. Office over Brown Bros., Mason, Mich.
A. P. YANDUSSEN, DENTIST, Office in Darrow block, Mason, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

ROSWATER.
Mason..... 8:20 a.m. 9:18 a.m. 4:24 p.m. 10:55 p.m.
Jackson..... 9:10 " 10:40 " 5:20 " 11:45 "

CHICAGO..... 3:35 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 7:55 a.m.
Detroit..... 11:55 a.m. 7:00 p.m. 10:45 " 7:10 a.m.

St. Thomas 1:50 p.m. 10:45 p.m. 1:55 a.m. 10:20 a.m.
Nag. Falls, Ont. 2:14 a.m. 5:30 " 1:47 p.m.

NORTHWARD.
Mason..... 4:55 a.m. 10:40 a.m. 6:30 p.m. 9:55 p.m.
Lansing..... 5:15 " 11:00 " 6:55 " 10:15 "

Owosso..... 6:02 " 11:50 " 7:11 " 10:15 "
Bay City..... 8:00 " 4:35 p.m. 9:25 " Lansing
Grandin..... 6:55 " 7:20 a.m. 10:45 a.m.

M. J. MURRAY, Ticket Agent, Mason.
O. W. HUNTER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

To the Traveling Public!

The Mail Route from

DANVILLE TO MASON
Having been discontinued, the subscriber will hereafter run a vehicle over the road daily (Sunday and Fourth of July excepted) for the convenience of passengers, express and freight, at reasonable rates, leaving Danville at eight o'clock a.m., and arriving at Mason at or before 10 a.m., and returning at such times each day as shall best promote the convenience of the public. GEO. P. GLENN.
Danville, Mich., Oct. 17, 1890.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.
Act on a new principle—regulate the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Unequaled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest, 50 doses, 25 cents. Sample free at Longyear Bros.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Binding twine at Fitch & Raymond's. *1
Found—A pair of gold spectacles. Inquire at this office.

New York Stars at opera house next week Friday evening.

Judge Person heard chancery matters in this city last Saturday.

\$1650 buys an antique ash bedroom suit at S. P. Stroud & Co's.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the Rayner hall, on Friday afternoon at three o'clock. Everyone invited.

Major J. G. Snook will take A. O. DuBois' gray riding horse to the state encampment at Island Lake.

A hearing in the vacated alley injunction case will be had before Judge Person at Lansing next Saturday.

Dr. L. O. Gibson extracts teeth without pain; 25 cents.

Christopher Brot compliments the Democrat with a box of nice, large red currants. He has the sprouts to sell.

Diphtheria at the reform school. This should be another incentive to put boys upon their good behavior.

Lansing Commandery Knights Templar will leave August 6th for the triennial convocation of the order at Denver, Col.

Window shades at S. P. Stroud & Co's.

Linnie C. Dean of Williamson, was married to Miss Nettie N. Smith of Watertown, at the residence of the bride's mother July 3d.

Charles Joseph of Lansing, has paid \$17 for cruelty to his horse, which fell from sheer exhaustion on account of being poorly fed.

Michigan is 300 miles in width, instead of 309, as we had it last week. There is only 12 miles difference between its length and width.

Perry Glynn, the Danville stage man, threw his right shoulder out of joint last Thursday morning. It was very painful for several days.

Read the advertisement in another column, of the New Commercial House, 315 Washington Avenue south, Lansing, O. B. Smith, manager.

The premium list of the Michigan State Fair—Sept. 12-16—is out. A copy may be had by addressing the secretary, J. H. Butterfield, Lansing.

Mrs. A. B. Campbell will continue her music class in Mason during the summer.

The band was out last Thursday evening and played several pieces. The Democrat acknowledges a serenade. The boys are making rapid progress.

Frazel & Bement are out \$45 by the death of four hogs last Thursday. Three died in the yard, the other one before the train reached Rives Junction.

The young people of the Presbyterian church, will serve ice cream upon the court square Saturday evening of this week. They invite everyone to come.

Call at Fitch & Raymond's and see their lawn mowers.

Last Thursday the citizens of Lansing formed a bee and cleaned the channel of all the old logs and fish while the water was let out of the river.

John W. Harris and son will take their fine trotting horses to Stockbridge this week, where they intend working them for speed.—Pinckney item in Howell Democrat.

Harris B. Thomas, one of the circuit court commissioners of this county, was married to Miss Grace E. Boosinger at the residence of her people in Lansing, last Tuesday evening.

S. P. Stroud & Co. have something new and nobby in bedroom suit line for \$13.50.

Halestead & Garra of Leslie, charged with illegal liquor selling, waived examination last Thursday before Justice Lombard and were bound over to the circuit court under \$100 bonds.

Robert S. Holmes of Lansing, who recently went to New York to receive instruction in music, has been engaged at a salary to sing in one of the fashionable Episcopal churches of that city.

The Turks were a motley, dirty and ill-fed crew. Three days was certainly enough for one town to stand them. They did nothing but so far as we have learned, but they are consummate beggars.

If you are indebted to us, please bear in mind that we need money to meet our bills. Respectfully, Brown Bros.

The W. H. M. S. of the M. E. church will give a raspberry shortcake tea in their church parlors, Friday, July 16th. Supper ten cents. Also ice cream and cake will be served. Funds to be used for local work.

The Sixth district republican congressional convention has been called for Monday, July 18th, at Holly, Hon. M. E. Ramsey of Leslie, D. D. Atkins of Flint, and perhaps others are striving for the nomination.

M. J. & B. M. Buck, furniture dealers of Lansing, have an ad. in this issue. They have one of the largest stocks in Michigan, comprising everything in the furniture line. For 10 days they make a run on bedroom suits at \$13.99 each.

Mrs. M. P. Lord of Brockville, Ontario, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Sherman. She brought with her a copy of the Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, Jan. 4, 1890, containing the notice of the death of Geo. Washington.

Cut prices on window shades at S. P. Stroud & Co's.

Came of ball at the fair ground tomorrow afternoon.

American Stars vs. Aurelius—base ball—next Wednesday—fair ground—25 cents—three o'clock—fun.

John Lasenby left at this office a flower from a wild prairie cactus that closes up at night. He got the plant while west two years ago.

There will be lots of fun at the ball game next Wednesday afternoon at the fair ground. Game called at three o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

Men's best hand sewed Cordovan shoes ever sold in Mason at Brown Bros'.

The general admission to the New York Stars is 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. No extra for reserved seats, at the opera house Friday evening, July 22d.

The American Stars, a female base ball club of New York City, will play against the Aurelius team next Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

Now is the time to buy refrigerators. Before buying call and see the best in the market at Fitch & Raymond's.

W. M. Pratt's delivery horse took a little skitter last Saturday forenoon. She started near Felix Daniel's at the east end of Oak street, tipped over the wagon, scattered some groceries and smashed the top and one wheel.

Picked times from the democrats and republicans of this city will play a game of ball at the fair ground tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. It will be quite exciting and the presidential contest may have a bearing upon the game.

Buy No. 1 fine salt at S. A. Paddock & Son's, only 75 cents per barrel.

There will be an exhibition of drawings and paintings by Miss Edith Temple, Saturday afternoon, July 16th, from one until six o'clock in her studio in Rayner's block over Bates & Henderson's. All interested will be cordially welcome.

O. J. Hood left last Monday for Harbor Springs, where he will locate in the practice of his legal profession. His wife will join him soon. Mr. Hood has been here but a short time, but has made many friends. He will make a good citizen for the Harbor Springs.

The American Rambler bicycle is sold by Longyear Bros.

Bert Hull of Onondaga, visited the metropolis of central Michigan yesterday, and the quality of its whiskey was unassisted to his sensitive stomach. He spent the night in the station, and protesting gave \$3 therefor this morning.—Jackson Courier, July 12th.

The Ithaca Journal of July 1st contains a write up of the industries of that place. Among those mentioned is the music store and sewing machine business of Geo. A. Eggleston, which was established in 1890. Mr. Eggleston was a former resident of this city where he left many friends.

The administrator of the A. B. Campbell estate will be at the late residence Saturday afternoon of each week. All accounts not settled by cash or note by Sept. 1st, 1892, will be left for collection.

Call on Dr. Gibson, the oculist, for glasses.

Will Z. Searle of Petoskey, writes as follows about the entertainment here next week Friday night: "I see that the New York Stars are billed at your place. They were here a short time ago and gave splendid satisfaction to everyone and they had a big house. Think you will like them, an positive you will."

A young man from Leslie who loaned a stranger at Jackson a dollar and took as security a "gold" ring, with the expectation of receiving his money back, is carrying the ring. He was told that the ring could be hypothequated for the price, and when he tried it he was offered 15 cents.—Leslie Local.

The wonder of the age. No elevated tubes, tanks or drip cups; lights instantaneous. The "Dartler Surprise" gasoline stove at Fitch & Raymond's.

M. J. Bement has moved into his new home on the fair ground. It makes a large and fine residence. The work was done by Jacob Dister and the driving clock officers were so well pleased with it that they paid him extra. Mr. Bement will be superintendent and have full charge of the grounds.

The New York Stars, comprising S. Homer Eaton, Boston's greatest impersonator, Miss Edie Cave, soprano soloist, Dewey Hayward, flute virtuoso, Miss Annie Miller, violinist, Scott Huywood, cornetist, and Miss Inez Schultze, pianist and accompanist, will appear at the opera house Friday evening, July 22d.

Any one desiring to purchase a bicycle can save money by consulting Longyear Bros.

Judge of Probate Bristol was in Williamson Tuesday. He had a hearing in the case of James Paul of Locke. Paul was adjudged insane and will be taken to Kalamazoo as soon as there is room for him to be admitted. Mr. Paul's is a mild form of insanity. He is about 70 years old and has resided in Locke nearly 30 years.

An Eaton Rapids farmer in the Journal of last week goes after C. B. Merritt with a sharp stick. Mr. Merritt is the wool buyer of that city who has been interviewed by so many different papers upon the wool question. We do not expect that republican journals will be half as anxious to publish the farmer's comments about Mr. Merritt as they were to publish the latter's views upon the low price of wool.

Chapin is no "ringer" but he is in the race for flour, oil, gasoline and salt. Oats for butter, eggs, corn and oats. We don't see our neighbors to put price on our goods. Opposite opera house.

Two weeks specials at The Fair. See ad.

Read the drain notice in this week's issue.

The band boys now have quarters in the Cowdery block.

Republican state convention at Saginaw next Wednesday.

Republican county convention to-morrow. The fight between Rich and Pingree is on, it will be here.

The Cleveland and Stevenson club will meet this evening at eight o'clock at Justice Ferguson's office in the Darrow block.

There has not been a prisoner in the county jail for the past ten days. This is certainly an excellent record for our county.

P. Henderson has the agency for the Perry binder made by the Royce Reaper Co. There is one on exhibition at his residence.

The ladies of the Dubois district will meet at the school house Wednesday, July 20th, to make arrangements for the temperance concert.

Married, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Napoleon Smith, July 12, Fred DeCamp and Miss Bekah Stitt, both of Leslie.

Workmen are engaged in putting water connections into the court house and yard. It will make a beautiful park with but little expense and care.

Lansing furnishes six out of the seven marriage licenses this week. The balance of the county will have to get a larger supply of hummocks.

Bates & Henderson, clothiers, offer for next Saturday (one day only) a special drive on hats. \$1.95 buys any hat in their store. See their ad.

In the case of the Western Publishing House vs. School District No. One of the Township of Locke, Judge Person has rendered a judgment for defendant and granted an order for its costs and charges.

Oliver H. Young of VanBuren township, Wayne county, a brother of Col. A. P. Young, died last Thursday at about seven o'clock in the evening, aged 80 years. He was one of the old pioneers of Michigan having resided in this state over 60 years. Funeral services were held the following Sunday at the Tyler street church. This street was named after the grandfather of J. M. Tyler.

The Ladies' Library Association will give an ice cream social upon the court house square in the near future, to aid the fund for the erection of a children's home upon the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition. Here the parents or other guardians may leave their charges, who will receive the best of care, both mental and bodily needs being supplied by wise and efficient hands. Look out for further notice.

Those who contemplate building will do well to call and get Fitch & Raymond's prices on general hardware.

An exchange says that it is not infrequent that newspapers are unappreciated by men whom they have favored. When you find your home paper taking no interest in you or your success, when you find it keeps everlastingly silent, when you think the editor should tear his linen in your behalf, do not work yourself into a fever of anxiety as to the cause but ask wherein you have placed the paper and its editor under any obligations to use space and energy for you.

It is being freely talked among the democrats of the county to nominate our townsman and esteemed citizen, Alfred Young, for register of deeds. Ingham county democrats will make no mistake by so doing, and will strengthen their ticket in the south part of the county. Mr. Young is a man of ability and integrity, and deserves recognition for no more local man to his party than he of whom we speak. The Local advises his nomination, and would be pleased to see him elected.—Leslie Local.

Last Saturday forenoon M. A. Randall had an expensive but fortunate runaway. He was at the depot when his hack team became frightened at the train and started. They ran east on Maple street to A street, wanting to turn up to the barn. The hack swerved and struck the sidewalk at the corner near Beech's foundry upsetting it and throwing Mr. Randall off. The team broke loose and kept on east turning in the jail yard and around the jail where they were caught. Mr. Randall was uninjured, but the hack is a bad wreck.

ATLANTIC, IOWA, Oct. 15, '90.
To whom it may concern:
This is to certify that the "New York Stars" appeared at this house on the above date and I can heartily recommend them as being first-class in every respect. They gave a perfect performance suited to all classes, and it is entirely free from anything objectionable. Our people at the close of the performance expressed themselves as being highly entertained. Boom them and they will fill their contract to the letter in every respect. Yours truly,
L. L. TILDEN, Mgr.

Last Friday's Evening News in a Jackson dispatch, contained the following experience of an "Ingham county man":
James Bird is a farmer residing near Mason, in Ingham county. On the fourth of July Mr. Bird purchased a return railroad ticket from Mason to Romeus and attended a sale of village lots there. Conductor Dan, Campbell took up half of Mr. Bird's ticket, leaving him the return part and gave him no check. After the train had left Jackson the conductor on the main line demanded pay and refused to allow Mr. Bird to ride on the ticket that Conductor Campbell had left him. It ended in Bird's being kept out of the train and footing it back to Jackson. Here he found Division Superintendent C. B. Bush, who heard his story and sent Mr. Bird on by the next train. As it was, he missed the lot sale, failed to see his children and came home in a distressed condition. He saw Mr. Kenny an attorney here, and ordered him to begin suit against the railroad company for damages. Mr. Kenny wrote Mr. LeMay demanding proper preparation for his client, threatening a suit in which damages will be laid at \$2,000. Mr. Bush admits that Conductor Campbell of the Saginaw division made a mistake in taking Mr. Bird's ticket, causing him to walk four miles from Wayne to Romeus.

Mason Driving Club Races.

The summer races of this popular driving club takes place Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 23, 24 and 25. There is a splendid half mile track with excellent accommodations for horsemen and horses. The officers are ever alive to the interest of the patrons and Mason always has a good list of entries. Program and purses as follows:

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.
3:30 Class, Trotting Purses \$125 00
2:30 Class, Trotting " 125 00
Two-Year-Old Class, Trotting, " 50 00

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.
2:30 Class, Trotting " \$125 00
2:40 Class, Trotting, " 125 00
Three-Year-Old Class Trotting " 50 00

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.
2:30 Class, Trotting " \$125 00
2:40 Class, Trotting, " 125 00
Free-for-All Trot and Pace, " 125 00

Entries close Monday, August 15, at 10 o'clock p.m. Entrance fee 5 per cent. and 5 per cent. additional from winners. American Trotting Association rules to govern all races. A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof is entitled to first money only. Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Horses will be called at 1:30 p.m. sharp.

L. C. Wynn, Secretary.
H. J. DONNELLY, Pres. H. M. WILLIAMS, Treas.

The greatest inducement ever offered in ladies' and misses' fine kid shoes and oxfords at Brown Bros'.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted since our last report:

Name and Residence.	Age
Christian Olofsgren, Jr., Lansing.....	58
Mary H. Stoppel, Lansing.....	28
James L. Price, Lansing.....	30
Minnie Pearlson, Lansing.....	23
Amos H. Clark, Lansing.....	25
Agnes McConry, Lansing.....	25
Harrie E. Thomas, Lansing.....	33
Grace E. Woodruff, Lansing.....	27
James H. Hall, Lansing.....	31
Mary Good, Lansing.....	22
Fred DeCamp, Leslie.....	21
Bekah Stitt, Leslie.....	16
John Johnson, Lansing.....	24
Stella Richardson, Lansing.....	18

Marcus Greer has purchased of D. Behrendt, property in Lansing, opposite the Hotel Downey, paying \$6,500 for the same.

The examination of Geo. Bender, charged with the recent burglary at Onondaga, was begun before Justice Ferguson last Saturday and continued until Saturday, July 23d.

Last Saturday Dr. W. W. Root performed paracentesis of the thorax of Miss Maude Godfrey, daughter of Edwin Godfrey of Clare county, removing over 100 ounces of purulent matter.

S. B. Madden, Geo. L. Nice and J. P. Horton have been arrested charged with various violations of the liquor law. The complaints were made by Marshal Barnaby at the instigation of the ladies of the W. C. T. U. Examinations will take place before Justice Parkhurst to-day.

Last Monday Justice Ferguson issued a warrant for James Richardson, upon complaint of Orin E. Roberts, both of Delhi township charged with assault. The offense was committed the day before and consisted of Richardson drawing a jack knife and making threats. Richardson is thought to be afflicted with a mild form of insanity, but has managed so far to keep out of sight of Constable Farren who has the warrant.

Mrs. Reuben Every died last Tuesday forenoon at 9:45 of dropsy of the heart, being sick more or less for the past four years. The funeral services will be held at the Baptist church this afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by Rev. Napoleon Smith. Mrs. Every was a charter member of the W. R. C. and her burial services will be held under the ritual of the order, she being the first member of the corps to die. Sarah E. Linden was born at Bridgewater, Lenawee county, April 24, 1836. Was married June 27, 1855, and came to Alkided in 1857, moved to this city April 24, 1883. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are living, Mrs. Olive L. Lundy of Ingham, and Fred L. Every of this city.

Wm. P. Robbins and Lydia E. Walls were married at Delhi (now Holt) July 9th, 1842. Last Saturday their 50th anniversary or golden wedding was observed at their pleasant country residence in Alkided township. Owing to the poor health of Mrs. Robbins no invitations were sent out, no elaborate arrangements made for its observance and only relatives and near neighbors to the number of about 35 were present. Presents given were very numerous and appropriate for such an occasion. There are three children living, they all being present as follows: Mrs. M. B. Rayner of St. Louis, Mrs. W. H. Rayner and children of this city, and Mrs. Frank P. Dean of Alkided. Alfred Mason, of Emory, Washtenaw county, was one of the guests. It was one of the most enjoyable days these old people ever spent.

Last Saturday evening was a democratic night at Holt. It having been announced that a Cleveland and Stevenson meeting would be held there upon that evening many democrats from this city accompanied by the band attended. The citizens of Holt had arranged for their band and a liberal supply of fireworks for the occasion. The meeting was held at the new town hall and it was the first political gathering ever held under its roof. The seating capacity of the building was nearly filled and Supervisor John Himelberger presided as chairman. The gentlemen advertised to speak from Lansing did not come so Judge H. P. Henderson did all the speaking. He made one of his clear and convincing arguments that carried his hearers with him and he was frequently greeted with applause. After the meeting closed three rousing cheers were given for the speaker and also for the ticket. It may be depended upon that Delhi will be in democratic line this fall as usual.

Ford's Bazaar

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A NEW LINE OF

Nickel Plated Spectacles

AND Eye Glasses,

Worth \$4 per pair, which we are selling for 25c and upward per pair. Try a pair and judge for yourself.

AND FOR

A COOL HAT CHEAP,

WE HAVE THEM.

5c each is the price.

FORD & KIRBY.

BEE HIVE



WE HAVE GOT IT.

New Royal Satsuma Tea.

We stake our reputation as Tea Judges on this Tea.

In hot weather, an infusion of the leaves of ROYAL SATSUMA TEA in cold water is preferable to the use of hot boiling water, for the reason that the aroma is not dissipated. The "extract" made in this manner may be bottled, and if put in a cool place, will keep from a week to ten days. When required for use fill the goblet with cracked ice, then put the sugar on top, with a small slice or two of lemon. Pour on this the "extract of ROYAL SATSUMA," and the result will be a drink fit for the gods.

VANDERCOOK & RICE.

The Epworth League took in \$16 at their lawn social held at W. H. Rayner's last evening.

Rev. J. A. Barnes has received a call to go to Allegan. He has not fully made up his mind to accept but will know in about two weeks.

On Monday last the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Wimple, one and one half miles west of Mason, was made glad by the arrival of a son weighing 10 lbs. Dr. Gibson reports all doing well.

Girl wanted at Shultz & Boelio's.

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Ingham Co. Democrat.

MASON, MICH.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

THAT OCCURRED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A Gala Reception to Be Accorded the Militia at Homestead—Big Fire in San Francisco—The St. John's Fire—Kato Castleton Dead.

A GALA RECEPTION

Will Be Accorded the Militia at Homestead.

A special from Homestead, dated the 12th inst., says: The citizens of Homestead are ready to receive the militia with open arms. Yesterday was spent in preparation to receive the guards of the State. In the morning when the first intimation was received that the militia were coming, a few hot-headed men prepared for battle, not so the wiser element. They designed a reception which would be at once unique, and at the same time redound to the credit of the borough. As a result, a meeting was called and was held in the Opera House yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burgess McLuckie presided. He stated the object of the meeting was to arrange to give the militia one of the grandest receptions accorded to any body of men.

"Reports have been received in this city that the Pinkertons were concentrating their forces and if they came to Homestead then there would be bloodshed."

"The coming of the militia by order of the Governor will prevent this," continued the chairman, "and I am convinced this is what led him to change his mind so suddenly and order out the militia. The Pinkertons received a fearful blow—the worst ever given them—by the militia. We'll give them another one!" and we want every man woman and child to show the military every respect. It would be a good idea to take any man who offers insult or injury to any member of the militia down to the river and duck him, and I would help do it. But I know you will not insult the soldiers, boys; I know you won't do it."

"I have absolute assurance," he said, "that the only reason for the presence of the militia was that the Governor was convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that in three days 1,000 Pinkertons, armed and desperate, would assault Homestead and thus avenge the deaths of their comrades."

Pittsburg special: Before daylight the entire national guard of Pennsylvania will be quartered in Homestead. The coupe d'etat has been very shrewdly managed by the military authorities.

All three brigades are rushing toward Homestead as fast as steam can carry them. It is expected that the entire army will disembark just before dawn at Britton, across the river, and less than two miles from Homestead. They will quietly cross the river and enter the town at daybreak. Several newspaper correspondents who went from here on special trains with the Pittsburgh regiments at 7 o'clock, it is learned that they are being held as prisoners on the cars in order that the news of the movement shall not escape over the wires. There is good authority for belief that the plan of campaign includes the installing of non-union men in the Carnegie works within a few hours after their occupation by the troops.

THE GREAT FIRE

Swept Away Property Valued at \$12,000.—000—A Score of Lives Lost.

St. Johns (N. F.) special: Authentic data relative to the great fire show that in some respects the previous reports were overrated, while in some cases the facts disclose a worse state of affairs than even rumors indicated. It develops that the magnificent Catholic Cathedral was not destroyed, and the Union Bank is also safe. The burned area extends from Beck's cove to Hoyt's lawn, every business house in this section being destroyed. From the military road to the water's edge nine-tenths of the houses are burned.

It is known positively that twenty persons perished. Six were drowned, while eight men and six children were burned to death. Probably the fatalities amount to a great many more. At this time it is impossible to learn the names of any of those killed. Inquiry is being made on every side for persons who are missing. The losses will amount to about \$12,000,000. The insurance will cover about one-half the loss.

Columbian Date Changed.

In the Senate Senator Hill offered a bill changing the date of the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago from the 12th to the 21st of October, 1892. He explained that the 21st was the correct anniversary and that there was a general desire for the change. After remarks by Senator Culum, the bill was unanimously passed.

Big Fire at Prison.

Fire destroyed nearly the entire block, bounded by Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Shotwell and Howard streets, San Francisco. A number of dwellings and small stores were destroyed. The fire originated in a Chinese laundry. Loss \$100,000.

Signed the Seal.

The Anchor Iron and Steel Works at Cincinnati has signed the Amalgamated scale. It is the same scale as the one causing the trouble at Homestead.

Kato Castleton Dead.

Kato Castleton, the well-known southerner and star of "The Dazzler" company, died in Providence, R. I.

Clarkson Has Bought a Newspaper.

An interesting rumor is that J. G. Clarkson has bought the Tribune of Minneapolis, which is for sale by Sam Lowry. Manager Murphy denies the sale, but admits giving Clarkson a price for the property.

Will Poll the Empire State.

The New York Republican State Committee has issued orders to make a poll of the State. The poll will be completed in about a month.

TROPHIES OF A CHASE

AFTER THE FLEETING ITEMS OF NEWS.

Pennsylvania Militia Ordered to Homestead—Suicide of Judge New of Indiana—Young Lady Burned by the Explosion of a Stove—An Army of Huts—Gen. Snodden Injured—A Terrible Crime.

ORDERED TO ARM.

Governor Pattison Calls Out the National Guard.

A special from Harrisburg, dated the 11th inst., says: At 10 o'clock last night news was given out by the Executive Department that the Governor, having received a dispatch from Sheriff McCleary calling for troops, had given orders to Major General Snowden, who is here, to proceed with the entire National Guard to Homestead.

Major General Snowden, Adjutant General Greenland and other officers of the National Guard have been busy for hours making preparations for the mobilization of the troops in compliance with the orders of the Governor. They will be dispatched to the scene of the labor troubles as expeditiously as possible. Adjutant General Greenland thought that the second brigade would be sufficient to meet the Homestead emergency, but Governor Pattison thought the most effective way to bring the trouble to an early conclusion was by calling out the National Guard.

Gen. Snowden has telegraphed orders to the three brigadier generals of the division relative to the movement of their commands. The order to Gen. Robert P. DeCahart, of the first brigade, was made public. It is as follows:

"In compliance with orders from the Commander-in-chief, you will concentrate your command at Mount Gretna by tomorrow (Monday) afternoon and there await further orders. Hasty horses. Take with you three days' rations and all the ammunition on hand. The first troop (mounted) will leave on the first train available on the Pennsylvania railroad bound west."

General Snowden's attention was called to the fact that the strikers are armed with Winchester rifles and the suggestion was made that they were likely to do of fearful work with them. He replied that the Springfield muskets of the national guard were more serviceable than the Winchester, as more steady aim could be taken. Among the implements of destruction that will go with the militia on the western tramp will be six Gatling guns, each of three batteries being supplied with two in addition to the smooth-bore cannons.

Munitions of war are being removed from the State arsenal and will be soon on the way west. The action of the government in suddenly calling out the troops has caused considerable excitement here, as it has been generally believed that the movement would not be made until another collision ensued.

Drafting Men for Homestead.

Joliet (Ill.) special: Secret intelligence from a high official authority in the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers in this city is to the effect that this district number four, with headquarters at Hay View, Wis., has been notified to be ready to respond to a draft for 1,000 armed men to go to Pittsburg on call. There are from 11,000 to 13,000 members of this association in this district. The same authority states that one-half of the members have been drafted from Wheeling and the Mahoning Valley and are now marching to Homestead. The men employed at the Illinois steel works here are fired up as they never were before.

A Terrible Crime.

The greatest excitement prevails at Wamsleyville, Ohio, over an unusual occurrence. Annie Koxel went walking with a sister, who brought her back an hour or two later dead. Just before the funeral certain developments led to the belief that the girl had been murdered and the entire family and a young man named Jones were arrested for the crime. They were detained together about the coffin during the funeral services, and the prisoners and corpse rode together in one big farm wagon to the cemetery, one end of the chain being about the coffin. The prisoners took the matter very coolly.

Republican National Executive Committee. W. J. Campbell, Chairman, and T. H. Carter, Secretary, of the Republican National Committee has given out the names of the National Executive Committee in whose charge the fortunes of the Republican party have been placed during the present campaign. They are as follows: J. S. Clarkson, Iowa; Barrett A. Hobart, New Jersey; Samuel Pessenden, Connecticut; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Richard C. Korens, Missouri; Wm. O. Bradley, Kentucky; W. A. Sutherland, New York; J. H. Manley, Maine, and John R. Tanner, Illinois.

A Horrible Death.

Andrew Dawson, 14 years old, employed in this Chicago Architectural Iron Works, met a horrible death recently. He was at work upon a punching machine and attempted to put it in motion by shifting a belt with his foot instead of using a shifting lever. His right leg was caught in the pulley and was literally torn from his body at the thigh. One of his arms was shattered and before the machine could be stopped he had been whirled about the shaft several times. He was taken to the county hospital and died immediately.

Stove Explodes.

Miss Nellie Barton, the 18-year-old daughter of Wm. Barton, of Columbus, Ohio, was frightfully burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove. She was attempting to light the gasoline with a match when the accident occurred. Her clothes were burned off and she lost most of her hair, leaving her head nearly bald. Mrs. Barton, the young lady's mother, and Charles March, a neighbor's boy, were also badly burned in attempting to extinguish the flames. All will recover.

Four People Suffocated.

Mrs. Anna Broderick and her three children were suffocated in a fire at their home, New York City. The dead children are Mary, aged 5 years; Richard 18 months, and John, aged 9 months. The fire, which was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, had gained such headway before the firemen could reach the house that it was impossible to rescue the inmates.

Senators Hanged in Effigy.

Senators Warren and Carey of Wyoming, were hanged in effigy by indignant citizens on Main street, in front

of the opera house, Ogden, U. T. Pla-cards on each bore the inscription: "This is Senator Warren (ex-Carey) of Wyoming, who voted against the free coinage of silver in the United States Senate." The incident created a great sensation.

A Jealous Farmer Commits Murder.

Near Waynesville, N. Y., Grant Mars-say, a farmer, shot and killed Leo Davis, a neighbor. Marssey's wife, who was criminally intimate with Davis, was the cause of the homicide. The men met on the public road and after exchanging a few words Marssey drew a revolver and fired three shots, each of which struck Davis, one in the head, one in the stomach and one passing through the heart. Marssey fled at once and made his escape.

Columbian Date Changed.

In the Senate Senator Hill offered a bill changing the date of the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago from the 12th to the 21st of October, 1892. He explained that the 21st was the correct anniversary and that there was a general desire for the change. After remarks by Senator Culum, the bill was unanimously passed.

Gresham Will Not Talk.

Judge Gresham was seen at Chicago with reference to the story that it was ill health that made him decline the People's party nomination. He said: "I must decline to say anything on that subject. A lot of bosh has been printed, but I have nothing to say about politics. My answer to the People's party is contained in my message to Mr. Orr."

Fatal Shipwreck.

Montreal special: By a shipwreck on the Canadian Pacific, Henry Gaynor, 15 years old, was killed, Adolpho Rouillard, 17, and Eli Brouhard, 24, were fatally wounded. Seven carloads of flour, shipped by D. Morrison & Co. of Minneapolis, were destroyed, a number of cattle were killed and much railroad property destroyed.

Suicide of Judge New.

Joseph D. New, a distinguished Judge of the Appellate Court of Indiana and an ex-member of Congress, committed suicide at his home at Vernon, Ind., by shooting himself through the heart. He was the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in the Second Indiana district. No cause is assigned for the deed.

General Snodden Injured.

Gen. Henry H. Snodden, of Brooklyn, N. Y., while out driving behind a spring team, was thrown from the carriage to the ground and sustained injuries which are considered not to be very dangerous. He received bruises over the left eye and on the cheek. His family physicians believe he will be all right in a few days.

Army of Huts.

English (Ind.) special: The rat plague which prevailed in this part of the State two years ago gives promise of recurrence. Rats, mice and hares are much more numerous at present than at this date preceding their former infestation of the country, when they almost ate most of our farmers out of house and home.

Horrible Deed.

William Helms, an old resident of Pittsburg, Mich., who has been insane for several weeks, cut and mutilated his wife in a horrible manner with a knife and hammer. His daughter interfered and then Helms cut his own throat, dying instantly. Mrs. Helms cannot live.

Didn't Escape Death.

An unknown colored man was sitting on a trestle on the Indianapolis and Vincennes railway, near Roman, Ind. He didn't notice an approaching train until it was right upon him. He jumped from the bridge and his head struck on a rock. He was killed.

Boiler Explodes.

The boiler in the Electric Light works at Fostoria, Ohio, exploded, killing the Engineer, Paul Hyder. The bolt broke and let the engine run too fast and blew the head out of the cylinder. Not much damage was done to the works.

Murdered by Robbers.

William Kmetz, 70 years of age, living near Lapel, Ind., was attacked by robbers while asleep and his skull was fractured. The robbers got \$25, but overlooked \$400 hidden in the bed. Kmetz is dying.

Double Suicide.

Gustavo Polts, aged 45 years, hanged himself to a tree near White Plains, New York, and at the same time his wife suicided by turning on the gas in her room.

Pullman Conductors Discharged.

The Pullman palace car officials in the Cincinnati district are discharging conductors by the wholesale. No cause is being assigned.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.50 @ 6.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP—No. 1 Red.....	4.00 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	77 1/2 @ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 2, new.....	50 @ 51
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2.....	74 @ 76
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	20 @ 21
CHEESE—Full Cream, Swiss.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	23 @ 24
POTATOES—New, per bushel.....	2.00 @ 2.25
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.25 @ 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	78 1/2 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	50 @ 52
OATS—No. 2.....	35 @ 36
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 6.25
CORN—No. 2.....	43 1/2 @ 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
RYE—No. 2.....	75 @ 77
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 6.25
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	82 @ 84
CORN—No. 2.....	48 @ 49
OATS—No. 2.....	35 @ 36 1/2
DETROIT.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	86 @ 87
CORN—No. 2.....	43 @ 44
OATS—No. 2.....	35 @ 37
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	82 @ 84
CORN—No. 2.....	50 @ 52
OATS—No. 2.....	35 @ 36
RYE—No. 2.....	74 @ 76
BUFFALO.	
BEEF CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	4.00 @ 6.00
HOGS—Best Grades.....	4.00 @ 6.00
SHEEP—No. 1 Red.....	4.00 @ 6.25
CORN—No. 2.....	50 @ 55
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	74 @ 76
CORN—No. 2.....	40 @ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	35 @ 36
RYE—No. 2.....	75 @ 76
HARLEY—No. 2.....	37 @ 38
PORK—Mess.....	11.0 @ 12.00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	3.25 @ 5.75
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1.....	80 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	38 @ 40
OATS—Mixed Western.....	37 @ 40
PORK—Old Mess.....	11.75 @ 12.75

MANY MEN SHOT DOWN.

LABOR TROUBLES CULMINATE IN BLOODSHED.

Bloody Battle at Carnegie's Homestead Mills—Many Wounded on Both Sides—Workmen in Possession of the Plant—Hostilities Not Ended.

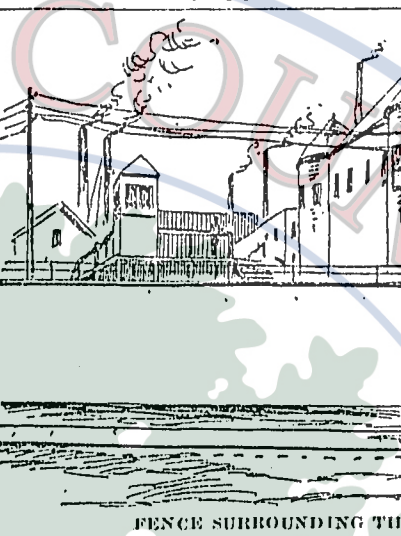
Civil War in Pennsylvania.

Homestead (Pa.) special: Carnegie's managers attempted to land Pinkerton men at the Homestead works on Wednesday morning. The attempt was resisted by the locked-out men, and a battle with guns ensued, in which thirty-eight men are reported to have been killed and many more injured. Three hundred Pinkerton men armed with Winchester rifles were brought from



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Pittsburg in barges in the light of the early morning. The strikers had been advised of their coming, and had gathered with their friends to the number of 5,000 on the landing when the barges arrived. The Pinkertons were advised from the shore not to attempt landing. They persisted, and as one of their number started down the gang plank he fired

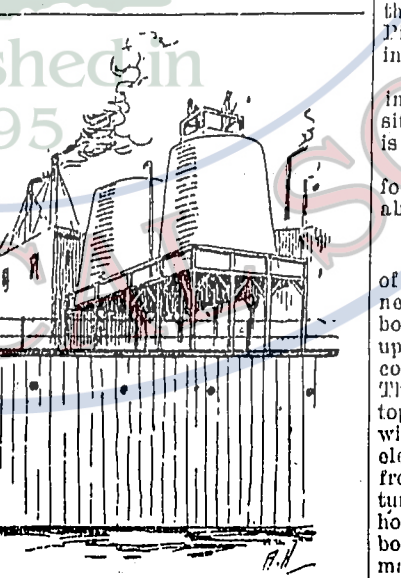


FENCE SURROUNDING THE CARNEGIE WORKS.

his gun. The shot was answered by the strikers, and a fusillade ensued which lasted for half an hour.

After the first fusillade the boats withdrew from the shore, and desultory firing was kept up on both sides for several hours. During this time the strikers secured a cannon, and planting it on the opposite side of the river, placed the guards between two fires.

About 10 o'clock the men on the barges made another attempt to land, and a desperate battle followed, in which rifles in the hands of the strikers and Pinkerton men and the cannon did terrible execution. While this fight was in progress the strikers poured oil into the river above the barges and set it on fire. The boats were soon surrounded by flames, and caught fire in several places. The guards were unable to withstand this new element, and finally



WATCHMEN ON THE WATER TANKS.

at 11 o'clock they were forced to withdraw and return to Pittsburg.

Hosts Gather for Defense.

"They come, the Pinkertons are coming!" shouted a horseman riding at lightning speed as he dashed into Homestead at 1 o'clock in the morning and alarmed the leaders of the strikers at their headquarters. The secret signals, long ago planned and arranged, were set working and from both sides of the Monongahela River answering responses came. The story of the fall of Warsaw might be written again. "To arms to protect our homes!" cried 3,000 strikers and nearly as many men, women and children. Slowly came the steamer Little Hill towing two model barges loaded with 350 Pinkerton coal and iron police, Winchester rifles and an abundance of ammunition.

The scene on shore was thrilling. The thousands of people were assembled on the bank of the river on the Homestead side. As the boat moved up the crowd followed. It arrived opposite the big Carnegie mills, passed up and then backed down toward the landing. Fearless stalwarts, used to hardship, knew that the vessels were approaching shore.

The dock was fenced in to the river's edge; the invaders must be stopped. One leader cried, "Follow me," and, rushing to a part of the fence back from the river, attacked it. In a twinkling a breach was made in "Fort Triek" and 2,500 people crowded through the property down to the river and stood waiting for the approaching boats. Before they penetrated the mist several volleys were fired, not at the vessels, but as a warning. Presently the dark hulls showed through the white veil of fog and swung into the landing. There was

breathless silence. Like ants thousands of the sons of Vulcan swarmed the bank to the water's edge. Capt. Heinde, of the Pinkertons, raised a plank from the deck of the barge nearest the shore. One of his men also grasped the big board, and one end was shoved ashore. Then there was a shout as of Spartans at the Tiber. One man stepped on the plank and went ashore. He was grabbed by the crowd and was seen no more. Captain Heinde followed. He had taken one step on the plank when he fell with a shot in the leg. The men behind him turned their Winchester rifles on the crowd and like a whirling of bees were the volleys which passed.

Twenty-three shot.

Five Pinkerton men fell, one fatally shot through the head. The strikers lost six killed and twelve wounded, but the boats were repulsed and withdrew into mid-stream.

It was all over so quickly that not until the boats returned to the shore of the fog did the strikers realize the damage done their fellows. Never more scintillating fire shot from the eyes of demons. Utterly reckless and frenzied the howitzers were ordered ready, and barrels of oil were loaded on a barge, to be fired and sent against the boats.

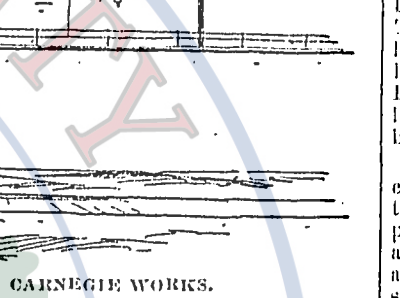
Slowly the craft returned. The firing was renewed and returned from the boats, and again numbers of the strikers fell. Then came the grand coup of the strikers. The gun on the little yacht Edna was turned against the craft and one on shore belched its fire upon its human freight.

Blazing Oil Sent Down Stream.

Finally oil was liberated from the barrels above by the men and was fired. The fiery track was not broad enough, and with a little shifting the blazing stream passed harmlessly by. This failure to cause retreat added to the anger of the strikers, and, towing their scow into proper position, they broke in the heads of the barges, fired the oil, and sent the craft down on the boats. The men now have complete possession of the works, and unless Gov. Pattison orders out troops they will continue in possession.

First Victory for Strikers.

The first battle occurred about 4:30, when a force of about 300 Pinkerton men attempted to land at the



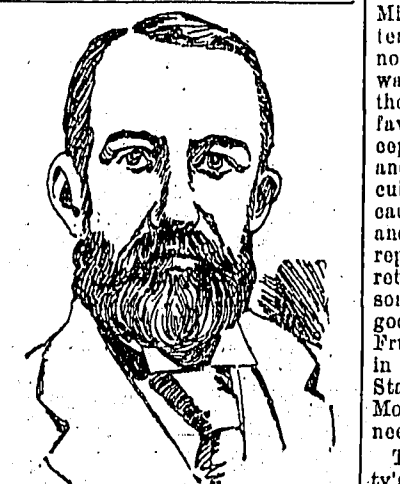
steel works. The strikers had been apprised of their departure from Pittsburg, and for two hours before the boats arrived between 5,000 and 6,000 persons waited their coming on the river banks. The mills have a landing for boats within the inclosure of the fence, and at first it appeared that there would be no way to prevent the Pinkertons entering the mills. Shortly before the boats reached Homestead a horseman riding at full gallop spread the alarm that the Pinkertons were coming. As the boats steamed toward the landing it was impossible to longer restrain the crowd. With a whoop and a yell of defiance an onslaught was made on the fence and the foot of the inclosure was torn away and 1,000 men were at the landing. As the Pinkertons landed they opened fire and two workmen dropped in their tracks. This enraged the crowd, and they bore down upon the Pinkertons with resistless force, driving them back to the boats.

A ten-pound cannon has been planted in the main entrance to the mill. The situation is now quiet, though the battle is likely to be renewed at any moment. Gov. Pattison has been appealed to for aid, and the State militia will probably be sent to the scene at once.

Defenses at the Steel Works.

About six weeks ago, in anticipation of the coming conflict between the Carnegie interests and the workmen, a stout board fence twelve feet high was built upon a foundation of slag three feet high, completely surrounding the steel works. This fence is three miles long. On the top are strung three strands of barbed wire, so connected that a current of electricity may be sent through them by the simple turning of a switch in the office. Port-holes four inches in diameter have been bored along this fence at the height of a man's eye. Tronches have been dug over all parts of the works to various points along the fence where hydrants are stationed. Connections have been made so that either cold or boiling hot water can be sent through these pipes to the hydrants.

An additional fence has been built about the office, and a bridge forty feet high has been strung across the tracks, connecting the office with a building inside the works. A search light has been



MANAGER HENRY C. FRICK.

placed upon this bridge, and also a sentry box.

On the river front the Carnegie steel launch Annie has been fitted out as a warship, with swivel guns, and several flatboats have been equipped with small howitzers and search lights.

The Queen Regent of Spain refuses to touch a penny of the \$100,000 a year stipend to which, as the widow of the late King, she is entitled.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Mike's Hair and Whiskers—Alpena Trial of Sawdust Paving—Holly Hotel Burned—Saginaw's Masonic Fair Successful—Minor Law Repealed.

From Far and Near.

JUDGE MOORE held a brief session of court at Pontiac, and Mitchell, Britton and Detroit, chicken thieves, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to ninety days each in the Detroit House of Correction.

The necessary steps have been taken by H. M. Duffield to advance the Minor election law matter to the Federal Supreme Court. On Thursday (Chief Justice) Moore granted a writ of error upon which the cause will be advanced.

H. F. PALMER, of the Union Literary Society at the Agricultural College, has been elected editor of the Spennan, the college paper, for the ensuing year; E. Hale, of the same society, business manager, and L. A. Wilson, of the Eclectic Society, assistant manager.

The National Hotel was burned at Holly and both building and contents are a total loss. Nothing was saved, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. The general belief is that the building was set on fire. Loss about \$3,000; building insured for \$1,000, contents \$750.

The Masonic fair at Saginaw was a big success, the receipts being \$8,656.52, which, together with the \$7,000 received from the sale of tickets, made up the handsome sum of \$15,656.52. The \$100 American flag, which was donated by E. A. Armstrong, of Detroit, realized over \$900, an exciting contest taking place among the various organizations for its possession at 10 cents a vote, the Saginaw Light Infantry winning the prize.

JACKSON has a living curiosity in the shape of a two-faced kitten, the property of Ben Wool. It was born Tuesday morning along with two others, but the others are all right. The body of this kitten is perfect from the head back, but it has two necks, two heads, four eyes. It has, however, only two ears. Both tongues are grown to the roof of its mouth and it has to be fed with a spoon. Its mother does not take kindly to it.

PRINCE MICHAEL'S hair and whiskers have finally been disposed of, and the proprietors of Detroit's Wonderland are now the owners of them. The price paid was \$750, and they are to be used in fitting out a wax figure of the Prince, to be placed on exhibition in the museum. They were sent by American Express, labeled "H. W. Higgins, the Wonderland, Detroit, Mich." Meanwhile the Prince only grieves over the cuts published, which are said to be like him, but which bear no similarity.

WHEN Alpena began to aspire to be a city it naturally wanted to get out of the mud, and began looking around for paving material. It was found in an abundance that amounted to profusion at their very doors, or rather at their sawmill doors. Streets were macadamized with bark, chips and sawdust, principally sawdust, and it was a vast improvement on mud. If the sawdust went down into the mud, more was hauled in; if the sawdust rotted away from beneath, a top-dressing of sawdust was put on. But now the fine timber is gone and the supply of sawdust is limited;



CHAPTER XXVI.

Despite his resolution to appear brave, Kregde uttered a terrible cry.

"It's a lie! It's a lie! I know nothing about John Oakburn's murder!" he said.

Paxton answered calmly.

"We know where you were every moment on the night of the murder, and look here!"

Thus speaking, the detective suddenly drew from his pocket the coin-bag which he had found in the closet of Kregde's apartment.

"Do you recognize this, Levi?" he asked, holding the bag up for Kregde's inspection.

The prisoner's knees shook, and there was an awful expression of terror on his evil face.

"Ah, I see you do recognize this money-bag. Shall I tell you where it came from? It was in John Oakburn's little private safe until the night before his murder. Since Oakburn's murder I found this coin-bag in your room. You see, Levi, denial is useless. The proof is overwhelming."

"You jeering devil!" cried Kregde, suddenly leaping up from the couch on the side of which he had been seated. It seemed that in the agony and madness of the moment he was about to attack the detective.

Paxton did not recoil, but his glittering, steady eyes met the prisoner's blazing orbs, and involuntarily Kregde sank back cowed by the power of the detective's gaze.

"Look here, Paxton," he said presently, with a desperate effort at calmness. "You have me in a tight place, I'll admit, but I didn't kill Oakburn. I swear I didn't; I'll take my oath I'm innocent, even on the gallows."

To the detective's mind there returned the memory of the conversation he had overheard between Judith and the janitor, when the former said she believed Levi had nothing to fear in consequence of Oakburn's murder, because he was not guilty.

The detective thought Judith was sincere in thinking this, but the janitor's flight and Paxton's elms seemed to indicate the fellow's connection with the crime.

"It is folly for you to thus protest your innocence. Your only hope is in a confession," Paxton said.

"I tell you, once and for all, I have not John Oakburn's blood on my hands," replied the janitor, again repeating his denial.

"Then it is useless to waste time with you; the law must take its course. But, by the way, Levi, who did you get the ten thousand dollars you thought of investing in Newburgh real estate?" asked Paxton.

The janitor's jaw fell. He tried to speak, but only an inarticulate sound emanated from his lips. He was momentarily stricken dumb, it seemed, by this sudden revelation that the detective knew what he must have regarded as a profound secret.

Paxton saw the impression he had made, and he followed it up.

"You little dream how well informed I am regarding your private affairs, Levi," he said.

"I don't know what you mean. I am a poor man. I never had any money," answered Kregde, at last.

"I know all about that. But tell me, what have you done with Marion Oakburn?"

"I know nothing about the girl. How should I?"

"Look here, Levi, your lies are wasted. I am the man who attempted to rescue Marion Oakburn from Malvin's hotel. Now, mark my words, you infernal scoundrel, if that poor girl is harmed in any way, I shall exact a fearful retribution."

Levi shuddered, but he protested his entire ignorance regarding Marion's whereabouts.

Paxton could not prolong this interview further, and he believed he had made an impression on the mind of the wretch which would result as he desired.

The detective counted upon Kregde's sending for his sister Judith, and imploring her to save him by the revelation which we know she had informed him she could make.

When Kregde found himself alone, after Paxton's departure, he gave vent to his thoughts in these words:

"If Judith fails me, it is either hanging or a long term of imprisonment. But I can save myself from the gallows if it comes to that, I think, at the cost of a confession which will surely condemn me for years."

What was the meaning of this? Could it be that there was some secret of this dark mystery which no man suspected looked in the heart of Levi Kregde?

Half an hour later, as the guard passed his cell, Levi Kregde called to him through the grating of his cell door.

"What's the row?" demanded the prison guard, rudely.

"I want to send a message to my sister. I'll pay you to deliver it," answered the prisoner.

"All right," said the guard.

Just then voices, and the sound of several persons' footsteps were heard, and Levi recognized the voice of Judith, who was one of the party.

"My sister is coming, and so I will not trouble you to take a note," said Levi, and the guard moved on muttering at the loss of a fee.

Judith had come to visit her brother, and a turnkey who was escorting the party of visitors of which she was a member, admitted her to Levi's cell, and brother and sister were left alone.

"Oh, my affectionate brother, you can be friendly enough when you are in trouble, can't you? I knew you'd be captured when you left Oakburn's last night," she said.

"What do you mean? I have not called at Oakburn's since I fled!" said Levi in amazement.

An explanation ensued, and great was

Judith's wrath when she understood how the detective had deceived her.

"But to business!" cried Levi, interrupting her as she was heaping maledictions on Paxton's devoted head. "I am in deadly peril. I am accused of John Oakburn's murder, and the detective has a terrible array of circumstantial evidence to bring against me."

"What is his evidence?"

Kregde enumerated the points Paxton had mentioned in support of his accusation with two exceptions. He omitted to mention the coin-bag which had been found in his apartment, and the ten thousand dollars.

"I am in mortal dread. This evidence will hang me, I fear, unless you can save me. You said you could. You told me you could name the assassin. Will you do so? Will you save me, Judith?" In conclusion, Levi said, earnestly.

"Yes, I mean to get you out of this difficulty."

"I'll not forget you if you do."

"The time has come when I must reveal who the guilty one is," said Judith. They continued to converse for some time, but when Judith finally left him Levi was more reassured and hopeful.

"Judith really believes she knows the assassin. She will save me. But she does not even suspect the truth," muttered Kregde, when he was alone.

That very morning Paxton had caused the city to be flooded with notices offering a reward for any information as to the whereabouts of Marion Oakburn.

When Judith left Levi's cell and took her departure from the prison she saw and read with seeming interest one of Paxton's reward notices.

Judith had resolved not to delay in making the revelation which she believed would result in exculpating her brother, and she proceeded directly to Paxton's office.

At the detective's office Paxton himself, Stanmore and Stuart Harland were in council when Judith Kregde appeared.

At the sight of the janitor's sister Paxton anticipated the motive of her visit, and he felt an exultant thrill traverse his nerves.

"I am Judith Kregde, as you doubtless know, and I have something important to tell about John Oakburn's murder," said the woman, abruptly.

"We shall be glad to receive any information," replied Paxton, calmly.

Stuart Harland was very much excited, and Stanmore showed his emotion.

"I have always been devoted to Marion Oakburn, and I have loved her and served her faithfully for many years. For her dear sake I would cheerfully make any personal sacrifice," began Judith.

"You loved her so well you even consented to take care of her money for her," Paxton commented, sneeringly.

Judith looked frightened, for she had not suspected Paxton had the knowledge of her words implied.

She did not resume her statement until Paxton said:

"If you know anything to help your brother's cause, or to explain the murder mystery, do not delay in making it known. I assure you Levi's neck is in danger."

Then Judith continued:

"Much as I love Marion, when it comes to choose between her and my own flesh and blood, nature rules. Had not Levi been wrongfully arrested, and did not circumstances unjustly awaken a suspicion against him, I would not now betray my dear Marion."

"What do you mean, woman?" thundered Stanmore.

"Patience, patience!" admonished Paxton.

Judith Kregde did not heed Stanmore's excited words.

She continued calmly:

"To shield Marion Oakburn, I have kept a terrible secret. To save my own brother I will confess it." She paused, and there was a moment of breathless silence.

Stuart was on his feet, and he seemed to await the woman's next words with such anxiety as only one in his situation could feel. He thought her revelation might be his own vindication.

"How shall I say it? I know who killed John Oakburn," Judith went on. "Who is the assassin? The name of the name!" demanded Paxton, eagerly.

"Marion Oakburn! She killed her own father," said the woman.

Stanmore sprang to his feet, and scarcely knowing what he did in the excitement of the moment he seized Judith by the arm, as he hissed:

"It's a lie! an infamous lie!"

"You are a brave man to insult a woman," retorted Judith; Stanmore's face flushed, and realizing his conduct he released her.

CHAPTER XXVII.

"Mr. Stanmore, you forget yourself," said Paxton, and then to Judith Kregde: "Go on, give us the proof of this incredible accusation of yours."

"I will tell you all," replied the woman. "On the night of the murder I was ill, and I left my room at about 1 o'clock and went to Marion's room to procure some medicine. To my surprise Marion was not in her room. I heard a sound below, and looking over the rail at the head of the stairs I saw Marion come out of the office with a pistol in one hand and a sheet of paper covered with writing in the other. I watched her and saw her steal up the stairs and enter her room where she concealed the pistol in the bottom of her trunk, and it is there now."

"After that she came to my room, and with pretended anxiety about her father induced me to go down to the office, where we found the old man dead. Now you know why I think Marion Oakburn is guilty."

Thus concluded Judith Kregde.

"It is all a clever invention, no doubt, and if there is a pistol in Marion Oakburn's trunk I suspect you put it there," said Paxton.

"This is no more than I might have anticipated," answered Judith, with an injured air.

While she was making her revelation, Stuart Harland was intensely agitated.

Thus far he had kept the secret that he had seen Marion leave the office on the night of the murder, but now since the truth was revealed by the janitor's sister he felt that it was his duty to relate what he knew.

"One moment, Mr. Paxton, I believe you are hasty. I, too, have concealed a certain item of knowledge regarding this crime, because I did not wish to bring suspicion and disgrace upon one whom I believe to be innocent, despite the evidence of my own sight, from my knowledge of her character," said Stuart Harland.

"This is becoming interesting," said Paxton.

"Do you confirm this woman's story?" demanded Stanmore.

"Listen, sir," answered Stuart, and then he went on to relate how on the night of the murder, as he was leaving the house just after the crime must have been committed, he saw Marion step out of the office with a paper in one hand, and something from which the light glinted as though it might have been reflected from a polished metallic surface in the other.

He also told how frightened Marion looked, and how she had fled up the rear stairs.

In conclusion he said:

"After all, I have so much confidence in Marion, as I have said, that I believe there is some explanation of her conduct yet to be made which will leave us all without doubt of her innocence."

Stanmore listened to Stuart Harland's story, he uttered a groan and buried his face in his hands.

Both Stuart and Paxton regarded him wonderingly, and they asked themselves:

"What is Marion Oakburn to Mr. Stanmore?"

As Stuart concluded, Stanmore arose and he looked as though the room was stifling him, as though he could not breathe, and he went out reeling like a drunken man.

"Have I done right in telling all this?" asked Stuart of Paxton.

"You have. Justice demands that all possible light should be cast upon this case," answered the detective.

Judith Kregde seemed delighted at Stuart's unexpected confirmation of her statement.

"Now you will believe me!" she cried.

"Yes, we believe your statement that you saw Marion Oakburn as described, and I have said that you saw her proven," answered Paxton.

"If more evidence is wanted, it is furnished by her flight. She ran away because she became alarmed and feared she would be arrested," continued Judith.

"And so you are guilty of compounding a felony, Miss Judith," said Paxton suddenly.

"I don't comprehend."

"I presume not. Let me refresh your memory. Marion Oakburn bribed you to keep it a secret that you saw her leave the office on the night of the murder."

"No! No!"

"No! It is true. You wrung the last dollar she possessed from that poor girl, and I also suspect you compelled her to give you her jewelry."

"It is false."

"We have a faculty for making discoveries. I know all about your bank account, and I have seen Marion Oakburn's pocket which was pawned by you."

"I deny it."

"It will do you no good to deny what we can prove. It is a criminal offense to compound a felony, or in other words to conceal a crime. If you expect any mercy at my hands, truthfully answer my questions. Do you know where Levi was at the time of the murder?"

"No, sir," answered Judith.

"Do you know where Marion Oakburn is?"

"No."

Paxton reflected for a moment in this wise:

"Since she has a powerful motive in seeking to place the crime on some one besides her brother, were it not that Stuart Harland has confirmed her story, I should not credit it. And yet if Marion Oakburn is innocent, why did she bribe Judith to keep her secret?"

Presently he said to Judith:

"We will accompany you home. I want to see the pistol you say is concealed in Marion Oakburn's trunk."

Judith assented.

As they were leaving the office, Stanmore re-entered, and being informed of their contemplated visit to Oakburn's apartment, he accompanied them.

Upon their arrival at the house, Judith led the way directly to Marion's room, and the others followed her.

Entering Marion's apartment, Judith said, pointing to a trunk:

"Search for yourselves."

The trunk was locked, but Paxton forced the lid, and in a moment he discovered a strange-looking pistol of large caliber at the bottom of the trunk.

It was indeed the very weapon that Marion Oakburn concealed there on the night of the murder.

Eagerly Paxton examined it.

"It is an air pistol," he said in a moment.

Then producing the large peculiar shaped bullet which had caused John Oakburn's death he added:

"Now for the supreme test. If this is the pistol from which the shot that killed Oakburn was discharged, this bullet will fit it."

Then he tried the bullet in the pistol. There was no longer a doubt.

The bullet fitted the pistol perfectly.

"We have found the weapon with which Oakburn was killed," said Paxton, now fully convinced on this point.

"I told you so," said Judith, triumphantly.

"This is all a conspiracy. If Marion Oakburn was guilty, common prudence would have told her not to leave the pistol behind when she left her home," said Stanmore.

"Assuming that she was abducted, she had no opportunity to secure the pistol and take it with her," said Paxton.

The detective made a further search of the room.

He hoped to make further discoveries. But his quest was not rewarded.

On the hearth, however, he noticed a heap of ashes, where it seemed a mass of letters had recently been consumed.

There was nothing further to be accomplished in the apartment, it seemed, and so the detective and his companions withdrew.

Before he left the house Paxton said to Judith:

"Mark me, woman, you are at my mercy, and if you attempt to interfere with my effort to get at the truth of this murder mystery, you will be called to answer to the charge of compounding a felony. Who knows but you might be suspected of being Marion Oakburn's accomplice, if she is guilty?"

On the street without the house the three men separated.

Paxton continued on, alone in the direction of his office.

He chanced to enter a little notion shop near Garrison's office, where a lit-

tle near-sighted old man and his wife alone attended to the wants of their customers.

The detective made the small purchase which was the reason for his call, and in payment for the same he was obliged to tender a twenty-dollar note.

In change, besides some smaller ones, he received a ten-dollar greenback.

Paxton was folding the bank note to place it in his pocket-book, when he made a discovery that was a complete surprise. He saw the bill was marked precisely like the money which had disappeared from Garrison's office on the night of the murder.

Paxton concealed the excitement this discovery naturally occasioned him, and, by dint of skillful inquiries, he succeeded in eliciting the information that the marked bank note had been received from Marion Oakburn, who frequently made purchases at the little shop.

"How is it that you are able to say positively from whom you received this particular note?" asked the detective, when the little old shop-keeper had told him he had it from Marion.

"Because when I received it I gave it to my wife, and this morning I borrowed it back from her. She will tell you the same. Is it not so, Sarah?" answered the little old man.

Thus apprised of the aged shop-keeper's wife at once confirmed her husband, or's wife at once confirmed her husband.

Paxton left the shop with his mind burdened with this new source of perplexity.

"The case grows stronger and stronger against Marion. When shall I get at the real truth of the affair—when shall I know who murdered the old cashier?" he said in monologue.

Paxton was seated in his office that same night when a messenger boy called and delivered a note, which the detective hastily read and as he perused it he seemed to be somewhat excited.

"This matter must be looked to at once!" he exclaimed, and he hurriedly left the office.

Paxton went directly to Judith Kregde, whom he found at the apartments lately tenanted by John Oakburn and his daughter.

He had received a surprising communication from the woman, but he suspected a plot, and he was on his guard.

The detective was about to hear a disclosure which he most desired, and Judith Kregde had resolved upon a bold move. A crisis was impending.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Athletic Matches.

A snow-shoe competition for ladies was lately held by the Christiania Snow-Shoe Club. The interesting event took place on a hill which not many years ago was considered a very difficult one for men, but the fair snow-shoe runners did wonderfully well. They not only compassed the descent without staves or poles but even insisted upon a hop being added.

The request was complied with, and they had not, as it turned out, overvalued their powers in this respect, the hop was cleared in the best style. Three prizes were awarded, and a dance brought the day to a close.

Russian Restriction.

In Russia a child 10 years of age cannot go away from home to school without a passport. Servants and peasants cannot go away from where they live without a passport. A gentleman residing at St. Petersburg or Moscow cannot receive the visit of a friend who remains many hours without notifying the police of his arrival, as the case may be. The porters of all houses are compelled to make returns of the arrival and departure of strangers. And for every one of the above passports a charge is made of some kind.

The Coming Fruit Country.

Oregon fruit-growers say that Oregon is to be the greatest fruit-growing State of the Union. One fruit expert says that Italian prunes grown in the Willamette Valley are superior to those grown in Italy. The climate, he says, is like the great fruit region of Asia Minor. One grower has planted about 15,000 prune trees in 150 acres in the Willamette, and it is said that prunes and other fruits are being planted in thousands of other farms. That part of the State promises to be a vast fruit orchard in the near future.

Improving Honey.

Honey could be immensely improved by the planting of the flowers known to yield a fine flavored nectar. Everyone knows the difference in the quality of the comb contents in different parts of the same country, and in different regions. The Narbonne honey obtains its fine flavor by being harvested chiefly from labiate plants, such as rosemary, etc., and though it appears that the Maltese honey does not, as is often stated, owe its fine aroma to orange blossoms, the latter undeniably perfumes Greek honey.

Must Be a Sprinter.

In Singapore the bridegroom must secure his bride in a race, and this custom of bride-chasing is quite common throughout southern and eastern Asia. In Singapore a circular course is marked out, half of which is traversed by the maiden—incommoded only with a waistband—ere the word is given for the would-be possessor to go in pursuit, in the hope of overtaking her before she has thrice compassed the circle; that achieved, she has no choice but to take the victor for her lord.

Glass Is Ancient.

Dr. Schliemann found bits of glass in his excavations at Mycenae, though Homer does not mention it as a substance known in his time. The most eminent Egyptologists place the date of the first use of glass at a period too remote to be given in years.

An Old Woman.

Letitia Cox, who died at Bybrook, Jamaica, in 1838, claimed and brought evidence to prove that she was 160 years old at the time of her death.

Patents.

Three-quarters of the entire manufacturing capital of the United States, or \$8,000,000,000, is directly or indirectly based upon patents.

THE TWO E'S.

Efficiency and Economy Are the Watchwords.

They Are Introduced in the Land Commissioner's Office—\$1,500 Saved in One Year, the Work Done Better and the Pledge to the People Fulfilled.

Efficiency and Economy—these are the watchwords of the present state officers in Michigan. Every department seems imbued with the spirit of these two. Inquiry and investigation, court-ed and sought, show how thoroughly both are being made the mainstays of the present administration.

The department of the commissioner of the land office furnishes apt illustration. Figures convince more than words: let the figures speak. In 1890 a republican land commissioner conducted the office. In 1891 a democratic commissioner was installed. Here is a statement of the expenses of the office for these two years. The comparison tells its own story.

Expense for postage 1890.....	\$510 00
Expense for postage 1891.....	145 00
Saving in 1891.....	\$365 00
Printing and binding expense 1890.....	\$272 15
Printing and binding expense 1891.....	292 79
Saved by democratic management.....	\$279 36
Clerk hire 1890.....	\$7,745 53
Clerk hire 1891.....	5,241 77
Saved by democratic industry.....	\$2,503 76
RECAPITULATION.	
Saved on extra clerks.....	\$500 70
Saved on clerks for extra work.....	234 00
Saved in postage.....	374 00
Saved in printing, binding and stationery.....	279 36
Saved in newspapers and other periodicals.....	21 00
	\$1,409 12

The republican commissioner paid clerks for overtime \$294. He charged the state \$21 for his newspapers. The democratic commissioner paid nothing for overtime of clerks and paid for his newspapers out of his own pockets.

The economy of the democratic administration of the land office worked a saving of \$1,409.12 the first year. The business was considerably in excess of the former year, the business transacted in 1890 amounting to \$118,418.00 and in 1891 to \$120,938.55, and the fees deposited with the state treasurer amounted to \$100.07 more than the previous year. The work of the office is up to date now, while it was considerably behind when the republicans moved out.

The commissioner of the land office receives \$300 a year. Thus in one year the present commissioner has saved nearly the amount of his two years' salary. In addition the efficiency of the office has been increased by bringing its work up to date.

The democratic officials elected upon the pledge to reform abuses have kept that pledge and given an efficient administration of the people's business at the minimum of expense. Such fidelity to promise will command for the democracy in its state nominations support that will insure victory.

SELF-SUSTAINING.

Not Only This, But the Jackson State Prison Now Nets a Revenue.

Accomplished by Democratic Economy and Management.

The management of the state institutions in Michigan under the present democratic administration presents a contrast that is marvelously favorable to the taxpayers and a credit to the democracy. And it demonstrates the wisdom of the people in making a sweeping change in November, 1890. No single institution shows results more plainly than the state prison at Jackson. Comparison of the administration of Warden Hatch, republican, with that of his immediate successor, Warden Davis, democrat, reveals a most gratifying change. The record of Mr. Hatch was one of extravagance in purchasing supplies for the warden's house; of frequent, long journeyings, at the state's expense; of extravagance in purchasing supplies for the inmates; of wastefulness in their use, and of lavish waste of prison labor, thus running expenses up to the maximum and revenues down to the minimum.

Warden Davis has been prudent in purchasing supplies; buying what was actually needed on the most favorable terms, making the best use of it, and allowing nothing to waste that can be utilized. At the same time he has economized in the prison force so as to materially increase the income from that source. Thus expenses have been reduced to the minimum and revenues increased to the maximum.

Under Hatch the whole institution was allowed to deteriorate. The buildings, walls and walks were badly in need of repairs. Warden Davis was obliged to commence at once the work of improving and repairing these. The walls around the prison had been neglected for seventeen years.

He repaired and painted these and the buildings, built new walks, laid new floors, and, in fact, put the whole institution in good order and repair. Business methods were introduced and economy enforced in every department.

Burnham & Co.

LANSING, MICH.

SPECIAL

Closing Price!

—ON—

HOT WEATHER

MERCHANDISE!

20 Pieces Half Wool

FRENCH CHALLIES!

Worth 25 cents, at

12½¢

10 Pieces

Silk Warp SUBLIME

Worth \$1.50, at

95¢.

Fast Black Dragon Checks

Reduced to 10 Cents.

Pineapple Tissues

AND Chantong Pongees

At 8 CTS.

500 ALL RIGHT

SUMMER CORSETS

Worth 50c, at

33 CENTS.

DETROIT, JUNE 12, 1922.

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

TO DETROIT.

Train	Day	Time	Day	Time
Leaving Lansing	6:25 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Arriving Detroit	9:25 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.

FROM DETROIT.

Train	Day	Time	Day	Time
Leaving Detroit	7:10 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Arriving Lansing	9:25 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.

TO GRAND RAPIDS.

Train	Day	Time	Day	Time
Leaving Lansing	9:55 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Arriving Grand Rapids	12:00 p.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.

Train	Day	Time	Day	Time
Leaving Grand Rapids	7:30 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Arriving Lansing	9:30 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.

TO AND FROM IOWA AND HOWARD CITY.

Train	Day	Time	Day	Time
Leaving Lansing	9:55 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Arriving Lansing	9:30 a.m.	10:02 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	11:05 a.m.

Parlor cars on all trains to Grand Rapids and on express trains to Detroit.

Direct connections at Howell Junction on morning train for Toledo, and at Detroit with all lines for the East and South and with steamers for Cleveland, at Howland City for Upper Peninsula and the North-west, at Grand Rapids with the

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.

for Benton Harbor, St. Joseph, Muskegon, Big Rapids, Ludington, Marquette, Traverse City, Charlevoix and Petoskey.

The favorite line to the summer resorts of Northern Michigan. Will be completed to Petoskey and Boy River, via Charlevoix during the summer. Trains leave Grand Rapids:

Going north	7:30 a.m.	8:25 p.m.
Going south	9:00 a.m.	12:05 p.m.

"Every day. Other trains week days only."

Full information, rates and tickets on application to GEO. DELLINGER, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids, Mich.

KIRK'S

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Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

Best for General Household Use.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this soap, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 25 to 29 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

Your Folks and Our Folks.

Cary Braco spent last week in Saginaw.

Otto Fuller was in the city over Sunday.

Eldred Miller spent Sunday at Webberville.

J. C. Squires was in Lansing last Tuesday.

G. W. Lewis was in the city last Saturday.

Leon Colvin of Lansing, was in the city Tuesday.

D. L. Case of Lansing, was in the city Tuesday.

Fred Part of Webberville, is visiting in the city.

Stess Sherman was home the latter part of last week.

D. Dehrendt of Lansing, was in the city yesterday.

E. B. Caple of Kewanna, Ind., spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Orpha Crane of Detroit, is visiting her parents.

Rev. H. S. Jordan of Lansing, was in the city Saturday.

Miss Nellie Young spent Sunday at her home in Leslie.

Hon. M. E. Ramsey of Leslie, was in the city last Friday.

Wm. Kennedy of Stockbridge, was in the city last Monday.

Capt. A. E. Coates of Lansing, was in the city last Monday.

W. H. Pearson and family visited in Leslie over Sunday.

Prof. J. Clark attended the races at Saginaw last Tuesday.

Seymour Sanford of Onondaga, was in the city last Saturday.

Misses Cora and Rena Lincoln were in Lansing last Friday.

Mrs. A. Christwell and son are at Williamston visiting friends.

The family of Rev. W. J. Mayhew left this morning for Bay View.

Geo. Clark is working in the Morton House at Grand Rapids.

Daniel VanAken of Ionia, was in the city the fore part of this week.

Miss Mattie Wilcox visited Miss Alice Wells at Albion last week.

Mrs. Ida McCoy of Albion, is visiting various friends in this city.

Lawyer James Whitson of Leslie, had business in the city last Thursday.

Misses Ida and Eva Darling spent Sunday with friends in Leslie.

Deputy Oil Inspector Foxson of Lansing, was in the city last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bates leave for Bay View the latter part of this week.

S. R. Curry and family of Lansing, Sunday with his brothers in this city.

Mrs. John Back of Lansing, was a guest of Mrs. O. G. Hoyt one day last week.

Miss Lena Barlow is visiting friends and relatives near Portland and Carson City.

Connelly Clark House and family have visited in Lansing during the past week.

Miss Olive North of Lansing, was a guest of Miss Maude Nelson over Sunday.

Mrs. A. G. Lyon leaves today to visit her brother at Napoleon, Jackson county.

Miss Flora Maginley of Detroit, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Henderson.

A party of Mason young people are enjoying themselves at Pleasant Lake today.

Miss Violet Miller of Powersville, has been a guest at Polly Daniels' since our last issue.

Misses Ida Van Deusen and Maude Green are visiting relatives in Jackson and Mabel.

W. L. Cheney of Detroit, was in the city the latter part of last week and over Sunday.

Dr. G. D. Brown was called to Lapeer last Tuesday upon professional business.

E. K. Bennett and wife and Mrs. Maude of Lansing, were guests at E. Culver's yesterday.

Master George Barnes is spending a few weeks at his grandparents in Muskegon county.

Miss Ora Head of Danville, has been the guest of Mrs. G. E. Hall during the past week.

C. B. Smith, proprietor of the New Commercial Hotel, Lansing, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Maude Barber left last Tuesday for a week's visit with Miss Maude Charter at Bay City.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gregg and son of Jackson, are visiting his parents and friends in this city.

Mrs. Patterson of St. Louis, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, at Street North.

Mrs. Dr. Watson and Mrs. Hopkins of Lansing, were guests at Dr. G. D. Brown's last Thursday.

Miss Clara O'Brien of Danville, visited her sister, Mrs. A. M. O'Brien, the latter part of last week.

O. P. Sherman and daughter of St. Johns, have visited at Dr. E. Severance's, Albion, the past week.

Miss Clara Cummins of Leslie, has been a guest of her brother, A. M. Cummins, during the past week.

Mrs. W. M. Kinnel and two children of Onondaga, Neb., are visiting Mr. Kinnel's parents in this city.

Mrs. A. L. Rose and son, Misses Cora and Nellie Strand left last Monday morning for Bay View.

Mr. J. J. Talbot of Jackson, has visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kappeler, during the past week.

A. J. Miller of Danville, was in the city last Monday being called here with business in the probate court.

Ex-Senator John Holbrook of Lansing, was in this city last Thursday and the following Tuesday.

Frank Remington and wife of Leroy, enjoyed the hospitalities of his brother, Wm. H., last Friday and Saturday.

Miss Winifred Coer of Danville, is in Lapeer, Ind., taking a six weeks' course in a kindergarten for teachers.

Phillip Taylor went to Toledo, last Saturday to attend the funeral services of his father, who was 90 years of age.

Miss Kittle Bassett went to Saginaw last Monday morning, where she joins a company for a trip to the White mountains.

Mrs. Daniel Penell and daughter of Saginaw, have been guests of the family of Probate Judge Bristol during the past week.

Col. J. A. Shannon was in the city yesterday for the second time since his illness. We are pleased to see him about again.

Medames W. W. Root, Rufus Raymond, J. N. Thorburn, and L. T. Remans have been ill with fever during the past week.

J. B. Phillips left last Saturday morning for Saratoga, N. Y., to attend the annual meeting of the National Teachers' Association.

Miss Mae Somerville, who has been employed at Lansing, came home last Monday to visit and rest during the heated season.

As soon as he can find the time R. S. Avery contemplates an extended business trip and visit in the West, going as far as Washington.

Wesley Anderson of Phelpsboro, N. Y., is visiting the family of his uncle, C. S. Curry. He contemplates going to New Orleans before returning home.

Prof. W. H. Howard of Adrian College, wife and little daughter, are visiting the family of his cousin, W. H. Howard, and other relatives in this city.

Mrs. A. J. Barber visited relatives near Eaton Rapids last Sunday. She was accompanied by her daughter, Maude, who will make an extended visit.

Col. A. P. Young was called to Wayne county last week Wednesday, to be present at the last funeral rites of a deceased brother. He returned Monday.

Mrs. Dr. W. W. Campbell of Atchison, Kan., arrived last evening for an extended visit with her mother and sister, Mrs. G. G. Mead and Mrs. L. C. Webb.

R. P. Dayton, a hardware merchant of Eaton Rapids, was in this city last Friday. Mr. Dayton was formerly engaged in business at Danville and Onondaga.

Wm. Sarr, who is working at North Adams, Hillsdale county, getting out scythe snaths, has been home during the past week. He returns to his work soon.

Thomas J. Brown of Ailing, has been a guest of D. Webb and other friends in this city since our last issue. He is now visiting relatives in a general.

Mrs. and Mrs. Dennis Wright returned Friday from Ann Arbor, where they visited friends and made arrangements for their sons, Frank and Donald H., to attend the University this fall.

Misses Mollie Culver and Clara Eastling of Hillsdale, have visited at W. M. Pratt's during the past week. Miss Eastling returned home alone, while Miss Culver will make an extended visit.

Adolph Winter, who has been employed in E. Culver's jewelry store, went to Chicago last Tuesday night to study in a school of engraving. Paul, brother of Eaton Rapids, will take his place with Mr. Culver.

Miss Carrie Lundy returned from Detroit last Wednesday, where she was employed at A. Rolla's millinery store. She brought a good letter, so we know she gave the best satisfaction. She will return in the fall.

Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure.

Mr. Emory:—Much has been said with regard to the new intoxication remedy since I came back from Albion, and I for one can sincerely say from experience that I believe this remedy to be one of the greatest on earth. I have been a habitual drinking man for over 30 years and during this time, like all other drinking men, have been no pauper, I have spent a good fortune. I am now 48 years of age and I wish to say to the public and especially to my friends, that too much cannot be said in praise of this medicine.

I was persuaded by my friends to go to Albion and try the whiskey cure, which I did, and found it just as represented by my friend Teff. When I reached the institute I was gloriously drunk and when I came away I was drunk with joy. I found all the officers pleasant, they do everything to amuse you. If I have a friend who is a drinking man and anything I can say or do to encourage him to try this cure I would only be too glad to do it. When I went to Albion to this whiskey cure I thought it was only a humbug, and I told Mr. Teff that I could drink such whiskey as that the entire three weeks, but three days and a half was enough. The kind treatment that I received there and the earnest way in which they do business has proved to me that it is done for the good of the country at large, and of course they must have pay or they could not run. Sorry that I could not meet Dr. Thomson at the train Thursday evening, the doctor wanted to shake hands with me. Sorry that I could not have been there to have introduced the mayor of Albion to the ex-mayor of Mason. Now this costs you nothing, take it for what it is worth.

JACOB BERZEN.

Common Council Proceedings.

Mason, July 11, 1922.

Council met, pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by Pres. Pro Tem. VanSlyke.

Present, Alds. Brown, Drew, Millbury, Smith, Thorburn and VanSlyke.

The minutes of last meeting upon being read were approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The finance committee reported back the following claims and recommended their allowance as follows:

D. Southwick, 14 nights on street..... \$8 00

J. W. Hillman, one day on special police..... 1 75

W. L. Clark & Co., printing for city..... 34 33

J. C. Squires, work in cemetery as sexton..... 4 20

P. S. Nelson and son, work at pumping station..... 2 00

Nicholson Supply Co., water meter..... 27 50

Jas. H. Chow & Co., water goods..... 13 30

J. T. Campbell, printing pamphlets..... 20 00

H. A. Worthington, 1 water meter..... 12 50

H. E. Coburn, 1 man's services as engineer of pumping station..... 55 00

H. W. Jackson, one day as special police on July 11th..... 1 75

G. L. Barnaby, and son on street..... 27 25

G. L. Barnaby, and son on street..... 27 25

H. W. Jackson, work in cemetery..... 12 12

Padlock & Henderson, electric lighting for month of June..... 102 42

J. P. Groves, groceries furnished Thomas Jones..... 2 00

W. M. Pratt, groceries furnished Thomas Jones..... 2 00

J. C. Fiergler, 1 book for fire company..... 3 00

Moved and supported that the report of the finance committee be accepted and adopted and orders drawn for same. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Brown, Drew, Millbury, Smith, Thorburn and VanSlyke.

Moved and supported that the ordinance relative to dogs be rigidly enforced, and section one (1) of ordinance be published. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Brown, Drew, Millbury, Smith and VanSlyke.

Owners of dogs take notice.

Sic. 1. The City of Mason ordains, That any person or persons, having, owning or keeping, or who shall leave around or keep any dog within the limits of said city shall from and after the first day of May until the first day of December in each year, except when such dogs shall be in the enclosure of its owner or keeper, have and keep such dog securely muzzled and shall place, or cause to place and keep about the neck of such dog a collar of leather, brass or other suitable material, having the name of the owner of such dog legibly written or printed thereon.

On motion council adjourned for one week.

J. C. FINERLEY, City Clerk.

Deserted and In Distress.

A Stuntson dispatch to the Detroit Free Press under date of July 6th reads as follows:

Queen Fann, superintendent of the poor of Montclair county, has just sent back to Mason, Michigan county, a Mrs. Jones and her two little boys. Mrs. Jones left the family in Mason some months ago and came to Montclair, this country. His wife became reduced to such necessities that she was obliged to sell her household goods and even wearing apparel for necessities. Last week Mrs. Jones was given a ticket to McBride's and the freight was prepaid on her remaining household goods. She arrived here without a cent. Her husband had deserted her and taken steps to secure a divorce. She wept bitterly when apprised of these facts. Herself and children and household effects were all returned to Mason to-day, and the authorities there daily notified to reimburse this county for the expenses incurred.

The facts of the case are as follows: Mrs. Jones formerly lived in this city and was the mother of two children, one being diseased and foolish. She moved to Hillsdale, became acquainted and married Jones with the understanding that the county foolish boy should be placed in the county house there. This was done when the family moved to Indiana where they purchased a home. Jones prevailed upon his wife to sign away her right to the house and then gave her money to go away upon a visit. Mrs. Jones took the money, went to Hillsdale, got her boy and came here last February. Jones soon followed her and made a bargain to purchase a house here. He stayed around here about two months when he deserted his family and went to McBride's. She made complaint against him and had him brought back once, charged with desertion. Jones made good promises and was released. Mrs. Jones went to Superintendent of the Poor Castle for relief and told him that if he would send her to McBride's her husband would care for her, which he did, and the above dispatch is the outcome. Jones undoubtedly heard that they were coming and skipped, as he was at work at McBride's up to the time they were sent there. The family has not been here long enough to gain a residence and be entitled to relief, they have a legal residence somewhere and the authorities should find where and not let them become an Inglish county charge. Should they remain here the county house is the place for them.

Try Dullman's Great German 15 cent Liver Pills, 40 in each package, at Halstead & Son's.

Horse Notes.

M. J. Belmont went to Saginaw last Tuesday to drive Greencups in his race.

Baronmore, the two year old that L. C. Webb recently sold to F. D. Weller of Lansing, is showing quarters in 43 seconds.

While driving in a matinee at the farm of A. T. Ingalls last Thursday Eli Sherman's sulky broke down and he was quite seriously injured.

A. I. Barber went to Saginaw last Saturday with his four-year old Greenbacks gelding Greencups. This horse is entered in the races there this week.

Pera took the third heat and second money in the three year old trot at Saginaw last Monday. He obtained a record of 2:31½, the fastest heat in the race.

Pera, a three-year old colt sired by Sphinx; dam, Pilot Belle, by Pilot Medium, that was raised by L. C. Webb, trotted a full mile last Saturday at Saginaw in 2:36.

Greencups took third money in the four-year old trotting race at Saginaw last Tuesday. He was second in the first heat and third in the next two. Time, 2:30, 2:28½, 2:28½.

Russellmont, br. h., by Lord Russell, dam by Belmont, owned by W. K. Prudden of Lansing, is entered in the 2:35 trotting class at the Blue Ribbon Meeting in Detroit next week.

Delia, a two-year old filly, owned jointly by L. C. Webb of this city and Walter Clark of Battle Creek, was taken sick with colic last Sunday morning at four o'clock and died the following morning at seven.

She was sired by Pilot Medium; dam, Lady M. 2:23, by Hamlet, and was a very valuable animal.

In Memory.

The following resolutions are made: a record in Mason Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M., upon the death of E. A. DuBois, Master Mason, who died July 3d:

WHEREAS, The Widow that is universal and amply known has removed to the higher lodge our brother E. A. DuBois, therefore be it

Resolved, That one of our most earnest and exemplary brother workers has now laid down the lamp of life on earth, and we trust, because an industrious co-worker in that higher order; that we shall remember him as one of the most faithful representatives of our lodge, and a loyal, true friend and brother.

That we extend to the mourning widow, relatives and friends, our sympathy and condolences, and that in token of our sorrow our lodge be draped in mourning for the usual period; and that these resolutions be spread upon our records, published in the city papers and presented to the widow of our deceased brother.

J. T. CAMPBELL, G. G. HUNTINGTON, A. O. DuBOIS, Committee.

A Wrong Use of Napskins.

"I will never eat another meal in that house!" exclaimed a fastidious man, as he passed out of a large hotel restaurant and walked up the street with a friend.

"The waiters take the napskins which have been used by guests and with them wipe the plates of later comers. To my certain knowledge, at least three complaints have been made about this in this house alone, and no attention is paid to them. A house whose proprietors and managers can not furnish towels for wiping their china and glass had better go out of business. There are many unprevalent suggestions about the non-existent custom of using discarded napskins for such purposes, and it is a most curious fact that hotel proprietors seem blind to the disgusting practice. There are many so-called first-class places where it is quite customary, and the fact reflects but little credit on either the waiters or the management. And it is not alone in public houses that this habit prevails. Private families sometimes use soiled table napskins for drying glass and china, and claim, as an apology, that it saves washing. The labor of laundering a few towels would, it seems, amount to very little, and is not to be mentioned as against such an evil."—N. Y. Ledger.

Dropped a Stitch.

"The accident, madam," said the young surgeon, encouragingly, as he made his preparations to sew up the wound in the lip the infant had received by falling down a stairway, "will leave a scar, of course, but twenty years from now, when the little fellow has grown to be a man and raised a mustache, it won't show a bit."

"It isn't a baby of that kind, doctor," replied the anxious but entirely self-possessed mother.—Chicago Tribune.

Johnny Gets Thore.

"You're sitting in sister's chair," said the small boy of the family to the young man who was making a call.

"Is that so? Well, isn't it all right?" he asked.

"All right for you, but if I sat in that chair you ought to see how she'd

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.



For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
OF ILLINOIS.

BENJAMIN CUN have the electoral vote of Behring's Sea.

GRANDFATHER'S hat is slowly but surely filling with soup.

BENJAMIN HARRISON—At home, in Indianapolis, after March 4, 1892.

As HAS been truly said "Hat and Rat" are the Republican entries for the great race of 1892.

The Democratic platform: Reform the tariff, reform the civil service, and reform the finances.

ALAS! I thought, says "Little Ben," that I had tumbled into clover; And now, to quite destroy my peace, The people spring upon me Grover.

The Republican party thinks that Carnegie might have selected a more opportune time than this to scale the wages of his employees.

There is a rumor current that the Typographical Union will declare all editorials urging the election of Whitelaw Reid double-price matter.

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON retired from the management of the National Committee at President Harrison's hint with a cheerfulness which can scarcely be adequately expressed without profanity.

St. PAUL GLOBE: It is true the Blaines have swallowed the Harrison ticket with fairly good grace, but then there is that uncomfortable aphorism, to the effect that the proof of the pudding is not so much in the eating as in the digesting.

The tariff plank has placed the party upon invincible grounds. A tariff for revenue only means something tangible. It is easily understood and eliminates those fine-drawn theories which incidental protection has heretofore interwoven.

CAUGHT concocting a deliberate and malicious falsehood, his ex-accused John M. Hamilton has shut up like the proverbial clam. But John M. will be heard from again—if any newspaper be sufficiently stupid to print his reckless slanders.

It is now in order for the exchange editors of Republican papers to read wearily through all the British exchanges in search of words of commendation for the Democratic ticket. When found make a note of and credit it invariably to the London Times.

There is no danger that the people will mistake the purposes of the Democracy in this campaign. Moreover, the American people like plain speaking; they like positive opinions; they like aggressive confidence on the part of men who hold honest beliefs. The choice to be made by the people between the weak and shuffling evasion of the Minneapolis platform and the outspoken frankness of that put forth at Chicago will be an easy one.

The Republican Convention solemnly declared for the party that it "believes in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense." He would be a fool who would decline to believe in a manifest destiny, because if manifest he has the evidence of his senses as to the fact of the destiny, but just what a manifest destiny is in its broadest sense Mr. Foraker may be able to explain upon the stump. The ordinary mind will incline to regard the declaration as mere jumble of words.

DETROIT FREE PRESS: The most noticeable plank in the Republican platform is the demand for a force bill, not merely because the demand will be sternly antagonized by the Democracy but because of the division in the Republican ranks on that

point. The rest of the document is very largely mere "buncombe" or platitudinous utterance concerning matters not in issue. The tariff utterance was foreshadowed by McKinley's speech, and the Democracy cannot be too grateful for the sharpness with which the line is drawn on this the predominant issue of the campaign—the issue on which the Republican party was turned down in the elections of 1890.

The platform makes tariff reform, as it should be, the great predominant issue, and says in unmistakable words that "Tariff for Revenue" shall be the battle-cry. This is Democracy; this is what the Democratic party has been contending for; this is what caused the political tidal wave which swept over the nation in the last Congressional elections, and this is justice between man and man.

Mr. CLEVELAND said truthfully in 1887: "The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government." It was true then. It is true now. The Reed Congress gave us increased taxation and increased expenditure. We ought to have reduced taxation and reduced expenditure. The only question is the means to be employed to attain that end.

INSTEAD of being an "American system," this tariff is the same system of protection which reduced the highly endowed Spaniards from the first rank among industrial nations to the lowest. It is the system which Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have abandoned, along with England, because it is a ruthless plunderer of the earnings of labor and a clog to national development. For the oldest and most complete example of protectionist jealousy and exclusiveness it is necessary to go to China. All the rest, including the McKinley tariff, are more or less faithful imitations of the Chinese original.

WHAT a cheerful speech Brother Fassett made to the Republican committee that at the command of the President was about to make a sacrifice of his friend Clarkson! They were to enter upon no holiday excursion. They were confronted by the appalling spectacle of Wisconsin and Illinois in the list of doubtful States, with Iowa by no means certain. The spectacle is not pleasing to the party, and it is rendered none the more cheerful by the fact that the men of experience have been sent to the rear in order that the President's suspicions of Blaine men may be allayed. The outlook for Republicanism is indeed gloomy.

ANOTHER bill has been reported to the House granting an American register to a foreign-built steamship. The vessel is called the China, her name suggesting that Chinese wall which has been maintained for the purpose of upbuilding an American merchant marine. The vessel is owned by a nominally British company whose stockholders are residents of the United States. There would be an outcry against this action were it not for the fact that shipbuilders in the home market secure a contract for building a new vessel for every one of foreign construction allowed to carry the American flag. The little matter of \$140,000 a year granted by the billion-dollar Congress in subsidies to each of these vessels is to be paid out of the people's strong box and is, therefore, not disturbing the patriotic shipbuilders.

HARRIS'S WEEKLY: The most remarkable sentence in the speech of President Harrison to the congratulating crowd after his nomination was this: "I have felt great regret that I was unable to find a suitable place for every deserving friend; but I have insisted that I did not disparage those I could not appoint to place." This is a most naive remark from a President, but it shows clearly Mr. Harrison's view of public office. It is a reward for his friends. He laments that there were not spoils enough. The qualification for public service is friendship for him. "I am sorry," he says to his party associates, "that I could not reward all of you." Patriotism, disinterested support of principles, the duty of an honest exercise of the franchise, these are considerations that do not occur to him. He is sorry only that he could not pay with a public salary those who voted for him. A simpler and more child-like profession of faith in spoils as the mainspring of the duty of a citizen, we do not recall, and the President clinches it with the deprecation that he does not disparage those to whom he has nothing to give.

IT IS A STRONG TICKET.

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON WILL WIN.

The Democratic is a National Party, and as it exists today is a vigorous and vitalizing force—there is absolutely no opposition to the ticket.

Who Cleveland is Strong. Grover Cleveland is strong with the people because, as President, he was honest, fearless, conservative, and industrious. His administration was without scandal. His appointments were excellent. The country during his term thrived. There was no stagnation in business. The public revenues were not wasted in gratuities to the undeserving. He failed of re-election because of the use of enormous amounts of Republican campaign money in doubtful States. He received 100,000 more votes from the people than Harrison did. In 1890, two years after his defeat, the people, voting by districts instead of by States, endorsed him and his policy, and reduced the Republican membership in the House of Representatives to 90, and two Democratic United States Senators were gained from States which had not had Democratic representation in the Senate for a quarter of a century. The Hon. Frank P. Bond, in his address to the Democratic ratification meeting Monday night in Memphis did well to call the attention of the Southern people to the courage of Cleveland in going to high office many of the most prominent of Southern men. He knew nothing of sectional lines, and the South felt while he sat in the presidential chair that it had in him a friend indeed. The colleges of the country have become strong Democracy opposed to these abominations will support the Presidential candidate.

MONOPOLY'S CANDIDATE—TICKLES THE TRUSTS.



—St. Paul Globe.

allies of the Democratic party since Mr. Cleveland took the leadership in the cause of tariff reform, and nearly all the graduates these days are disciples of Grover Cleveland. He has never in his voluminous writings given the Democrats any cause to apologize, and yet he has always been explicit and clear. He comes into the field again as the exemplar of the highest aspirations of the Democracy, and his name is a sufficient platform of itself. The doctrine of personal liberty enunciated in the Democratic declaration of principles is in line with the strictest Jeffersonism, and this plank will be of important effect in Illinois and Wisconsin, thereby increasing the chance of Democratic success in those States next November. Massachusetts having twice elected William E. Russell Governor may well be considered a doubtful State, for Mr. Russell has stood before the people of his State, each time, as an advocate of tariff reform. It can not be maintained that the Democratic National Convention could have nominated a stronger ticket than Cleveland and Stevenson. If they can not win, nobody can. Democratic speakers will have no excuses to offer during the campaign. It will all be clear sailing. The men who pay taxes, either direct or indirect, will take kindly to Cleveland's nomination, no matter in what quarter of the country they may be found. The folly of the Republican protection-reciprocity scheme has been thoroughly exposed, the manufacturers themselves finding that it has not brought them relief from congested markets. The situation at the present time is altogether assuring to Democratic hopes, and the outlook will grow brighter every hour.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Democracy United.

The Democratic is a national party. It exists in every State in the Union as a vigorous and vitalizing force. It is the party of the people everywhere in the Union, but some particular announcement of party doctrine is received in certain quarters more heartily than in others. The South arrays itself with the utmost heartiness against the Republican proposition, vigorously combated by Democrats, that through the means of a force bill there shall be Federal control of elections. Iowa, cursed by prohibition, which Republicans, notwithstanding the popular verdict, insist upon maintaining because a gerrymander has given them control of the General Assembly, are delighted with the Democratic proclamation of opposition to all summary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen. Both Illinois and Wisconsin are well pleased with the declaration of the Democratic convention that freedom of education as an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever, and the interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children is a fundamental Democratic doctrine. Wisconsin is pleased that its course in repelling the Bennett law is thus approved. Illinois is pleased

that it has the moral support of this national declaration in the fight it is still making against obstructive, illiberal, and bigoted Republicanism for perfect freedom of conscience. The national Republican platform is silent on this point. So far as it has spoken concerning summary laws it glances support of prohibition in those vague terms which its managers choose to employ. Everywhere in the Union, but more particularly in the agricultural States, which have felt the grievousness of the burden, Cleveland's declaration that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation is heartily accepted. The people have grown weary of abuse of the Federal power in the levy of taxes. They demand so decided a reform that unjust burdens shall be lifted from them, and they want all schemes of taxation for a government economically administered to fall evenly in their operation, so that no class shall be special objects of governmental regard.

The Democracy everywhere in the Union has determined to sink all differences of opinion and stand heartily by the Democratic cause and the Democratic candidates. Republicanism means prohibition; it means the force bill, it means interference with the liberty of conscience, it means class legislation in the tariff and elsewhere, it means, as demonstrated in the McKinley law, protection-run mad, not the simple, well-meaning if possibly mistaken protection advocated by Henry Clay, but the crushing, crushing, millionaires' protection, devised by William McKinley and upheld by Benjamin Harrison, under which trusts flourish and wealth is concentrated in the hands of relatively few residents of the Republic, its Carnegies and its Goulds.

Democracy opposed to these abominations will support the Presidential candidate named by a National Democratic Convention. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana Democracy will make earnest struggle for the success of Cleveland and Stevenson.—Chicago Times.

Look Now on THIS Picture:



—St. Louis Republic.

Tammany and Cleveland.

Republican papers are making a good deal of bluster about what Tammany is going to do for the Cleveland ticket during the campaign. According to a New York dispatch, here is what Tammany has already done:

Tammany Hall's great Cleveland and Stevenson banner was flung to the breeze yesterday morning from the Wigwag in East Fourteenth street. The banner is an enormous affair, measuring eighty by forty feet. It is painted red, with the following inscription in white:

For President:
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice President:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

The banner is the largest in the city. An enormous crowd witnessed the work of running up the banner, and when the names of Cleveland and Stevenson could be seen the crowd gave a great cheer.

The banner adorns the center of the building and is rigged on a huge piece of frame work.

Adlai E. Stevenson. The nomination of Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, who was First Assistant Postmaster General under President Cleveland's administration, completes the work of the convention at Chicago. Gen. Stevenson will bring strength to the ticket, and will be of especial service in his own State, where a severe struggle will take place this fall over State and national politics.—New York Journal.

In nominating for the Vice Presidency Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, the Chicago convention completed its work admirably. "Cleveland and Stevenson" make a very strong ticket. Excepting Mr. Cleveland himself no one is more popular in Illinois and in the West than Mr. Stevenson. Like Mr. Cleveland, he is a man and not a money-bags. He has come up from the people. He stands for American manhood and manhood rights; not for money and money privilege. He was put on the ticket because he is qualified for Vice President, and not to "reach into Wall street" or to "pay the freight."—St. Louis Republic.

M'KINLEY AND MARS.

THE MAJOR WILL ASK THE MARSARIANS QUESTIONS.

Enormous Profits of the Sugar Trust—Precarious Labor Situation—Bitter Reciprocity Fruit—The Tariff Tax on Sugar Is Downright Robbery.

Mars to Be Interviewed.

Appropos of the announcement by Editor that it may be possible to converse with the inhabitants of Mars, when that planet in August approaches to within about 40,000,000 miles of our humble sphere, Major McKinley has prepared a set of questions which he hopes the inhabitants of Mars will kindly answer in time for campaign purposes here this fall. McKinley's absolute faith in "protection," with its reciprocity safety valves, as the promoter of civilization and the forerunner of the millennium, coupled with the fact that the Marsarians, because of the age of their planet and the engineering feats apparently accomplished there, are supposed to have evolved past our present stage of development and to have settled certain scientific, moral and political questions that are now tormenting our little immature minds, has led him to attempt the novel plan of going to Mars for campaign material. The following are some of the questions now ready to be asked the unsuspecting Marsarian statesmen:

1. I am Major McKinley, author of the McKinley tariff bill—of course, you have protective tariffs there? Yes, I supposed so, I wish to ask a few questions in regard to protective tariffs.
2. Are those big marks which cross the surface of your planet at right angles at intervals of every few hundred miles really canals to facilitate communication and commerce, as our free traders astronomers suppose, or are they immense tariff walls to obstruct trade and foster home industries?
3. Do you make your tariff walls strong, high and absolutely prohibitive, or do you leave reciprocity holes in the back door for the benefit of foreigners, who will open similar "ent-holes" in their walls?
4. Do you put a high duty on wool to make it dear, and on tinned plate to make it cheap?
5. Do you take duties off of sugar because they are taxes upon the consumer and leave them on steel rails because they are taxes upon the foreigners?
6. I suppose each division on your planet lets in a few foreign goods—just to give foreigners an opportunity to pay its taxes. On all countries get rich in this way. What ones can?
7. Do you ever admit that the consumer pays any taxes at all?
8. Do you encourage manufacturers by putting a duty on raw material.
9. Are your manufacturers grateful for the protection they get, or do you have to "try the fat" out of them every campaign?
10. Have you a "Fat Fryer's Guide"—that is, a list of protected millionaire manufacturers like our New York Tribune has published to aid in raising campaign funds?
11. Do you not find that competition will lower prices faster when restricted to small countries than when spread over the entire planet?
12. Do your protected manufacturers ever form combines or trusts to prevent competition, restrict production, raise prices, lower wages and bring your whole protected system into disrepute?
13. Do these trusts, then, begin to sell goods twenty-five or fifty per cent. cheaper to foreigners than in your "protected home markets," depending upon the tariff to prevent home consumers from reimporting these goods?
14. Do you ever aid manufacturers in selling cheaper to foreigners by paying drawback duties—i. e., refunding duties paid on raw materials, when such materials are being exported in a manufactured form?
15. Can you keep the farmers in line by giving them all of the bogus protection and should reciprocity they want, while their farms are declining in value and are mortgaged to death?
16. Do you succeed in getting the people to believe that you are making nearly all of your own tinned plate and employing thousands of American workmen, when you are really only making one per cent. of all, and this mostly from imported plates and by imported workmen?
17. Do you keep men on the free list and succeed in making laborers believe that they are protected by a tariff on what they consume?
18. Why is it that labor in unprotected industries always gets better wages and has steadier employment than labor in protected industries?
19. Here in the United States we have protection against the pauper labor of Europe; but, strange to say, in Europe the low-wage countries all have protection against the high-wage country—England. Have you got a good argument to explain away this apparent inconsistency? Do you have the same trouble on Mars, or do the facts there fit the protective theory?
20. Is cheapness a curse?
21. How do you make it appear consistent to encourage inventions to make things cheap and protection to avoid the curse of cheapness?
22. Wouldn't it be better to destroy machinery, railroads and ships in order to prevent cheapness and to provide employment for labor?
23. Is it possible that trade is beneficial—that is, to both parties?
24. What is your remedy to prevent wage-reductions, strikes and lockouts in protected industries in the midst of a Presidential campaign?
25. Have you ever increased the number of your millionaires more than 10,000 per cent. in any thirty years of protection, as we have done? Getting there, are you?
26. Do you allow any but millionaires in your Cabinet and Senate?
27. Do the poor there really make laws or only obey them?

Some of these questions may seem trivial or even silly to your advanced minds, but please do not neglect to reply promptly on that account, for we want to enlighten the free-traders here before November, and some of them don't yet understand first principles—such as protection taxes the foreigner.

Sugar Trust Profits.

If there is one duty more than any other that is at present utterly without any reasonable excuse for existence it is the duty of one-half cent per pound on refined sugar. This duty is producing no revenue to the Government and serves only the one purpose of increasing the profits of the sugar trust, which even without it would be enormous. Nowhere can sugar be refined more cheaply than in the United States.

The cost of refining sugar is about one-half cent per pound. Keeping these facts in view it is easy to see that the sugar trust is making as great profits now as it did before the duty on refined sugar was reduced and the duty on raw sugar abolished. The following from the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin of June 21, 1892, explains the situation:

"The capitalized sugar trust is not engaged in the production of raw sugar; it is a refiner only. Its profits, therefore, must be made out of the difference between the price at which it sells refined sugar and the price which it pays for the raw material. When this difference increases the profits of the trust increase. There are three ways of increasing this difference by depressing the price of raw sugar, or advancing the price of refined, or by both depressing the price of raw sugar and advancing the price of refined. What plan has been pursued?"

"In 1886 and 1887 there was active competition between the refiners of the United States. In the latter part of 1887, however, the trust began operations. A comparison of the situation in those years with that prevailing now will show how the trust operates. Excluding the amount of the duties paid upon raw sugar from both the price of raw and refined, we find the following results: The prices for 1886 and 1887 are the yearly averages.

	1886.	1887.	Present.
Centrifugal, per lb.	3.238	3.129	3.127
Granulated, " "	3.383	3.176	3.272
Difference	.685	.505	1.250

"These figures show that in 1886 and in 1887, when competition was free, consumers paid less for refined sugar, after deducting the tax paid to the government on account of the duty than they do now under the domination of the sugar trust."

Supposing that the cost of refining sugar will average 6-10 cent per pound, after allowing a fair profit, it is seen that the trust is now making sixty-five hundredths cents on every pound of sugar refined. As the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is between sixty and seventy pounds, the trust's extra profits exceed \$20,000,000 per year—more than \$15,000,000 of which is directly due to this absurd tariff on refined sugar. It is said that in this case it is political expedience in both the House and Senate that prevents the removal of this unjust duty. Whether true or not the charge is being made that the Republican Senate would not pass a free sugar bill because it would then lose the heavy contributions which the sugar trust is expected to make for the coming campaign; and that the Democratic House dare not pass such a bill because it would only be placed in the Senate, and give the Republicans an excuse for demanding an extra large campaign fund from the sugar trust, and also that it might cost them the loss of Louisiana's Presidential electors. The people will accept no such flimsy excuses, but will hold both parties to a strict accountability of the trust which rests upon them.

Bitter Reciprocity Profit.

One hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson declared for "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none." It is probably due to the observance of this principle that the United States has had almost continual peace with the rest of the world. Recently, however, there has been a departure from this maxim. The reciprocity clause, engrafted into the McKinley bill, gave our President the extraordinary power to declare discriminating duties in favor of certain countries. It was pretended that this reciprocity clause would open new markets for farm products, but as the President is practically restricted in his reciprocity negotiations to the agricultural countries and islands of the western continent, it is evident that no important benefit from such treaties can come to the American farmer. Moreover, no benefit can possibly be given by it to the American consumer, because the President is not authorized to reduce taxes on any article, but only to levy taxes on tea, coffee, sugar, and hides.

While, therefore, no benefits can accrue to our people from such reciprocity treaties, it is possible and even probable that great harm will be done to trade and commerce by the retaliation almost certain to occur from nations discriminated against. Indeed, this unamoral reciprocity free is already beginning to bear bitter fruit. Our trade with Canada exceeds our trade with all the other countries on the western continent, and our privileges of transportation over Canadian soil and through Canadian canals are almost invaluable. According to the treaty of 1854 the citizens of the United States have had the same privileges of the Wollast, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion as the inhabitants of the Dominion have had. Since the United States has discriminated against Canada in favor of certain South American countries and has refused to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Canada, the latter has shown her Western spirit by compelling United States vessels to pay heavy tolls when they pass through the canals and water-ways of the Dominion. President Harrison, snarling under this sting of retaliation, has now sent a message to the United States Senate virtually asking that he be authorized to further discriminate and retaliate against Canada by having the power to suspend and to prohibit the right of free passage through the St. Mary's Falls Canal, so far as it relates to vessels owned by Canadians or subjects of other Governments discriminating against the United States. A bill has already been introduced in the Senate authorizing the President to levy tolls upon freight passing through this canal, not to exceed \$2 a ton and upon passengers not to exceed \$5 each.

Such spiteful maneuvers as these remind us of times not entirely past in half-civilized countries, when nations made war against each other because of the personal quarrels between their kings or other members of their royal families. But the fun has only just begun. We will more fully appreciate the benefits of reciprocity and retaliation when our commerce with Canada has been entirely suspended and our army has been called out to protect "our rights" upon Canadian waters.

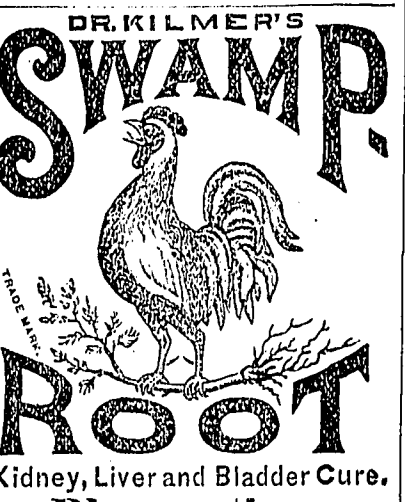
"McKINLEY would like to be President right away, but they tell him at Minneapolis that, four years from now his bill 'will have demonstrated its usefulness.' This is a polite way of saying that it will take the people at least six years to get over their indignation at the outrage of its passage."—St. Louis Republic, June 9, 1892.

THERE are 300,000 blind people in Europe.



Gone mad!
The person with bad blood who's not taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. You are bereft of judgment and good sense if you allow your blood to get out of order, your liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, for you may find out that you're in the grave—or next to it—because you did not procure the G. M. D. soon enough, and some dread disease, may be influenza or consumption, may be typhoid or malarial fever, has taken you. Consumption is Lung Scrofula. For Scrofula in its myriad forms, and for all Liver, Blood and Lung diseases, the "Discovery" is an unequalled remedy. Everybody, now and then, feels "run-down," "played-out,"—with no power to generate vitality, in fact, just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of medicine comes in, and the "Discovery" does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We claim that nothing like it has been discovered for a blood-purifier. It's guaranteed by the makers. Your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure you.



DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT
Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, bristly dust in urine, frequent urination, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, biliousness-headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary troubles, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, general weakness, etc. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all these ailments. It is a blood-purifier and a blood-builder. At Druggists, 60c. Size, \$1.00. Size, \$2.00. "Invalids Guide to Health" Free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BOSTON, MASS., N. Y.



PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
A NATURAL REMEDY FOR
Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE
A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and the patient can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of St. Louis, Mo., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direct supervision.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at \$1.00 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

"A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills."
Thousands of women have been benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a natural remedy for all other ailments that have failed. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been more successful in curing Female Complaints than any remedy the world has ever known, including Leucorrhoea, the various Womb and Uterus Troubles, Backache, and is invaluable to the Change of Life.

For Kidney Complaints the compound is unequalled. All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Liquid, on receipt of \$1.00. Silver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence. LITTLE, 12, PINE ST., N. Y. City.

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

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
With Patent, Emblems, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

WHAT PROI ET FOSTER HAS TO SAY.

A Storm of Considerable Energy in the Upper Missouri Valley About the 19th—Drought Conditions to Continue in Parts of the South.

Meteorological Matters.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave due to cross the continent from 11th to 15th, and the next will cross the Pacific coast about the 16th, reach the Western mountains about the close of the 17th, the great central valleys from 18th to 20th, and the Eastern States about the 21st.

This storm will be at its greatest energy in the Upper Missouri Valley about the 17th and 18th.

A wave of cooler and more pleasant weather, moving eastward, will cross the Western mountains about the 19th, the great central valleys about the 21st, and the Eastern States about the 23d.

Drought conditions in large localities will continue in many parts of the Southern States, while in Northern sections and in countries of more than 2,000 feet elevation, the weather will be more favorable.

Unusually severe hurricanes may be expected in the West Indies and on the Gulf of Mexico during July and August, and while these hurricanes are on the Gulf we may expect sudden cool periods in the Northwestern States.

Local Forecasts.

Weather changes move from west to east across the continent, and each local forecast is made for within 250 miles east and west of the magnetic meridian mentioned, and for all the country between 25 and 50 degrees of north latitude.

These local weather changes will occur within twenty-four hours before or after sunset of the dates given:

SANTA FE, DENVER, AND BLACK HILLS MOUNTAINS.

July 17—Warmer.

July 18—Storm wave on this meridian.

July 19—Wind changing.

July 20—Cooler and clearing.

July 21—Fair and cool.

July 22—Moderating.

July 23—Warmer.

GALVESTON, KANSAS CITY AND MINNEAPOLIS MERIDIAN.

July 17—Moderating.

July 18—Warmer.

July 19—Storm wave on this meridian.

July 20—Wind changing.

July 21—Cooler and clearing.

July 22—Fair and cool.

July 23—Moderating.

ATLANTA, CINCINNATI AND BASSING MERIDIAN.

July 17—Fair and cool.

July 18—Moderating.

July 19—Warmer.

July 20—Storm wave on this meridian.

July 21—Wind changing.

July 22—Cooler and clearing.

July 23—Fair and cool.

Coast and Bay Notes.

In order to form a 25 to 50 foot coal vein from vegetation would require 200 to 400 feet of fallen vegetable decay.

The vegetation from which geologists declare coal is derived grows in swamps where there is an abundance of water, but not sufficient to cover the vegetation entirely while it is growing.

Therefore, in order to produce over 240 feet of the coal-forming vegetation, the surface of the swamp water would necessarily have to gradually rise at least fifty feet, as the vegetable decay would accumulate, otherwise the vegetation would soon be high and dry above the water, where it would not grow.

It would not do to say that this vegetation began to grow and accumulate at the bottom of a lake fifty feet deep, gradually filling up the lake with the vegetable remains, for that class of vegetation will not grow in such a lake.

Geologists say that hard coal is formed of soft coal by volcanic heat and great pressure. In this they are probably correct. Then the hard coal is formed by the heat and pressure driving off the water and the lighter oils of the soft coal. In that case all the dirt, the incombustibles, the gravel, rock, pyrites of iron, etc., would remain in the hard coal and we would have a greater proportion to the ton of this dirt in hard than in soft coal. But every person who has used hard and soft coal knows that the proportion of ash or dirt in the hard coal is not more than one-half what it is in soft coal.

This is positive evidence, irrefutable, that instead of coal being formed of vegetation in a swamp it fell as coal dust as a full average of 25 per cent. report in Indiana the crop is in fair shape, with few exceptions. In Ohio about 70 per cent. report the outlook at from fair to above average. In Kansas the report the outlook as poor to fair, the rest average or above. In Kansas one-half report the crop fair to good, others poor. Two-thirds in Nebraska report fair to good, the others poor. In Iowa one-fourth report the crop in poor condition, the others report from fair to above average. The crop in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas is generally an average or above.

On the Diamond.
Following is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
W. L. %
Boston... 41 29 73.8
Brooklyn... 48 25 65.8
Philadelphia... 35 38 47.9
Cincinnati... 38 29 56.9
Cleveland... 37 33 52.9
Pittsburgh... 37 41 47.4

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.
W. L. %
Terre Haute... 6 38 15.8
R. L. Moline... 6 32 15.8
Evansville... 8 6 11.8

WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN LEAGUE.
W. L. %
Joh. Neg... 10 11 47.6
Menominee... 14 10 56.1
Oshkosh... 11 8 57.9

"**INTELLIGENCE** has just reached me," began Mr. Blodger, as he sat down to the dinner table. "Thank heaven if it has at last!" exclaimed Mrs. B., and the food was partaken of in silence.

DAVID BRATH, aged 61 years, and **MISS MARY L. HOLICK**, 65 years old, were wedded at Covington, Ohio, recently, in the presence of numerous grand and great-grandchildren.

The illness of the Duke of Edinburgh reached the fact that it was a singular illness, that the Duke, who carried off his brother, the Duke of Albany.

A SET of false teeth made of ivory by a New York dentist for George Washington at the Patent Office in Washington.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Lawmakers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed, and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

In the House on the 6th, the conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to—161 to 53. The motion made by Mr. Tracy of New York to refer the silver bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency was lost—yours, 43; nays 133.

Mr. Williams of Massachusetts moved to reconsider Mr. Hland's motion to lay the latter motion on the table. Mr. Hland's motion was carried by a vote of 149 to 142. Mr. Tracy demanded the yeas and nays. The sundry civil appropriation bill, reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations, carries for the Department of the Interior a sum of \$11,474,516 over the House bill. Included in this increase is an appropriation of \$5,103,000 in aid of the World's Fair.

On the 7th, the House passed a resolution to amend the House bill, and the investigation of the Mackinac system was reported favorably. The Senate was addressed by Senator Palmer and others upon the Mackinac system. Their bill for the sundry civil bill appropriation, \$500,000 for the Government exhibit at the World's Fair and \$320,000 for the National Commission were passed.

The select House Committee on the Columbian Exposition made a supplemental report in favor of the proposition for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 in aid of the Exposition. The committee says the appropriation is to be made on condition that \$10,000,000 has been provided and actually expended by the local corporation in preparation for the Exposition, and that the necessary excess over \$15,000,000 will be raised by the citizens of Chicago.

The committee is of the opinion that the Government will in all probability not only receive back the \$1,000,000 but also the \$15,000,000 of the net proceeds of the Exposition. The full amount of said \$16,000,000, but a large sum in addition thereto.

Mr. Hill made a speech (practically his first) in the House, and in the course of it introduced a bill for the purpose of changing the date for the dedication of the World's Fair Buildings at Chicago from the 12th to the 21st of October, and the Senate paid him the compliment of immediately passing the bill without the formality of referring it to a committee.

CROP REPORTS.
General Outlook for Corn Is Not Good—Reports in Fair Shape.

The Farmer's Review this week contains the following:

In Illinois the corn crop is in anything but a desirable condition. Out of the alternate counties reported, only one gives the condition as good, all of the other correspondents giving either poor or only fair. This fair means below an average, and in some cases 25 per cent. below.

The outlook in Indiana is somewhat better, nearly all of the correspondents reporting the prospects for the corn crop as good, the others reporting fair, with the exception of about one in seven, which report poor. The crop is behind on account of lateness in planting, but is making up for it in rapid growth. In Ohio the outlook is a little below that of Indiana, about one-fourth of the correspondents reporting the outlook for this crop as good.

The others report equally poor and poor. In Michigan the crop is making rapid growth, and in about half of the counties reporting is a full average or above. Of the remainder, two-thirds report fair, and one-third poor. The corn crop in Kentucky is in very fine condition, all of the correspondents except eight reporting fair and good, most of the counties being an average or above. In Mississippi the crop is in good shape, the prospects as good, 75 per cent. report poor and the rest fair. In Kansas and Nebraska the crop is reported as fair or good, with the exception of a very few counties, where the season has been particularly unfavorable. In Iowa 12 per cent. report the condition as good, 42 per cent. report fair, and 46 per cent. report poor.

In Wisconsin the outlook is very unfavorable, two-thirds of the correspondents reporting it as poor, and in some cases less than half a crop. In Minnesota the crop is in from fair to poor condition, while in the Dakotas half of the correspondents report good and others fair to poor.

The corn crop is in good shape over most of the country, all of the correspondents, with the exception of about 15 per cent., giving a favorable report. In Illinois 45 per cent. report the outlook as a full average or above, 25 per cent. report fair, and the rest poor. In Indiana the crop is in fair shape, with few exceptions. In Ohio about 70 per cent. report the outlook at from fair to above average. In Kansas the report the outlook as poor to fair, the rest average or above. In Kansas one-half report the crop fair to good, others poor. Two-thirds in Nebraska report fair to good, the others poor. In Iowa one-fourth report the crop in poor condition, the others report from fair to above average. The crop in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas is generally an average or above.

ONE OF THE FINEST.
An Institution that Makes Its Patrons Happy.

The weary traveler who happens to land in Fort Wayne, Ind., should not fail to write his name upon the register of the Wayne Hotel. That now and elegant hostelry is owned and operated by one of the best known landlords in the West, W. M. McKinney. Under his personal supervision the "Wayne" is recognized by its traveling community as equal in every respect to any metropolitan hotel in the country. Every-

thing about it has an air of home comfort. The rooms are pleasant and extremely neat, and the cuisine is unsurpassed. Every person that stops at the "Wayne" has only words of praise for the house and its genial proprietor, "Jillie" McKinney. It is an institution of which the citizens may well be proud, as it would be a credit to any city. If you ever expect to visit the metropolis of Northern Indiana, make a note of this and give the "Wayne" a call. You will not regret it.

Battle with an Alligator.
Robert Carroll, a trapper and hunter, while trapping for otters on West Choctawhatchee River, in Alabama, had a terrible fight with an alligator.

Seeing the water agitated in a hole near the river, and supposing that others were fishing therein, he mounted a pole on a tussack just above the water's edge. His steel traps were in a sack suspended from his neck. His only weapon was his hatchet. He sat on the pole, with a mass of vines at his back. He held his weapon ready to strike an otter, should one arise.

Soon he saw a young alligator near him. He caught it by the tail and it entered a cypress. In an instant there was a terrible splash of water, and a huge alligator, with distended mouth and glittering teeth, rushed for him. With little hope of escape he fell back upon the vines, and as he did so kicked the pole from under his feet.

The terrible jaws closed on the pole and crushed it. Carroll tried to interpose the traps but a vine had caught them and partly held him down. Seizing his hatchet he struck into the open mouth of his assailant. It closed on the weapon, and with great difficulty he saved the hatchet. Getting free from his traps he dealt the alligator a fatal blow on the skull as it made the next charge.

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Heat-Proof Cage for a Fireboat.
The designs for a unique fireboat have just been drawn. The boat is so arranged that streams may be directed from within an iron and glass turret. It is necessary to get near a fire. The nozzles are turned in any desired direction by means of wheels inside of the turret, which is absolutely heat-proof. By this device a fireboat could go alongside a burning vessel or a fire on the docks, and work at a great advantage over ordinary boats.—New York Ledger.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?
There is a 3-inch square advertisement in this paper this week which has no words and no picture on it. The name is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, OR SAMPLES FREE.

Play Polley.
Old Parkrich—My life is insured for \$250,000.
Dora Fellows—Thou polley dictates that I take you.—Louisville Commercial.

To Subscribers of This Paper.
After twenty-five years constant use of various Pills Remedies I never found anything to do me any good until I tried Dr. Kilmer's U & O Anointment. I used it in connection with the Swamp-Root, and I tell you it made a new man out of me.
J. P. Brown, Osgood, Ind.

Consolation.
Flora Wall—Oh, dear! there's a spot on the back of my gown. How can I ever go to the dance to-night?
Minnie Ball—It won't be noticed, my dear, if you go early.—Judge.

A Doctor in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honor of HONORABLE AND FOR COUGH.
I like the TROTTACRE DANCER Cure in one Minute.

When you hear of a Boston man investing his money in yachts, you may rest assured he is going to Salem.

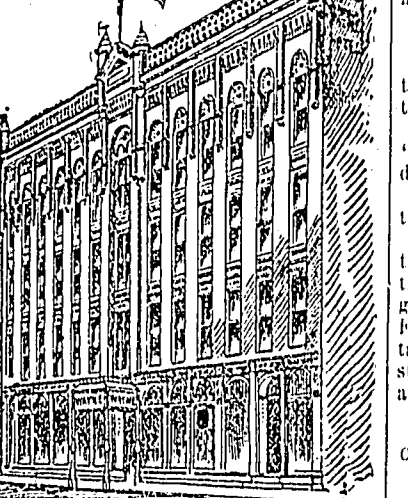
"EVERYTHING GOES"—on moving days.

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"THE WAYNE," FORT WAYNE, IND.

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"EVERYTHING GOES"—on moving days.

A Veteran
Mr. Joseph Hommrich, 529 East 14th street, New York City, in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was stricken with Typhoid Fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals was discharged as incurable with Consumption. He has since recovered, and is now a healthy man. He has written a book, "How to Cure Consumption," which is a valuable work. It is now being published by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. It is a book that every person who is afflicted with Consumption should read. It is a book that every person who is afflicted with Consumption should read. It is a book that every person who is afflicted with Consumption should read.

Barlow's Indigo Blue.
The Family Wash Blue, for sale by Grocers.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S CURE for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not injured by colds, and it is not a secret. It is the best cure for Consumption. It is the best cure for Consumption. It is the best cure for Consumption.

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A Slow Railway Train.
Artemus Ward addressed the conductor of a train while he was punching his ticket.

"Does this railway company," said he, "allow passengers to give advice if they do so in a respectful manner?"

The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed they did.

"Well," Artemus went on, "it occurred to me that it would be better to detach the cow-catcher from the front of the engine and hitch it to the rear of the train. For, you see, we are not liable to overtake a cow; but what's to prevent a cow strolling after us, getting into the car and biting a passenger?"

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, Geo.

A Joke From France.
They were talking to Gulbollar about the rise of the Seine, when he exclaimed: "It is all humbug! I went to Chateau yesterday; the water seems to have risen but it is a mere deception."

"How so?"
"I had chalked a mark on my boat and it's in the same place yet."—Le Telegraph.

Are You In Poor Health? Write To-Day.
THE INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, near Attica, Warren County, Indiana, on the main line of the great Wabash Railroad, offers seekers after health combined with pleasure, everything that the heart could wish. A \$150,000 hotel, a bath-house, steam-heated, electric-lighted, elegantly furnished, intelligently managed, and the use of the wonderful MAGNETIC MINERAL MUD and WATER CURES, are a few of the attractions at a small expense. The surroundings are delightful and great physical benefit is sure to be derived from a visit to this noted resort. WRITE TO-DAY for a beautifully illustrated book, that will tell you all about it. It will be mailed free to any person, who will mention the name of this paper and send their address to J. Chandler, Gen. Pass. Agt., Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago Marriages.
Lord d'Masso—They have some singular marriages in Chicago, I hear.
Rond—Oh, I suppose so, now and then, but as a rule they're plural.—New York Herald.

BRECHER'S PILLS stimulate the system in the salivary, remove depression, give appetite and make the sick well.

Why It Is.
She—I wonder why leap year has an

