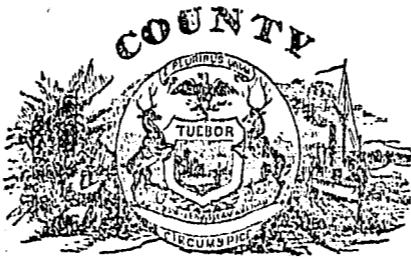


Michigan



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We do not quote prices.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 H. M. Williams' drug store, Mason, Residence, McRobert house, Oak street.

L. O. GIBSON, Physician, Surgeon and Oculist, Night calls answered, Office over Postoffice.

G. D. GREEN, M.D., Homeopathist, Office in Packer block, Residence, first door east Pres. church

ATTORNEYS.

A. M. GUMMINS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over Howard's Grocery, Mason.

L. T. HERMANS, 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.

J. W. WHALION, 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. R. GEO. O. MOODY, Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, (Graduate Ontario Veterinary College) Treats all diseases of horses and cattle. Will attend to calls day or night. Office over residence corner of Main and Hill streets, Mason, Mich.

AUCTIONEER.

JOHN HINELBERGER, Auctioneer, Property sold at reasonable rates, Holt, Mich. 1/81

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

C. L. GASTERLIN, Loan, Collection, Insurance and Real Estate Broker, Office over Webb's Shoe Store, Mason, Mich.

JOHN DUNSBURG, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Mainstreet, south of postoffice, Mason

INSURANCE.

J. A. BARNES, Notary and Conveyancer, Loan, Insurance and Collection Agent, Torrington Insurance Specialty, Office at residence, Mason.

MEMBERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Ingham county, Safest, cheapest, best. For information write to O. F. Miller, secretary, Mason. H. J. Bullen, president, Mason.

FINANCIAL.

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

DENTISTS.

C. E. HENDERSON, D. S. Teeth extracted by the use of Gas, Vitalized Air or Cocaine, Office over Brown Bros' shoe store, Mason. 3691

A. P. VANDUSEN, DENTIST, Office in Darrow block, Mason, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

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 conveyance of passengers and freight, 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. GLYNN, 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. Unequalled for men, women, children. Simplest, mildest, surest, 50 doses, 25 cents. Sample free at Longyear Bros.

25y1

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.

\$16.50 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 conclave of the order at Denver, Col.

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

Linn 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 320 miles in width, instead of 309, as we bid it last week. There is about 12 miles difference between its length and width.

Perry Glynn, the Dansville 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. G. C. 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.

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 & Bennett are out \$45 by the door of four horses 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 Williamson formed a bee and cleaned the channel of all the old logs and filth 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 Demo.

A. Harris E. 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.*

Halstead & Garris 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-fated crew. Three days was certainly enough for one town to stand them. They did nothing bad 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 parlor, Friday, July 16th. Supper 75 cents. Also ice cream and cake will be served. Funds to be used for local work. SECVY.

The Sixth district republican congressional convention has been called for Monday, July 18th, at Holly, Hon. M. E. Ramsey of Leslie, D. D. Aitkin 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 suites 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, 1800, containing the notice of the death of Geo. Washington.

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

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. Unequalled for men, women, children. Simplest, mildest, surest, 50 doses, 25 cents. Sample free at Longyear Bros.

Opposite opera house. *

Came of ball at the fair ground to-morrow afternoon.

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

John Lasehny 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 shoe 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 hit skirr 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 vines from the democrats and republicans of this city will play a game of ball at the fair ground to-morrow (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 unsuited to his sensitive stomach. He spent the night in the station, and professedly 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.

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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.

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Opposite opera house. *

Chapin is no "tringer" but he is in the race for flour, oil, gasoline and salt. Cash for butter, eggs, corn and oats. We don't ask our neighbors to

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—Kate Castleton Dead.

A GALA RECEPTION

Will be Accorded the Militia at Homestead.

A special from Harrisburg, dated the 12th 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 M. Cleary 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 trouble 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 to-morrow (Monday) afternoon and there await further orders. Batteries held. 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 effective 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 march 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 Bay View, Wis., has been notified to be ready to respond to a draft for 1,000 armed men to go to Pittsburgh on call. There are from 11,000 to 13,000 members of this association in this district. No cause is assigned for the draft.

General Slocum Injured.

Gen. Henry H. Slocum of Brooklyn, N. Y., while out driving behind a spirited 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 Rats.

English (Ind.) special: The rat plague which prevailed in this part of the State two years ago gives promise of recurrence. Fields, cribs and barns are much more overrun 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 Death.

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

Didn't Escape Death.

An unknown colored man was sitting on a trestle on the Indianapolis and Vincennes railway, near Romona, 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 Postorosa, Ohio, exploded, killing the Engineer, Paul Hyder. The belt broke and the engine ran too fast and blew the head out of the cylinder. Not much damage was done to the works.

Murdered by Robbers.

William Kynett, 70 years of age, living near Lapel, Ind., was attacked by robbers while asleep and his skull was fractured. The robbers got \$50, but overlooked \$100 hidden in the bed. Kynett is dying.

Double Suicide.

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

Pittman Conductors Discharged.

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

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to Virginian..... \$3.50 @ 6.00
HOGS—Hogback Grades..... 3.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP—Pair to Cheloe..... 4.00 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... 77.72@ 74.72
CORN—No. 2 White..... 32.68 @ 51.51
OATS—No. 2..... 22.68 @ 31.51
RYE—No. 2..... 74 @ 70
BUTTER—Cheloe Creamery..... 20 @ .21
CHEESE—Full Cream, hats..... 108.26 @ .90
MEAT—Fresh Lamb, New per lb..... 1.00 @ .10
POTATOES—New per lb..... 2.00 @ 2.75

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Shipper..... 3.25 @ 4.50
HOGS—Common..... 3.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP—Common..... 4.00 @ 6.25
WHEAT—Common to Prime..... 78.26 @ 70.26
CORN—No. 2 Red..... 39 @ 50
OATS—No. 2 White..... 35 @ 36

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE..... 3.00 @ 4.25
HOGS..... 3.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 76 @ 77
CORN—No. 2..... 45.24 @ 46.24
OATS—No. 2..... 39 @ 40
RYE—No. 2..... 75 @ 77

CINCINNATI.

CATTLE..... 3.00 @ 4.75
HOGS..... 3.50 @ 6.25
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 76 @ 77
CORN—No. 2..... 45.24 @ 46.24
OATS—No. 2 Mixed..... 39 @ 40

DETROIT.

CATTLE..... 3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS..... 3.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 76 @ 77
CORN—No. 2 White..... 45.24 @ 46.24
OATS—No. 2 White..... 39 @ 40

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2..... 82 @ 84
CORN—No. 2 White..... 54 @ 52
OATS—No. 2 White..... 54 @ 52

BUFFALO.

DEER CATTLE—Com. to Prime..... 4.00 @ 6.00
HOGS—Common..... 3.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP—Common..... 4.00 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 76 @ 77
CORN—No. 2 White..... 45.24 @ 46.24
OATS—No. 2 White..... 39 @ 40

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... 74 @ .75
CORN—No. 2 White..... 35 @ .36
OATS—No. 2 White..... 35 @ .36
RYE—No. 1..... 76 @ .76
BARLEY—No. 2..... 57 @ .59

PORK—Moss..... 11.0 @ 12.00

NEW YORK.

CATTLE..... 3.50 @ 5.75
HOGS..... 3.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP—No. 1 Red..... 100 @ 102
CORN—No. 2..... 45.24 @ 46.24
OATS—Mixed Western..... 37 @ 40
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ .21
PORK—Old Moss..... 11.75 @ 12.75

DETROIT.

CATTLE..... 3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS..... 3.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 4.75
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A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY

—OR—

THE CRIME OF THE

BROKERS' OFFICE

BY W. E. MOTT

CHAPTER XXVI.

Despite his resolution to appear brave, Kredge 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 who 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 Kredge's apartment.

"Do you recognize this, Levi?" he asked, holding the bag up for Kredge'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 murderer I found this coin-bag in your room. You see, Levi, denial is useless. The proof is overwhelming."

"You jeering devil!" cried Kredge, 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, steely eyes met the prisoner's blazing orbs, and involuntarily Kredge 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 thus, but the janitor's flight and Paxton's claws 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 Kredge, 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 Marvin's Hotel. Now, mark my words, you informal 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 wretched which would result as he desired.

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

When Kredge 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 it."

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

Half an hour later, as the guard passed his cell, Levi Kredge 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

"One moment, Mr. Paxton, I believe you are too 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 Stannmore.

"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 Paxton 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 metal surface in the other.

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

In conclusion he said:

"After all, I have so much confidence in Marlon, 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."

As Stannmore 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 Marlon Oakburn to Mr. Stannmore?"

As Stuart concluded, Stannmore arose and he looked as though the room was stifling him, as though he could not breath, and he went out racing 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 Kredge seemed delighted at Stuart's unexpected confirmation of her statement.

"Now you will believe me!" she cried.

"We believe your statement that you saw Marlon Oakburn as described, but we do not yet admit her guilt as such," 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 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!"

"I know 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 Marlon Oakburn's locket which was pawned by her."

"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 money 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 do not credit it. And yet if Marlon Oakburn is innocent, why did she bury Judith to keep her secret?"

Paxton said to Judith:

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

Judith assented.

As they were leaving the office, Paxton 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 Marlon's room, and the others followed her.

Entering Marlon'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 Marlon Oakburn concealed there on the night of the murder.

Eagerly Paxton examined it.

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

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 Marlon was killed," said Paxton, now fully convinced on this point.

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

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

"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 Marlon 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 one-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 sum. Is it not so, Sarah?" answered the little old man.

As Stannmore listened to Marion Oakburn's story he uttered a groan and buried his face in his hands.

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

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Ingham County Democrat.

Published every Thursday
by
W. L. CLARK & CO.,
MASON, MICHIGAN.

PRICES:
One Year, \$1.50; \$1.25 in advance. Arrearages
settled at the rate of \$1.50 a year.
Entered at the Postoffice, Mason, Mich., as second
class matter.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
of New York.
For Vice-President,
ADLAINE STEVENSON.
of Illinois.

"PROTECTION and Pinkertonism" will be an excellent war cry for the democrats during the coming campaign.

NEXT week Wednesday is the day chosen for the official notification of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson of their nominations as president and vice president.

The republican ruction in this state has settled down to a straight fight between the country and city cousins. The former want Rich the latter Pierce. It makes no difference which one wins, the fight is on. With perfect harmony in the democratic ranks we can duplicate our victory of 1890.

Cyrus W. Field, the aged financier, died at his home in New York last Tuesday morning, aged 72 years. Mr. Field was noted for his connection with the laying of the Atlantic cable during the period from 1858 to 1866.

The Mason News boasts that the national debt to day is but \$32 per capita, while in 1870 it was \$84. That's true Mr. News, but we could have paid that \$84 in 1870 a mighty sight easier than we can pay that \$32 to day. No one can deny this, and what is the cause, pray tell us. Let's hear your reasoning a little.—Leslie Local.

THOMAS B. TURKE, ex-city treasurer of Detroit, and by the way a republican of the strongest dye, is about \$15,000 in city and county funds. There was a shortage of \$21,000, but he turned over \$6,000. A report recently made by an expert accountant was killed before it saw the light of day, it was squelched by a republican council at the instance of the city treasurer. He used the funds in his private business.

JUDGE WHEELER, congressman from Michigan, as chairman of the House committee for the investigation of the pension office, has made a report signed by the various members in which they find that this department is honeycombed by fraud and recommend that the president remove Commissioner Raum. The committee gave the methods of the office a thorough examination and find that this public bureau has been used as political machine and to further the interest of private individuals. Will the president dare grasp the horns of the dilemma?

Now would be an excellent time for the republican managers to call a large political meeting at Homestead and get out McKinley and other speakers to talk to the laborers upon the benefits of high protection to them. We think they would meet with about as warm a reception as the Pinkerton thugs who went there last week at the behest of the monopolistic barons to compel the workmen to accept a reduction of wages at the muzzle of rifles. Who derives the most benefit from a high tariff the laborer or the manufacturer? An answer to this can be found by reading a report of the lock-out at Homestead last week.

Graver Cleveland Lauded.

In one of Channing M. Depew's eloquent orations of two years ago, when his subject was "The Typical American," he used this language in naming the typical American:

If I am to name the typical American, the man who loves and believes in his country above everything else, the man who devotes himself to what he believes in, the man who can not be swayed from that path—the man who is doggedly persistent in what he believes to be right—the man who thinks not of self, but of his country and of its needs. I would name Grover Cleveland. What he has accomplished is the very best evidence in the world of American citizenship. A country lawyer in the city of Buffalo, he shed luster upon the high profession which he has chosen. As the Mayor of his native city he presented as his record a record of public service which stands to the highest credit of the land without previous experience and with scarcely a precedent to guide him in the conditions which surrounded him, he won the affection of his party and commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents. I find myself in one of the most prominent of my life in being permitted to present to you Grover Cleveland as the typical American.

Mr. Cleveland is to-day the same typical American as he was two years ago.

A. G. McCREA'S Experience in a bighthouse.
Loren Tresscott and wife are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and running into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after using two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, you may get a trifling bottle free at the drug store of H. M. Williams, Mason, or F. H. Fields, Danville, Ill.

Itch on human and horses and all ani- mals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Henry M. Williams, Druggist, Mason, Mich.

1426

Admitted the Facts.

Newspaper editors have to be very careful in opening their columns for statements. But aware that the Dr. Miles Medical Co. are responsible, we make room for the following testimonial from R. McDougal, Auburn, Ind., who for two years noticed a stoppage or skipping of the pulse, his left side got so tender he could not lie on it, his heart fluttered, he was alarmed, went to different doctors, found no relief, but one bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure cured him. The elegant book "New and Startling Facts" free at Longyear Bros. It tells all about heart and nervous diseases and many wonderful cures.

The greatest worm destroyer on earth is Dallam's Great German Worm Lozenges, only 15 cents per box. For sale by Halsted & Son.

THE FAIR

2 - TWO WEEKS SPECIALS - 2

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Parasols, Black Silk Serge, worth \$2.50,	\$1.50	White Goods, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Linen Scrims for Curtains, Tennis, Flannel, Shirts, Black Satinets, Laces, Embroideries, Light and Dark Prints, Toweling and Table Linen, Bed Spreads, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Novelties.
Parasols, Black Silk Serge, worth \$3.00,	\$1.75	
Parasols, Black Silk Serge, worth \$4.00,	\$2.00	

Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery and Undergarments for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, all included.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

RIBBONS, average price 25c, One Lot now at 10c per yard	Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats at Cost Prices. Flowers, Trimmings
--	--

2 - TWO WEEKS SPECIALS - 2

THE FAIR.

A. URY, Prop'r, Mason. Second door east of Star Grocery

NOTICE OF DRAIN LETTING.

Notice is hereby given, that I, Oscar C. Post, County Drain Commissioner of the County of Ingham, State of Michigan, will, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1892, at the lower end of the drain on NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 25 in the township of Alfordon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, proceed to receive bids for the reconstruction of a certain drain known and designated as "Waubaukau Drain" recently located and established in the townships of Alfordon and Wheatfield and described as follows:

BEARINGS OF THE DRAIN'S CENTER LINE.	DISTANCE, CHS.	NO. OF CHS.	ANGLE.	UNITED STATES SURVEY LINES AND CORNERS AND FARM CORNERS AND BOUNDARY LINES
Beginning.....	0	0	0	On section line between sections 25 and 26.
East.....	50	1		
N 36° 50' east.....	1	60	2	Farm line between S $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 25 and N $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 26 at a point 135' east of farm corner. Leave S $\frac{1}{4}$ Enter N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.
N 43° east.....	8	40	4	
N 74° 30' east.....	2	45	5	
S 22° 15' east.....	9	62	6	
S 22° 15' east.....	3	73	7	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	75	8	
S 22° 15' east.....	0	94	9	
S 22° 15' east.....	11	40	10	N and S $\frac{1}{4}$ section line in section 25 at a point 20 chs E 100' from the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 25 post between sections 24 and 25 at a point 135' east of farm corner. Leave S $\frac{1}{4}$ Enter N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.
S 22° 15' east.....	10	10	11	Leave N $\frac{1}{4}$ Enter N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.
S 22° 15' east.....	6	55	12	Farm line between E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 25 at a point 5 chs E 100' from the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 25 post between sections 24 and 25 at a point 135' east of farm corner. Leave W $\frac{1}{2}$ Enter E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.
S 22° 15' east.....	6	39	13	
S 22° 15' east.....	3	55	14	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	55	15	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	55	16	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	55	17	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	55	18	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	55	19	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	55	20	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	55	21	
S 22° 15' east.....	1	55	22	
S 22° 15' east.....	3	45	23	
S 22° 15' east.....	2	67	24	
S 22° 15' east.....	2	67	25	
S 22° 15' east.....	6	15	26	
S 22° 15' east.....	2	40		End of drain on section line between sections 29 and 30 at a point 12 chs 20' south of section corner of sections 19, 20, 29 and 30.

Also an open branch drain known and located as Branch Drain No. 1 of the Waubaukau Drain, commencing at a point in the center line of the said main drain 136' N by 61° east from grade line No. 63 of said main drain and running thence, to wit:

BEARINGS OF THE DRAIN'S COURSES.	DISTANCE, CHS.	NO. OF CHS.	ANGLE.	SURVEY LINES AND CORNERS.
Beginning.....	0	0	0	In center of main drain.
S 18° 15' east.....	8	87	1	
S 12° 30' east.....	2	21	2	
S 72° 30' east.....	7	63	4	
S 5° east.....	4	37	5	
S 22° 15' east.....	4	86		E and W $\frac{1}{4}$ line in sec 29 at a point 5 chs west of U. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ just between sec 29 and 30. Leave N $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 29.
				End of drain on farm line between N $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 29 and S $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 30 at a point 4 chs 17' west of the section line between sections 29 and 30.

Also an open branch drain No. 2 of the Waubaukau Drain commencing in the center line of said main drain at a point 9 chs south by 65° west of angle-stake No. 12 of said main drain and running thence as follows:

BEARINGS OF THE DRAIN'S COURSES.	DISTANCE, CHS.	NO. OF CHS.	ANGLE.	U. S. SURVEY LINES, FARM LINES AND CORNERS.
Beginning.....	0	0	0	In center of main drain.
S 11° 15' west.....	11	65	1	N and S $\frac{1}{4}$ section line in section 25 of Alfordon.
S 11° 15' west.....	31	1	2	3 chs 13' south of U. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ post between sec 24 and 25.
S 11° 15' west.....	2	34	3	Leave W $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.
S 11° 15' west.....	35	3	4	Enter N $\frac{1}{4}$ of N $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.
N 1° east.....	10	10	5	South line between N $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 25 at a point 25' from the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 25 post between sections 24 and 25.
N 1° east.....	10	10	6	Leave N $\frac{1}{4}$ Enter S $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 25.
N 1° east.....	11	40	7	End of drain at a point 5 chs west of the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 25 post between sections 24 and 25.

The line above described to be the center line of the said open main drain and the open branch drain, the said drain and its branch drains to be two feet wide upon the bottom, 12 inches in length or so much thereof as shall be constructed an open drain and to have an average depth of four feet with the bank sloping outward at an angle of forty-five degrees, making an average width of ten feet on top, together with a strip of land next to and adjoining each side of the top of the said drain and branch ditches being connected together and forming one entire ditch with grade stakes placed at each grade stakes or points of change, and grade stakes placed at each corner of the drain, in the order of entering and leaving the drain and the branch ditches.

All of said main drain and open branch drains to be made for the purpose of carrying the excess of water of said drain and branch ditches.

Grade stakes or points of change to be set for the land to be taken for the use and purpose of the drain, and the construction of the drain to be made in accordance with the true geographical meridian, the magnetic variation being set off by the vernier of the compass.

Surveyed June 22d, 23d and 24th, 1892.

JOHN MC

NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.



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

BENJAMIN can 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
opportunity time than this to scale the
wages of his employees.

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

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON retired from
the management of the National
Committee at President Harrison's
bait 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 tar-
iff for revenue only means something
tangible. It is easily understood and
eliminates those fine-drawn theories
which incidental protection has her-
etofore interwoven.

CAUGHT concocting a deliberate
and malicious falsehood, his ex-ac-
tency 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
warily through all the British ex-
changes in search of words of com-
mendation 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. More-
over, 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 eva-
sion 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
nothing to give.

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 Democ-
racy 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 Gov-
ernment." 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 expendi-
ture. The only question is the
means to be employed to attain that
end.

INSTEAD of being an "American
system," this tariff is the same sys-
tem 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 pilferer of the
earnings of labor and a clog to na-
tional development. For the oldest
and most complete example of protec-
tionist 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 com-
mittee at the command of the
President was about to make a sacri-
fice of his friend Clarkson! They
were to enter upon no holiday excu-
sion. 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 sus-
picions of Blaine men may be allayed.

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

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 com-
pany 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 lit-
tle matter of \$140,000 a year granted
by the billion-dollar Congress in sub-
sidies to each of these vessels is to be
paid out of the people's strong box
and is, therefore, not disturbing the
patriotic shipbuilders.

HARPER'S WEEKLY: The most re-
markable sentence in the speech of
President Harrison to the congrat-
ulating 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 dis-
parage 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, disinter-
ested 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 depreciation that he does
not disparage those to whom he has
nothing to give.

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
nothing to give.

IT IS A STRONG TICKET.

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON
WILL WIN.

The Democratic is a National Party, and
in It Exists To-day is a Vigorous and
Vitalizing Force—There is Absolutely
No Opposition to the Ticket.

Why Cleveland is Strong.

Grover Cleveland is strong with the
people because as President, he was
honest, fearless, conservative, and
industrious. His administration was with-
out scandal. His appointments were
excellent. The country during his term
thrive. The public revenues were
not wasted in gratuities to the undeserv-
ing. He failed of re-election because
of the use of enormous amounts of Re-
publican 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 calling 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 col-
leges of the country have become strong.

Democrats opposed to these abomina-
tions will support the Presidential can-

that it has the moral support of this
national declaration in the fight it is
still making against obstructive, illib-
eral, and bigoted Republicanism for per-
fect freedom of conscience. The national
Republican platform is silent on this
point. So far as it has spoken concerning
sumptuary 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 gov-
ernmental regard.

The Democracy everywhere in the
Union has determined to sink all differ-
ences of opinion and stand heartily by
the Democratic cause and the Demo-
cratic 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, pro-
tection-run-mad, not the simple, well-
meaning if possibly mistaken protection
advocated by Henry Clay, but the crushing,
cunning millionaire's 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.

Democrats opposed to these abomina-
tions will support the Presidential can-

M'KINLEY AND MARS.

THE MAJOR WILL ASK THE
MARSARIANS QUESTIONS.

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

Mars to Be Interviewed.

Apropos of the announcement by Edi-
son 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 in-
habitants of Mars will kindly answer in
time for campaign purposes here this
fall. McKinley's absolute faith in "pro-
tection," with its reciprocity safety
valves, as the promoter of civilization
and the forerunner of the millennium,
coupled with the fact that the Mars-
ians, because of the age of their planet
and the engineering feats app-
arently accomplished there, are supposed
to have evolved past our present stage
of development and to have settled cer-
tain scientific, moral and political ques-
tions that are now tormenting our little
immature minds, has led him to attempt
a novel plan of going to Mars for
campaign material. The following are
some of the questions now ready to
fire at the unsuspecting Marsian
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 conduits to facilitate communica-
tion and commerce, as our free trade
astronomers suppose, or are they im-
mense 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 "eat-holes" in their
walls?

4. Do you put a high duty on wool to
make it dear, and on tin plate to
make it cheap?

5. Do you take duties off of sugar be-
cause 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. Can all countries get rich in
this way? What ones can?

7. Do you ever admit that the con-
sumer 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 cam-
paign 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 those trusts, then, begin to
sell goods twenty-five or fifty per cent
cheaper to foreigners than in your "pro-
tected home markets," depending upon
the tariff to prevent home consumers
from reimporting these goods?

14. Do you ever add manufacturers in
selling cheaper to foreigners by paying
drawback duties—i.e., refunding duties
on raw materials, when such materials
are being exported in a manu-
factured form?

15. Can you keep the farmers in line
by giving them all of the bogus protec-
tion and shoddy 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 tinmed plate and
employing thousands of American work-
men, 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 unpro-
tected industries always gets better wages
and 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 protec-
tion against the high-wage country—
England. Have you got a good argu-
ment 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 con-
sistent to encourage inventions to manu-
facture 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
more employment for labor?

23. Is it possible that trade is bene-
ficial—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 num-
ber of your millionaires more than
10,000 per cent in any thirty years of
protection, as we have done? Getting
there, aren't we?

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 uttered without
any reasonable excuse for existence it is
the duty of one-half cent per pound on
refined sugar. This duty is produc-
ing no revenue to the Government
and serves only the one purpose of in-
creasing 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 Bulle-
tin of June 21, 1892, explains the situa-
tion:

"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 it pays for the raw
material. When this difference increases
the profits of the trust increase. There
are three ways of increasing this differ-
ence: by depressing the price of raw sugar,
or by advancing the price of refined sugar,
or by both. The price of raw sugar has
been advanced, but the price of refined
sugar has not been advanced



WEATHER FORECASTS.

WHAT PROJECT FOSTER HAS TO SAY.

A storm of considerable energy in the Upper Missouri Valley about the 18th-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 reach the Pacific coast about the 16th, cross the Western mountains by 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 seasonable.

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 23 and 40 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 MERIDIAN.

July 17—Warmer.

July 18—Storm wave on this meridian.

July 19—Wind changing.

July 21—Fair and cool.

July 22—Moderating.

July 23—Warmer.

HALVESTON, 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 LANSING MERIDIAN.

July 17—Fair and cool.

July 18—Moderating.

July 19—Warmer.

July 20—Storm wave on this meridian.

July 21—Wind's hanging.

July 22—Cooler and clearing.

July 23—Fair and cool.

Cat and Calf Notes.

In order to form a 25 to 50 foot coal seam from vegetation would require 200 to 400 feet of fallen vegetable decay. The vegetation from which geologists derive 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 even 200 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 that of dirt in hard coal 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 coarse dust. The heavier forms would settle quickly in deep water, and therefore we have the hard coal with but little ash or dirt in it. The lighter forms would float longer, settle slower, reach the shallow waters near the shore, and contain more dirt than the anthracite or hard coal.

When our coal beds were deposited the Mississippi Valley was the shallow part of the seas, as the south end of Bath's Bay now is the shallow part and near the shores, and the region of New York and Pennsylvania hard coal was in the deep sea. On this line of thought nothing but harmony is found, on the vegetable line of coal formations all is chaos.

Almost universally fire-clay is found under beds of coal, and instead of it being a vegetable producing clay, it is a ruff, fell on vegetable growth, smothering and killing it. In northern latitudes this clay is found under great masses of carbonite, the two deposits being in and covered with great masses of solid glacial ice, with not a particle of evidence that any vegetation ever existed there. There are no abraded mountains near these deposits from which they could have been carried by water.

Prof. Vail says that this fire-clay under a carbonite deposit is found between massive beds of glacial ice, and being a geologist he declares that his brother geologists are utterly confounded as to where this clay and carbon came from. The only reasonable inference is that this fire-clay and carbon fell as the snow and was deposited on the glacial ice. This will be further discussed hereafter.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON was Commander-in-chief of the army at the age of 43; Cromwell entered upon his remarkable career at 29; Napoleon conquered Italy before he was 30; Gladstone was a member of Parliament at 23; Macaulay began his literary career at 20; Columbus started out on his voyage of discovery at 35; Froelich the Great began the thirty years' war at the age of 30; and Blackstone had finished his Commentaries before he was 35.

MAN doubts; God knows. God knows man's doubts.

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 54. The motion made by Mr. Tracy of New York to refer the silver bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency was lost—yeas, 42; nays, 132. Mr. Tracy's motion to have the bill referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency was carried by a viva voce vote—146 to 32—but Mr. Tracy demanded the yeas and nays. The sundry civil appropriation bill, reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations, carries an aggregate of \$36,797,708, an increase of \$11,374,816 over the House bill. Included in the bill is \$100,000 for the Government exhibit at the World's Fair and \$32,000 for the National Commission.

The select House Committee on the Columbian Exposition made a supplemental report on the 8th, advancing additional reasons in favor of the appropriation for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 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 preparing for the exposition, and that the amount 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 into the Treasury as its proportion of the net proceeds of the exposition the full amount of said \$5,000,000, but a larger sum in addition thereto. Mr. Tracy made a speech (practically the same) in the House in support of the bill introduced by Mr. Tracy, setting the date for the dedication of the World's Fair Buildings at Chicago from the 12th to the 21st of October, and the Senate will 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—Oats in Fair Shape.

The Farmer's Review this week contains the following:

CORN
In Illinois the corn crop is in anything but a desirable condition. Out of the alternate counties reporting, 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 45 per cent 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 about equally report fair 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 fair condition, all of the correspondents except eight reporting fair and good, most of the counties being an average or above. In Mississippi about one in five report the prospects as good, 40 per cent, report poor, and the others 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 the outlook as poor, and in some cases less than half a crop. In Minnesota the crop is in fair fair or poor condition, while in the Dakotas half of the correspondents report good and others fair to poor.

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 that of dirt in hard coal than in soft coal.

This is positive evidence, irrefutable, that instead of coal being formed of vegetation in a swamp it fell as coarse dust. The heavier forms would settle quickly in deep water, and therefore we have the hard coal with but little ash or dirt in it. The lighter forms would float longer, settle slower, reach the shallow waters near the shore, and contain more dirt than the anthracite or hard coal.

The terrible jaws closed on the pole and crushed it. Carroll tried to interpose the traps but a vino 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.

He secured the skin and such teeth as had not been destroyed in the fight.

The length of the alligator was about nine and a half feet. The hole was its den. Alligators rarely attack human beings.—Abbeville, (Ala.) Correspondence N. Y. Sun.

Heartproof 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, in case it is necessary to go near fire.

The nozzles are turned in any desired direction by means of wheels inside of the turret, which is absolutely heatproof. 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 display advertisement this week which has no two words alike except the word "the" which occurs twice, one appearing each week.

It is the Dr. Hart's Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything.

It is good, but in Missouri nearly one-half report the outlook as poor to above average.

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.

In Missouri the crop is in fair fair or poor condition, while in the Dakotas half of the correspondents report good and others fair to poor.

The out 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 43 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 Michigan and Kentucky the outlook is good, but in Missouri nearly one-half report the outlook as poor to above average.

In Minnesota the crop is in fair fair or poor condition, while in the Dakotas half of the correspondents report good and others fair to poor.

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The out 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.

Ingham County Democrat.

BY
W. L. CLARK & CO.

Correspondence should reach this office
on a Saturday morning, and not later
than Wednesday morning.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

Meadville.

Haying is now the order of the day.—William Walker is still on the sick list.—Charles Hurst's children are having theumps.—Carrie Wolverton is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Beatty, at Milford.—Josie Coutsworth is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Gibbons.—Miss Annie Patrick has been re-engaged to teach the fall term of school at Mendville.—Platte Phelps has purchased a new traction engine.—Mrs. Ed. Binding of Center Valley, is home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Palling.—Annie and Addie Patrick visited friends in the Williams district last week Wednesday.—George Harvey is quite poorly.

Okemos.

JULY 12, 1892.

Pauline and Mary Kaiser spent last week with friends in Jackson.—E. F. Barnes was married in Detroit last Thursday to Margaret McElmurrer of that city.—Vet. Terrence, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is some better.—Allie Chapin is visiting friends near Kalamazoo.—Albert Hamilton and family of Lansing, spent Sunday at John Ferguson's.—As some of M. Bray's men were drawing hay through the village Wednesday, they commenced racing horses which resulted in an overturned load and a runaway. Wm. Turner, Sr., who was on the overturned load was thrown under the hay and his hip was badly smashed. He also sustained severe internal injuries. He cannot recover.

Ingham and Wheatfield.

Will Curtis is slowly recovering from his late illness.—Mrs. J. Smith is very sick.—A. Phillips has a new hay loader.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Merker, July 4, a son.—S. S. Collins and wife visited in Chelsea over Sunday.—Frank Lester attended the annual reunion of the Ninth Michigan Infantry at Albion, July 6th.—Mrs. John Allen had a brother visiting her from Pine Lake last Sunday—David Dayton visited in Eaton Rapids last week.—Mrs. F. Lester visited a sister in Chelsea last week.—Mrs. W. M. Merker of Chelsea, is visiting her son, William, this week.—S. A. Warner visited a sister in Vevay last Sunday.—There will be a missionary meeting at Mrs. C. A. Brunk's on Wednesday.—Ye scribe spent the Fourth in Jackson.

Southeast Vevay and Leslie.

JULY 11, 1892.

Haying is the order of the day, if the weather is favorable it will be nearly all secured this week. The crop in this vicinity will be not large as ever was known. Wheat is nearly ready for harvesting. Fruit in this section is a complete failure, except berries, which will be plentiful.—Lulu Gibson is home again after a three weeks' stay at Aurelius.—Homer Wigdon of Jackson, visited his father's the first of last week.—A company drove through here last Saturday enroute to Pleasant Lake.—Mrs. J. P. Van Deuse has a new piano.—Frank Miles and family of Jackson, spent a few days last week at James Gallup's.—Johnnie Willett visited friends in Jackson last week.—Mrs. W. M. Hanna spent a few days last week at Hastings, visiting relatives.—J. F. DeCamp and family will reside with Henry Wright until after haying.—Nellie Holden visited in Albion last week.—People here are anxiously waiting for the excursion to Grand Ledge.

Dansville.

Miss Gracie Austin will accompany Mrs. Annie Miller to her home in Chicago, Friday.—Miss Jessie Chadwick returning to her home in Marion, Oceola county, Thursday. Her grandmother, Mrs. M. Chadwick, goes with her for an extended visit.—The W. C. T. U. meets Thursday p. m. at the Baptist church.—Miss Orne Head will teach the grammar department of the Leslie school the coming year.—Mrs. C. E. Ball is a guest of Mrs. Chase Head.—Mrs. Lowe and her brother, L. D. Chadwick, are visiting their sister in Coldwater.—Mrs. G. W. Hawcroft has returned from her visit in Grass Lake.—We would ask the city fathers of what use is the lookup when drunk and disorderly disturbers of the peace are allowed to prowl all night and how?—Miss Attie Woods is slowly improving.—Miss Carrie Hoffman of Marion, is a guest of Theo. Hoffman.—Mrs. Joel Stever is quite ill.—Elmer Hewer, who spent the Fourth with his mother, has returned to his home in McBain.—Dan, Hoves spent the Fourth here. He has returned to his work.—Danche and Ed. Walker were painting for Steve Dennis last week.

Northeast Albiaedon.

JULY 11, 1892.

Farmers in this vicinity secured a nice lot of hay last week.—Mrs. J. L. James has her house raised and partially enclosed.—F. D. Carr rides in a fine new carriage.—Mrs. Fred Havens of Okemos, visited at Mrs. B. F. Wade's Sunday.—Albert Driver has a sister visiting him from the far west.—Lewie Cole, who has been sick so long, is in a critical condition.—Ed. Osborne, Sr., has moved, bag and baggage, back on his farm and is building a house.—Frank Warner has come home from Detroit, where he has been for medical treatment. He is still in a critical condition and not much hopes of his recovery.—J. Stoffer has had a sister visiting him from Ohio.—Mrs. J. W. Kline has a brother visiting her from Pennsylvania, whom she has not seen for 20 years.—George Alters is rushing business at the "hub." Not many days ago he sold a binder, mower, buggy, tedder and two hay rakes. Next! Meridian is at the front.—Mrs. Will Powelson is quite indisposed.—B. F. Taylor and wife of Holt, called on friends here Sunday.—"We" visited friends at Lansingburg the Fourth.—J. W. Kline, after breaking his big toe, came to the wise conclusion that gas pipe was composed of the strongest metal.—Sadie Osborne spent a few days with friends in Holt last week.—Old Mr. Woodworth and his daughter, Mrs. M. E. Osborne, are visiting friends in Adrian.—M. E. Osborne was mowing with his colts one day last week and left them for a short time without tying and they started off. The consequences were a broken machine and a trip to Wilkeson and Lansing. Guess he thought he had old "Mag and Nell."

Holt.

The ladies' aid society netted \$16.24 at their ice cream social.—Mr. and Mrs. Conkrite have returned home.—Edith Lott and Irving Chandler united with the M. E. church last Sunday evening.—Mrs. S. Bliss is entertaining her niece from Chester.—William Exner will preach at the M. E. church next Sunday morning.—Mrs. Alta Fisher of Dimondale, visited with her mother, Mrs. Sloane last week.—A goodly number attended the social held at Ross Colbath's.—Mrs. Kate McCready of Dimondale, and Hattie Black of Lansing, visited here last Sunday.—A band of gypsies passed through here this week.—H. P. Henderson delivered an able speech here last Saturday night. The bands produced good music.

Stockbridge.

Farmers are improving this fine haying time.—Dry, hot weather is in fashion for old and young, rich and poor.—Mrs. Emma Castor of Fentonville, is visiting at Clark Norton's.—Dena Norton entertained a friend from Northville over Sunday.—W. J. Dancer and family are visiting friends at Chelsea.—Deputy Sheriff Haire arrested Andy Palmer at Lansing, Saturday, for breach of trust, and brought him before Squire Johnson, who fixed the amount of bail at \$200, which was given, and Andy is stopping with his mother for a few days. To be continued July 15th at Squire Johnson's court room.—Mrs. Sykes of Ann Arbor, is spending the week with Miss Inez Bowdish.—Mattice Bowdish returned to Ann Arbor Monday, where she will resume her duties with Stark, the photographer, after a three weeks' vacation.—Geo. Haire entered Will Tyler's harness shop as an apprentice Monday morning.—John Gaylord's house has received a new coat of paint, from the brushes of Palmer & Ellsworth.—Nick. Conklin, who went to California a few months ago, is much pleased with the country. His wife will join him in September.—Mrs. Flora Reeves returned to her home in Washington state on Monday. Her sister, Miss Dora Westfall, went with her.—Rev. Clancy of Albion, filled the pulpit at the M. E. church Sunday, and Rev. E. L. Moon did likewise in Ann Arbor.—Mrs. Patsy Kennedy of Pinckney, Sunday with Will Kennedy and family.—Alex. McCollum and Al. Conklin spent Sunday at Fowlerville.—Mrs. Presley of Muskegon, has come to live with her daughter, M. J. Bowdish.—Mrs. Mary Presley of Muskegon, is visiting her father, Cephus Smith.—D. L. Evans has sold his horse and lot to Geo. Brazie and will rent the Dolphus house for one year.—John Haire and wife spent a portion of last week with his sister at Leoni or Michigan Center.—Mrs. J. Knight is on the sick list.—Mrs. Kline of Waterloo, aged 85 years and six months, walks from her home to town (five miles) does her trading and walks home again before noon. Quite a journey for one of her age.

Try Dullam's Great German 25 cent Cough cure at Halstead & Son's.

Bunkerhill Center.

JULY 12, 1892.

The harvesting is at hand and the nice weather is what makes the farmers happy.—Arthur DeCamp is very happy. A fine boy arrived at his home one day last week.—W. D. Dunham is building a barn for John Oaks.—We learn that there are several cases of rumps in this place.—A man by the name of Snyder preched at this place last Sunday and will preach again in two weeks. He belongs to the Liberal wing of the U. B. church, which should change the name of U. B. C. to D. C. Both factions have shown that they love each other, that they have gone to courting each other while Satan smiles to see the fun. O, brethren, stop calling each other "liars," "mossbacks," "fogies," and all such lowly words as we see in your christian papers, and take another dip at the fountain and be healed, are you trying to teach others the way.—We deeply regret to read that there has been bloodshed in Pennsylvania. To us it sounds like the Lexington of olden times, the Sumpter and Bull Run of '61. How sad to see the terrible slaughter of human beings. There must be wrong on both sides. Would not the money it takes to get the Pinkerton men to shoot down human beings far better used giving bread to wives and children? Is not bread better than bullets?—Then, too, how sad to think that after men lay down their arms, to misuse a helpless prisoner. While we deeply regret such awful work is being done, we hope the terrible lesson will be the means of awakening the American people to the sense of duty they owe to each other. O, Protection, how it fills the stomach (with lead), "hires" wings to Pinkerton men. Voters, pause, do your duty nobly and think for yourselves. Don't be hoodwinked by political tricksters. The time will soon come when you will have to choose chains or liberty. And may peace once more hover over this fair land. Sound, and mature reflection will see that the sword is not the thing to settle difficulties with.—Albert Bunker is moving into the W. D. Northrup house.

ROUGH AND READY.

A Chance for Composers.

In order to stimulate American composition, The Ladies' Home Journal has just made public an attractive series of liberal prizes for the best original musical composition by composers resident in the United States and Canada. The prizes call for a waltz, a piano composition, a pleasing ballad and a popular song, an anthem and the four best hymn tunes. The competition is open until Nov. 1st, next. The opportunity has an additional attractiveness since the prize compositions will form part of a series for which Strauss is writing an original waltz, and Charles Gounod and Sir Arthur Sullivan each an original song.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by H. M. Williams, Mason, and F. H. Field, Dansville.

Physicians' Outpost.

My wife has been suffering with female trouble of the ovaries for over three years. I have paid twenty-five dollars during this time, and she has no relief. She has doctor continually with the best of physicians.

I bought three bottles each of Dullam's Great German Cough and H. H. Dullam's Great German Blood, Liver, Spleen and Kidney Cure, and can say to-day that she is entirely cured.

W. H. Drowley.

Sworn to before me on this 23d day of June, 1890.

JOHN G. DURAN,

Flint, Mich.

Notary Public, Genesee Co.

\$1 a bottle. For sale by Halstead & Son.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Ramblings in Colorado, No. 5.

Real Estate Transfers.

Editor DEMOCRAT.—In my last article I gave an account of trying to cross the great Continental Divide in March and of leaving my buggy in the deep snow and taking my team down in the valley and leaving it. May 11th, I concluded that the snow had sufficiently melted, so I took the train from Denver and went as far as a Parnell, a small station 12 miles above Gunnison. Here I staid all night, and there not being any public conveyance I started on foot for 50 miles west over the Chokestone pass after my team. Night found me about eight miles from the top of the pass and I stayed with a friendly stockman. The next day I climbed the pass, and while there were plenty of snow banks near yet no snow in the road, but in places plenty of mud. Night found me among my friends, where I stayed over the Sabbath and the next day I packed my camping outfit and started up the pass, and on finding my buggy I found that most of my things had been stolen. I honted up and the next night I camped just below the city of Gunnison. Tuesday morning I started early and on arriving at Sulfuro, what was my disappointment to learn that there was four feet of snow on the top of the Black Mesa and that it would be impossible to get over. Here I had to drive southeast and at night camped near the Lake Fork of the Gunnison, and near lots of snow and lots of coyotes howling around. The next morning early I started and about three o'clock I was within 10 miles of where I started the day before at noon, having drove 45 miles to get 10. In the afternoon I drove over the most terrible roads that ever saw in all my experience. In driving down the high mountains the road followed what is called the Little Blue, a branch of the Gunnison and in getting down to the creek it was simply terrible, so steep and rocky and washed out in places so it was frightful. After getting to the creek the road ran along its bank, and in places half the creek was running in the middle of the road which had washed out everything that could be moved leaving nothing to drive over but rocks, but by careful driving I managed to get through and on arriving where the Little Blue pours into the Big Blue I had to cross them and then follow the Big Blue up for a long distance and then climb some high peaks twisting around to avoid snow banks, which in places must have been piled up ten feet deep. Night found me camped on Squaw Hill, not over ten feet from the track and probably ten miles from any inhabitants. About two o'clock my dog commenced barking and I could see the moon was shining clear I could see the outlines of a horse and rider but could not tell whether it was a man or woman as the person wore a long flowing robe and the head was full masked, as the person came up I could see it was a beautiful horse and as they came up I called out good morning, which was returned in a man's voice. I wondered what caused the person to be masked, but on getting a Denver paper I learned that a murderer had recently broke jail and was probably in that part of the country and by a later paper I learned was captured about 100 miles west and I concluded it must have been my masked man. The next night by driving late I arrived home. I only staid over night and then went to Delta, took the train for Grand Junction, where I remained six weeks holding a series of tent meetings.

GEO. O. STATES.

THEY ARE CLOSED.

Entries to the great Blue Ribbon Meeting of the Detroit Driving Club, closed July 4, and from the number of entries thus far received, it is evident that the ensuing meeting will be one of the best in the Club's history. One hundred entries have already come to hand with the probability of several more to arrive. The classes are all well filled, and everything gives promise of a great meeting. There will be an average of eight starters in each class, and even they are matched, that to name the winners in any one of them, would be the merest piece of guess work. In the free for all class, which is usually decided before the race begins, is beyond the power of any man to forecast. For this event, the following entries are entered: Jack, 2:12 1/4; Vie II, 2:13 1/4; Alvin, 2:14 1/4; Bonnie, 2:14 1/4; Ryland T., 2:15 1/4; Pickwick, 2:14 1/4; Ryland T., 2:15 1/4. In the free for all pace, B. B., 2:13 1/4 (beaten by a heat by Hal Pointer, 2:09 1/2); Mascot, 2:14 1/4; Edwin C., 2:15; Roy Wilkes, 2:08 1/4; Grant's Abdullah, 2:12 1/4. In the specials, Bud Doble's great mare Nancy Hanks, 2:00, will start for a purse of \$3,000 to beat her record. Doble reports her in high form and that she can not only reduce her present record, but can set a mark that will be the world's record for some time to come. It is confidently expected that with a good day and good track she will wipe out. Sunol's 2:08 1/4 at the Blue Ribbon Meeting July 21. C. J. Hamlin's great polo team, Belle Hamlin and Globe, whose recent performance at Wilmington of 2:12 stands without parallel in double team events. Mr. Hamlin is very confident that they can trot in 2:10. They will be started to beat their own record for a purse of \$1,000. Never before did the Detroit Driving Club offer so many attractions, and at no time was there ever so many strictly first-class horses entered as there is at this meeting. The following stables are among those which will be represented. Budd Doble, San Maeto Stables, California; Pleasanton Stock Farm (Monroe Salsbury), Pleasanton, Cal.; Orrin Hickory, California; Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J.; Calumet Stock Farm, Geneva, Ill.; Bob Stewart, Kansas City; Speedwell Farm, Penn, Pa.; South End Stock Farm, Bay City; Simmoncolon Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich., and other noted stables. It will be a great meeting.

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It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, and the patient will be entirely relieved of all the effects of drunkenness, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcohol wreck. It has been given thousands of cases, and in every instance a permanent cure has followed. It is the only specific for drunkenness, and with the specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

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